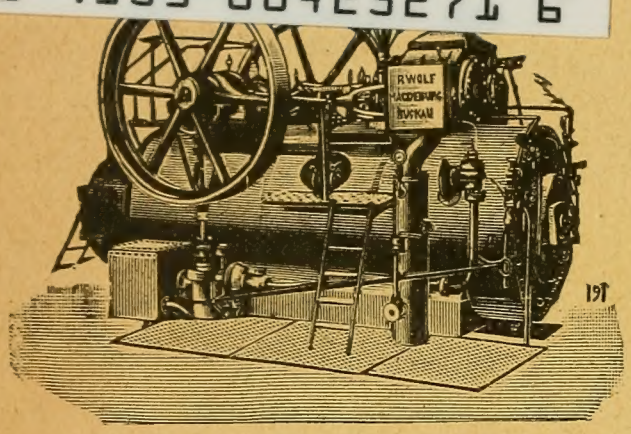

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AND
ITALY.
WITH THE
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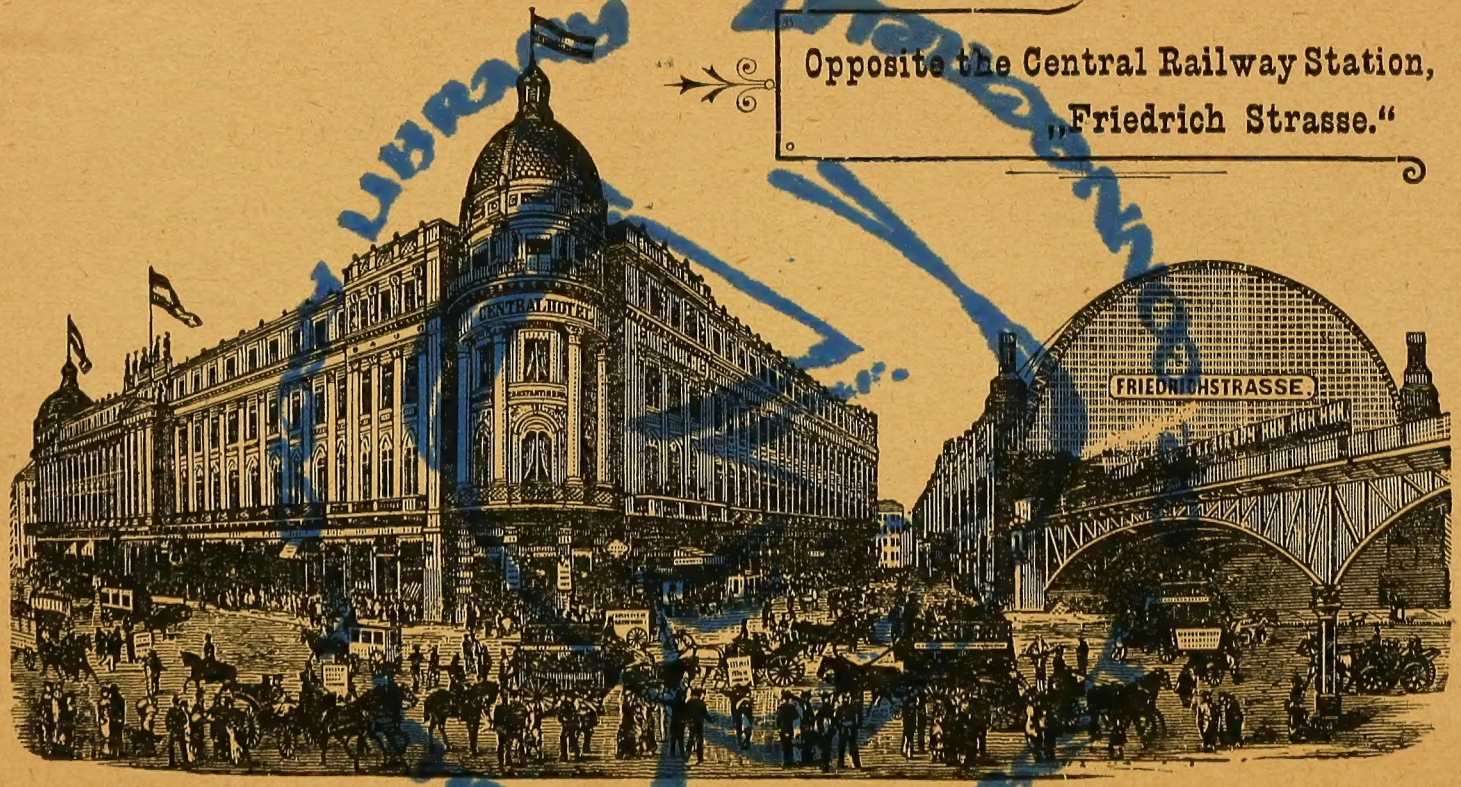
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SOUVENIR

OF THE

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN.



PUBLISHERS: J. REICHMANN & CANTOR
BERLIN, S.W. Hedemannstr. 12.

PREFACE.

In presenting our book for the first time to the public, we beg to say that our aim has been to furnish a concise work of reference for the use of trans-Atlantic travellers, containing hints and directions, which we trust may prove serviceable to persons, whose time is limited.

While taking pains to mention only what is considered absolutely necessary for every person to see, who makes up his mind to "do" Europe; we have not failed to give all such advice as may conduce to the comfort of the tourist.

Our sincere thanks are due, for the cordial and valuable assistance, we have from time to time received from the various societies and Offices of Inquiry on the Continent, railway companies and to all those who have contributed to this work and actively aided us with information. In conclusion, we would beg all our readers, who may discover any errors or inaccuracies, which, especially in a first edition, are well nigh unavoidable, to kindly inform us of the same.

That our undertaking may be fruitful of good results and may redound to the pleasure and profit of our readers and patrons, is the sincere wish of the publishers,

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Berlin, 1. January 1896.

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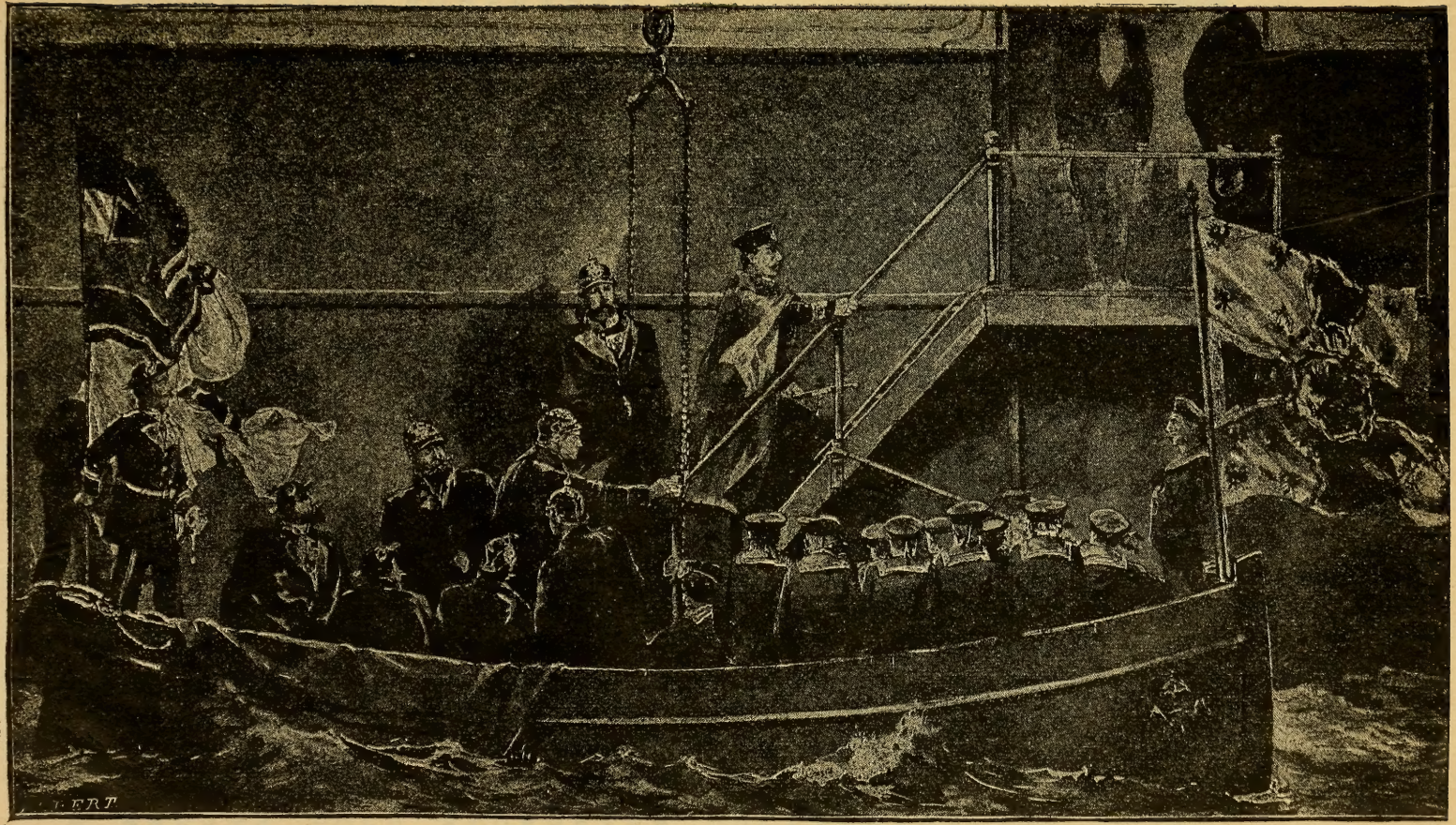
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Berlin, 1. January 1890.



Arrival of H. M. the Emperor Wilhelm II. on board of the North German Lloyd Express Steamer „Lahn".

The North German Lloyd S. S. Co. of Bremen.

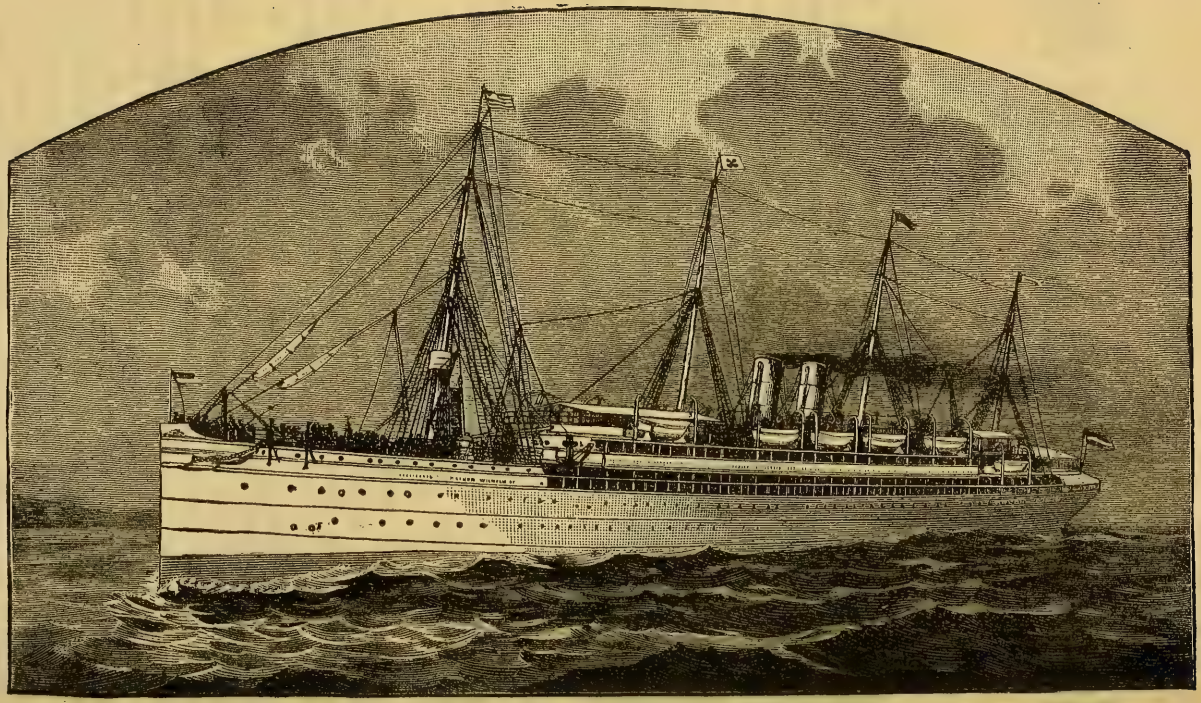


When an historian of the future undertakes to write the history of Germany's transoceanic trade, an important chapter in his work will doubtless be filled by the annals of the North German Lloyd S. S. Co. of Bremen. The following short sketch of the development of the Company will illustrate how enterprise and broad-minded views have, in the comparatively brief period of a few decades, succeeded in obtaining for the „Lloyd" the renown and dominant position, which it now enjoys alike in the old and the new world.

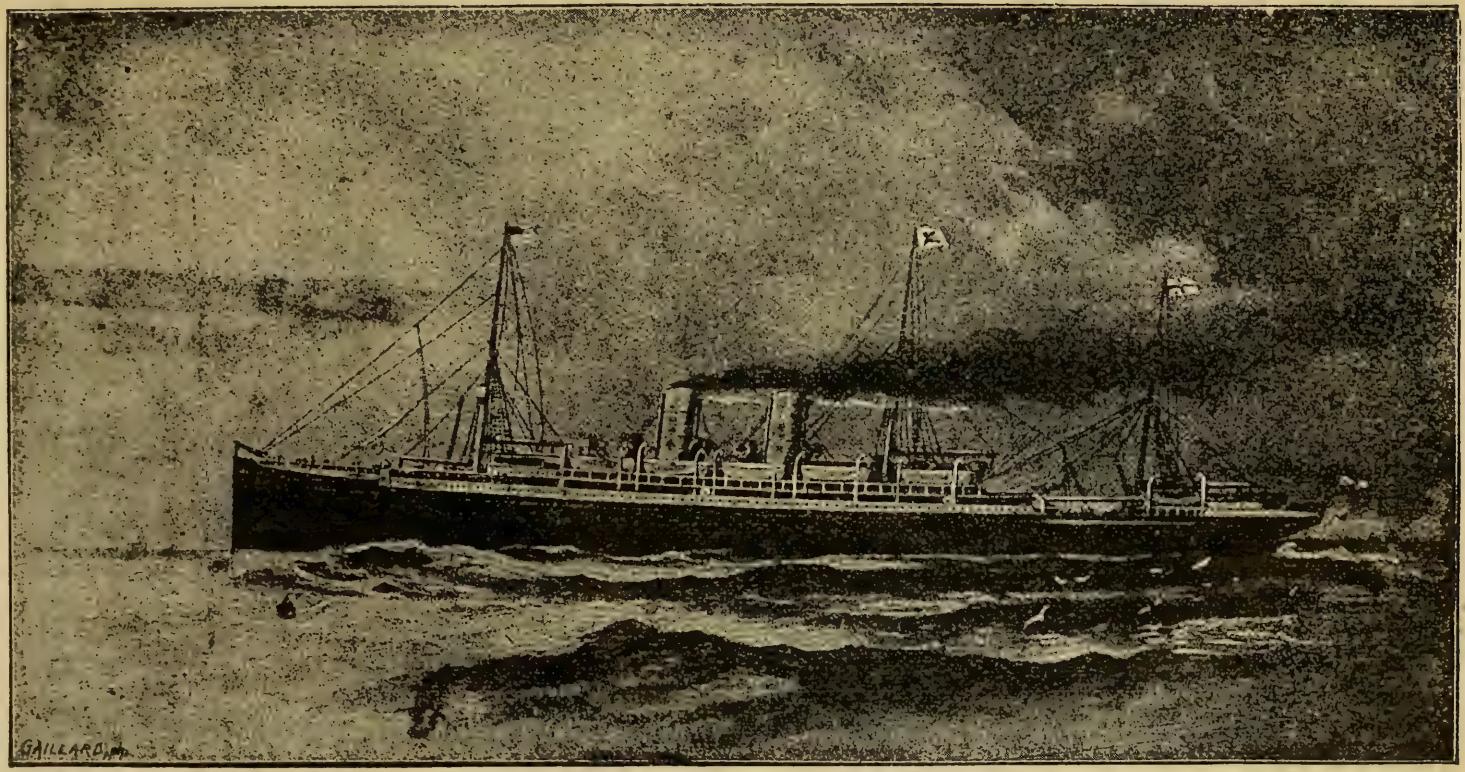
The North German Lloyd, whose vessels now unite the four corners of the globe, was founded in 1857, exactly ten years after the period when for the first time a steamer, the „Washington", had crossed the Atlantic on her voyage from Bremen to NewYork. The service of the „Lloyd", which in the beginning was carried on by but three small steamers, consisted during the first year only of one line to England. However already in the following year, the New-York line (the main object of the foundation of the Company), was opened by the despatch of the „Bremen" with a full cargo, some steerage-passengers, and one cabin-passenger.

A noteworthy success was attained the next year — 1859: the „Lloyd" was entrusted with the carriage of the Anglo-American mails. The experience which in the meantime had been gathered with regard to the cargo and passenger business, as well as the generally recognized regularity and safety of the service paved the way for a rapid growth of the Company's fleet. In 1865 the passengers conveyed by the Company's steamers reached the number of 9714, in 1866 it became necessary to despatch a boat every week and in the following year — ten years after its foundation — the „Lloyd" controlled a fleet of 14 steamers, of which 8 were engaged on the New-York line and 6 on the English line. The number of the voyages made in 1867 was 47 to America and 127 to London and Hull.

These figures proved the prosperity of the undertaking and the



The North German Lloyd Express Steamer „Kaiser Wilhelm II.".



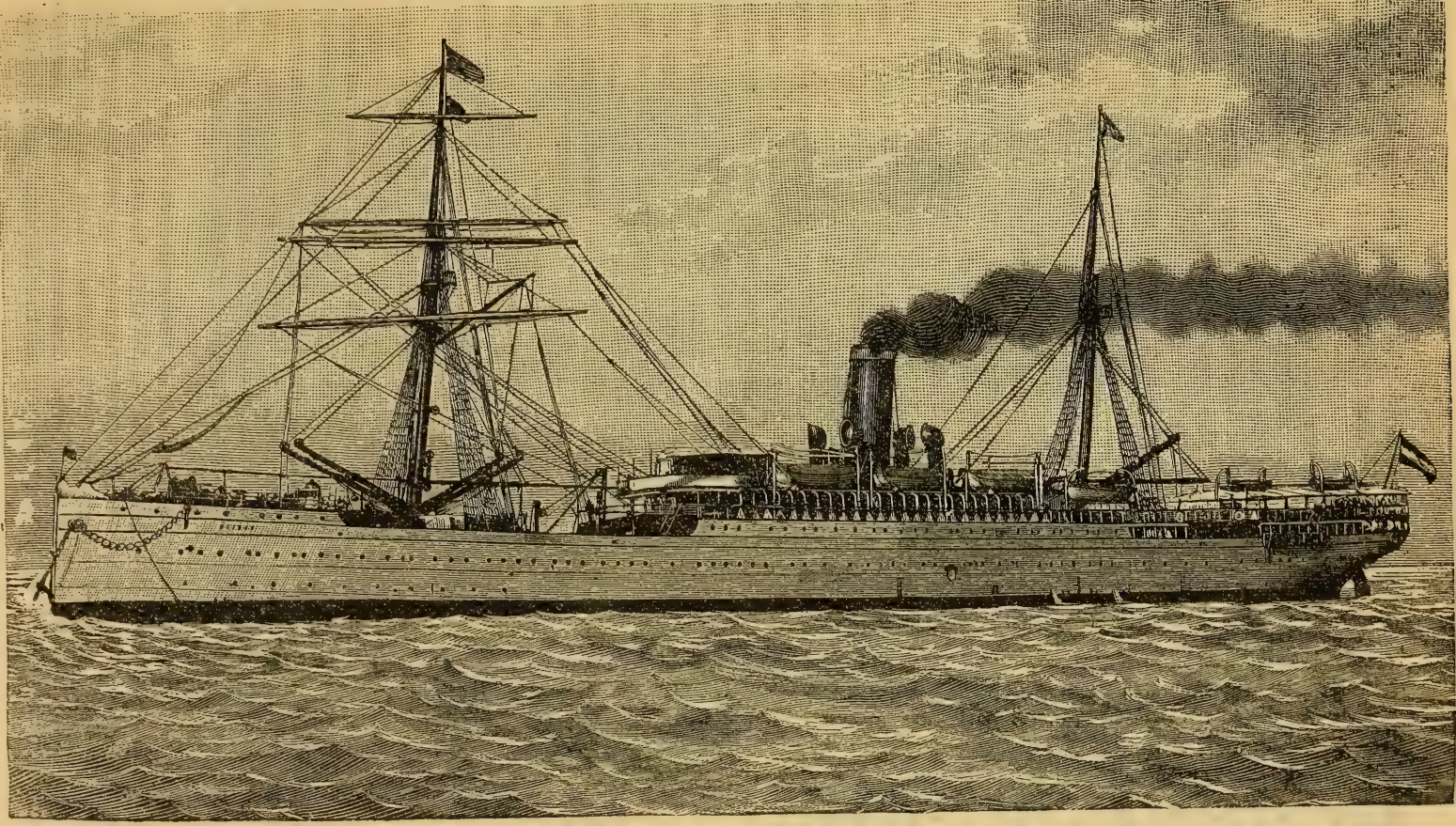
The North German Lloyd Express Steamer „Havel".

Directors, anticipating the influence which the development of the Company would later on exercise on Germany's transoceanic interests, justly recognized it as their duty to further promote the foreign relations of the fatherland by the creation of new services and the extension of those already existing. This period coincided with the time when the germs of the subsequent powerful growth of German industry and commerce became first apparent and when the want of regular steamship communication made itself generally felt.

The second decade of the history of the North German Lloyd bears full testimony to the fact that the Company has spared no effort to accommodate itself to the altered conditions of trade. Already in 1868 the relations with North America were extended through the opening of the Baltimore line. In Baltimore the arrival of the first steamer was celebrated as an event of considerable importance. The place was „en fête". Schools, Markets, the Custom-house and most of the shops were closed. A procession headed by the Governor and the dignitaries of both the State and the city, accompanied by United States infantry, cavalry and artillery and representatives of the different trades, clubs and societies paraded the town and at a banquet which followed, great results were confidently predicted.

We now arrive at an anxious year for the Company. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war the German ports were declared in a state of blockade. The superiority of the French fleet necessitated, not only that the Company's ships in foreign ports should be ordered to remain there, but that those at the moment on their way home should be warned of their danger and directed to safe neutral ports. Foreign steamers had to be chartered and other heavy expenses incurred. But victory on land limited the period of severest trial to about three months. Gradually the ships left their foreign quarters and, taking a northerly course round Scotland ran into one of the English east-coast ports whilst awaiting an opportunity to slip across to the Weser. In October of the first year of the war even the transatlantic service was re-opened by the „Hansa" with a full freight and a large number of passengers. To the captains and officers of the „Lloyd" employed on these hazardous expeditions, the North Sea was as his native forests are to the Indian. They cut through the blockading cordon northwards and made their way round the perilous coast of Scotland. They steamed down the channel right through the French fleet, wrapped in friendly fogs. For reasons of policy however it is well to suppress all details of the stirring incidents of blockade-running and to pass in silence over acts of successful audacity and resource that might take rank with the feats performed at the ports of the short-lived Confederate States.

In spite of the war the new line from Bremen to the West Indies was opened in the autumn of 1870 and at the same time a regular connection was formed between Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp. In 1871 the service to England was augmented by a third line and four years later — 1875 — the „Lloyd", paying due regard to the German interests in South America, established a regular service to Brazil and the River Plate. At the end of the second decade of the existence of the company (1878) it became necessary to divide the South American line into two separate services, one to Brazil



The North German Lloyd Imperial Mailsteamer „Bayern".

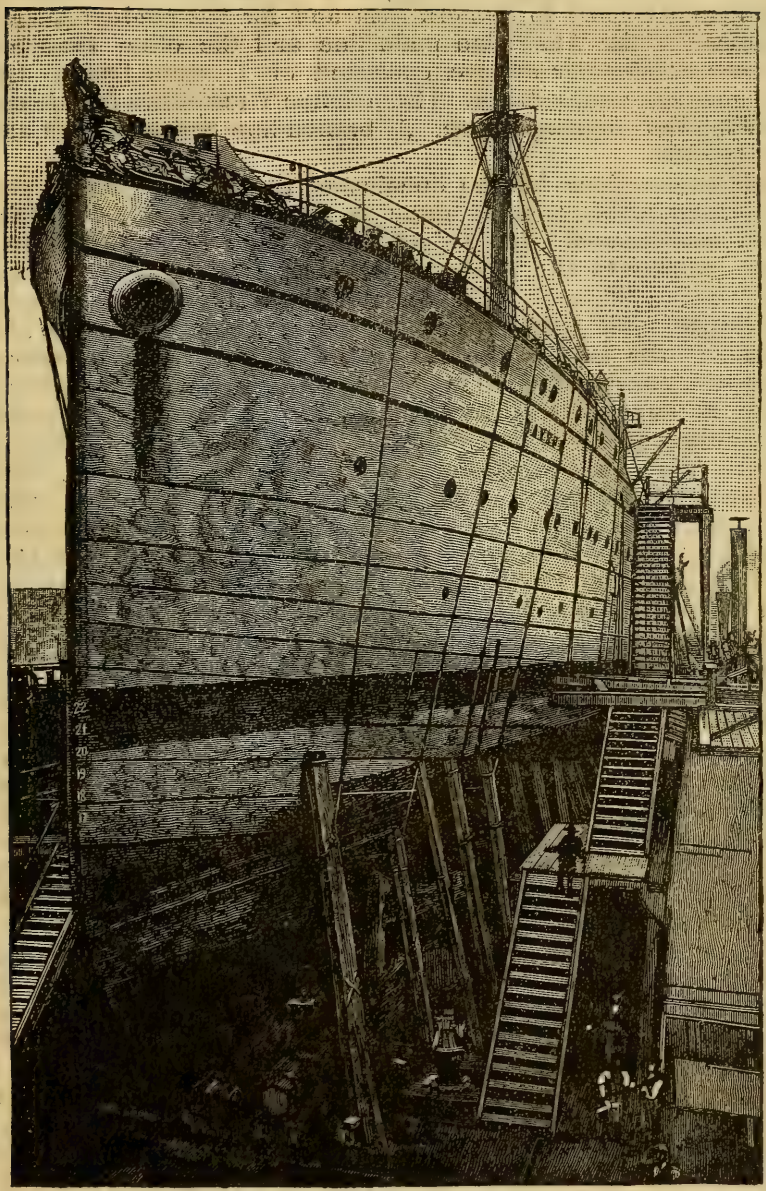
(Bahia, Rio de Janeira, Santos) and the other to the River Plate (Montevideo, Buenos Aires), whereas connection with the West Indies was discontinued.

The period in the development of the „Lloyd" Company which now follows will always form an important phase in the history of navigation in general. While up to this time the aim of the steamship owners of all seafaring nations had been directed towards security and regularity in the services of the vessels, it now became necessary to consider a third point, via: speed — and aided by the great progress made in marine engineering, a new type of vessel, the modern fast-steamer or ocean-greyhound was created.

Up to this time a speed of 12—13 knots an hour had formed the average for the regular mail steamers. In 1878 however the English Guion line had a steamer constructed (the „Arizona") whose engine developed the, until then unheard of, speed of 16 nautical miles an hour, and which at the same time was provided with the necessary accommodation to carry a great number of passengers. A new era in the art of shipbuilding and steam-navigation was thus inaugurated. Considering the enormous increase which of late had taken place in the traffic between the Old and the New World, it was evident that steamers of this speed, would, if they proved safe, soon attract passengers and mails, thus securing pecuniary advantages for their owners. For the North German Lloyd, which at that time already occupied a prominent position among steamship companies, the introduction of the fast-steamer service was a matter of course, as soon as first experience had proved its practical feasibility. Thus the „Lloyd" commenced in 1880 the construction of its fleet of fast-steamers which surpassing all its competitors as regards the number of the vessels employed has placed it in the front rank of the leading steamship companies of the world. On the 26th June 1881 the first fast-steamer, the „Elbe" (16 miles per hour) was placed upon the line, she was followed in 1882 and 1883 by the „Werra" and the „Fulda" (16—17 miles), in 1884 by the „Eider" and the „Ems" (17 miles), in 1886 by the „Aller", the „Trave" and the „Saale" (17—18 miles), in 1888 by the „Lahn" (19 miles), in 1889 by the „Kaiser Wilhelm II" and in 1890 by the „Spree" and the „Havel" (19—20 miles).

The construction of the fast-steamers inaugurated also a change in the interior arrangements of the vessels. The old-fashioned monotonous dining-rooms with a number of tables in file flanked on each side by uncomfortable benches were replaced by saloons of studied elegance and sumptuousness. In the modern dining-saloons furniture, carpets, curtains, paintings combine to form an artistic whole with the architectural disposition of the rooms. The whole outfit of the saloons has been executed by the firm of A. Bembé of Mainz after the designs of the Bremen architect Poppe.

The period during which the fleet of fast-steamers of the „Lloyd" was constructed coincides with another important phase in the development of German transoceanic trade, namely the establishment of the subsidized mail steamer service to Eastern Asia and Australia. In July 1885 the North German Lloyd contracted with the German government to carry on the service on all the Imperial mail-steamer



The North German Lloyd Imperial Mail Steamer „Bayern“ in the Drydocks of Blohm & Voss, Hamburg (after being cut amidships for lengthening purposes).

lines which Parliament had decided should be established with the provision that all the new steamers to be placed on such lines should be built in German shipbuilding yards. The speed contracted was 12 miles for the line to Eastern Asia and for the Mediterranean line, $11^1/_2$ miles for the Australian main-line and the other branch-lines. The new mail-steamer service consisted of 1) main-line to Eastern Asia, 2) main-line to Australia, 3) branch-line Trieste-Brindisi-Alexandria, 4) branch-line Hongkong-Japan, 5) branch-line Sydney-Tonga Islands-Samoa Islands.

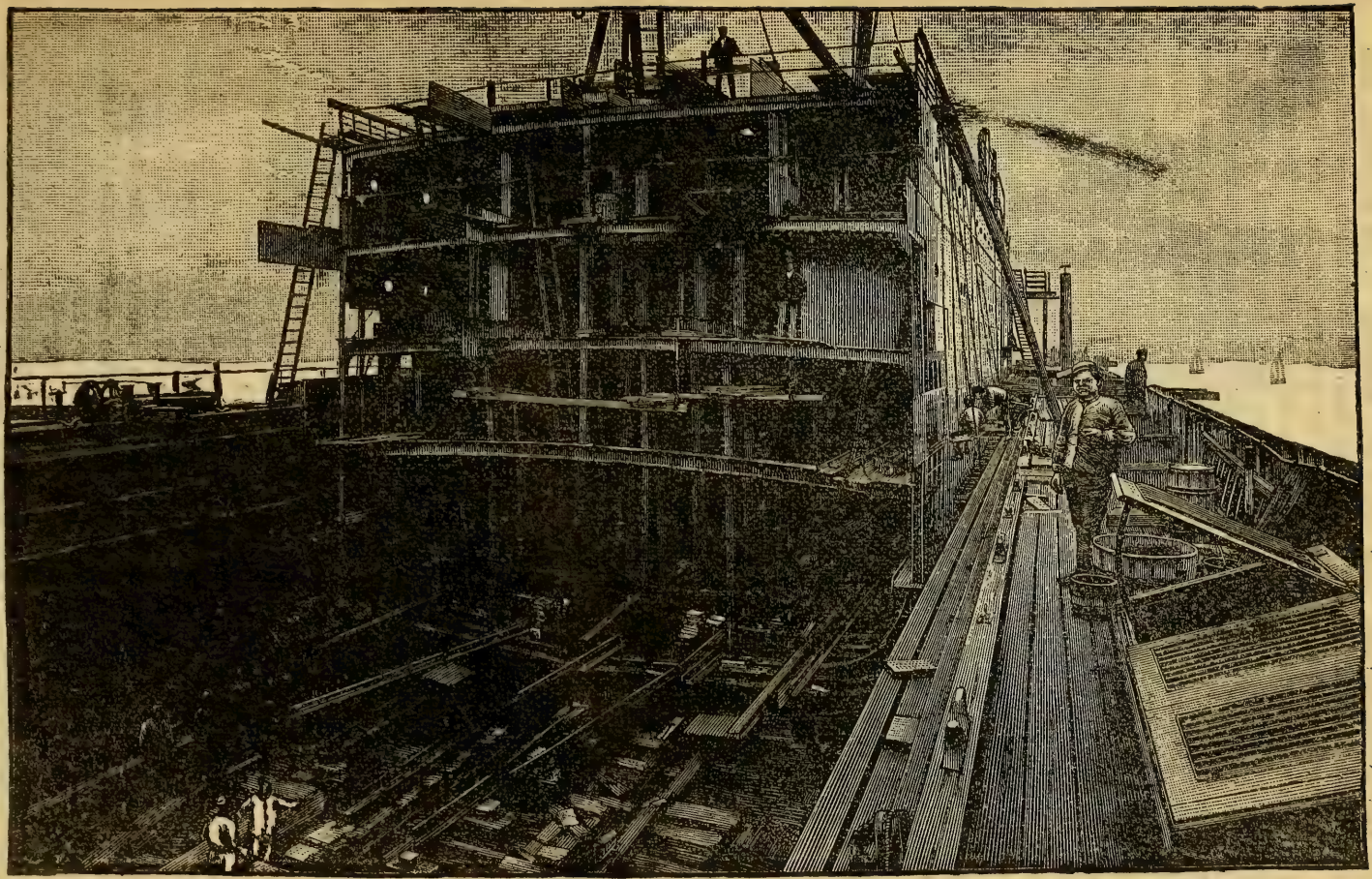
The preparations for the opening of the new important services were accelerated so that as early as the 28th June 1886, the first Imperial mail-steamer, the „Oder", could leave Bremerhaven to carry the German flag to the shores of Eastern Asia. The new steamers „Stettin" and „Lübeck" built for the branch-lines had already left Bremerhaven some time before. As the steamers which the „Lloyd" possessed at the time of concluding the contract were inadequate in number and construction to the requirements of the new service, the company at once ordered three steamers for the main-lines and an equal number for the branch-lines of the Vulkan shipbuilding yards at Stettin. The new steamers, named „Preussen", „Bayern", „Sachsen" and „Stettin", „Lübeck", „Danzig", exceeded by far the provisions of the contract with the government as regards dimensions and speed.

Already during the first years of the existence of the Imperial mail-steamer service some changes became necessary. In the first place the line between Trieste, Brindisi and Alexandria was rendered impossible on account of the sanitary conditions prevailing in Egypt. This line was therefore replaced by a line from Brindisi to Port Said. The latter existed until the year 1893 when the Mediterranean branch service was given up altogether, as it was decided that the steamers of the main-lines should in addition to Genoa (where they had called since 1887), also touch at Naples for the embarkation of mails in order to ensure a speedy despatch of the latter. In 1893 Parliament further decided that the branch line in the Pacific, which had proved of no practical value, should be discontinued and that a new branch-service from Singapore via Batavia to German New-Guinea should be carried on instead.

The service of the Imperial mail lines soon showed prospects of a hopeful future. The fears which on various sides had been expressed that the subsidy given by the country would only benefit the commerce of other nations, that German commerce would derive no profit from it and that the interests of the already existing lines of steamers owned by private firms, would be seriously injured, all proved without foundation The offer of cargo for the steamers was from the beginning considerably in excess of the room available. The increase in the German exports to the countries concerned has been so rapid that no doubt as to the favorable influence of the lines can be further entertained. The interests of the lines carried on by private firms have not been injured, but rather the contrary has taken place.

In proof of this we beg to call the attention of our readers to the figures which they will find subjoined.

The total German exports to China amounted to $14^1/_2$ millions of



The North German Lloyd Imperial Mail Steamer „Bayern" in the Drydocks of Blohm & Voss, Hamburg (after being cut amidships for lengthening purposes).

marks in 1887, against 47 millions in 1893, the export to Japan has during the same period risen from $4^1/_2$ millions to 26 millions, and the exports to Australia have increased from 17 millions to 114 millions.

As regards the lines carried on by private firms, the German Kingsin line to Eastern Asia was already in existence before the Imperial mail lines were founded. This line despatched a steamer every four weeks; but in 1887, one year after the opening of the Imperial mail lines, the Kingsin line found itself under the necessity of doubling its service. As regards the trade to Australia before the opening of the Imperial mail lines, there existed only one line, the Sloman line. This line was of comparatively little importance to German commerce, as the steamers used to embark their cargo chiefly in Antwerp and London and only in exceptional cases sailed direct for German ports when returning. The Sloman line has it is true since suspended its service, but in its place a new company, the Australian steamship company, was founded only three years after the inanguration of the „Lloyd" lines. The German Australian company likewise maintains a fortnightly service with Australia.

As regards the Imperial mail lines, the steamers soon proved too small for the goods that were offering, but a few years ago these lines were completely provided with much larger steamers. The alterations in the construction of some of the vessels, as well as the new additions to the fleet, which for this purpose were ordered by the „Lloyd", on the one hand represent a work in the art of ship-building, never undertaken before to such an extent and on the other, have created a new type of steamer, which gives the fullest satisfaction. In the latter respect may be mentioned the twinscrew steamers „Prinz Regent Luitpold" and „Prinz Heinrich" built by F. Schichau of Danzig. As regards the re-constructions effected, the most remarkable work is the lengthening of the steamers „Bayern", „Sachsen" and „Preussen" carried out by the firm of Blohm & Voss in Hamburg. Each of the three steamers was placed in a floating dock and cut through amidships just forward of the engines. The forepart of the steamer was then drawn forward by hydraulic force and a new compartment was built between the two separated parts of the vessel. — In this way the „Sachsen" and „Bayern" have been lengthened by fifty feet and the „Preussen" by seventy feet. The tonnage of the two former steamers was thus augmented by about 2000 cubic metres each and that of the „Preussen" by about 2500 cubic metres, the speed of the steamers not being impaired by the lengthening.

At the end of this article our readers will find some statistical tables showing the development in the traffic of passengers and goods, as will as of the tonnage employed on the Imperial mail lines.

In 1892 the North German Lloyd started a special service of cargo-steamers between Bremen and New-York and between Bremen and Baltimore. For the former, denominated the „Roland" line, a number of new steamers were built which received the names of „Roland", „Wittekind" and „Willehad". The dimensions of these steamers have been so arranged, as to allow them to profit by the successfully completed work of deepening the Weser, to land and embark goods at Bremen instead of at Bremerhaven. The line from Bremen to Baltimore has been formed by the large steamers of the



Promenade Deck of a North German Lloyd Steamer.

„München" class, all built as recently as 1889 and 1890. These two lines carry steerage passengers and goods, the Baltimore steamers also taking a limited number of cabin passengers.

Since 1890 the traffic with New-York has been further developed by the opening of a line of fast-steamers from New-York via Gibraltar to Genoa and Naples, with occasional calls during the winter season at Algiers Return tickets for the line Bremen and New-York can be made available for the Mediterranean line and vice versa, the passengers being at liberty to choose that route which according to the season and their plans best suits them.

The trade with South America has also been considerably increased during the last few years, some new and comfortable steamers having been especially constructed for that purpose. — In the first place we ought to mention the two new saloon-steamers „Mark" and „Pfalz", which, provided with all modern improvements for a voyage in the tropics, form quite a new type of tropical steamer. Their construction also allows them to steam up the river as far as Bremen and to be despatched from the latter place instead of from Bremerhaven.

Besides the steamers mentioned, the company has placed upon the River Plate line the twinscrew steamer „H. H. Meier" and the four new steamers „Halle", „Bonn", „Crefeld" and „Aachen" especially constructed for the service to South America.

The company further maintains a regular service by saloon- and cargo-steamers to Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos). The saloon-steamers leave Bremerhaven on the 10th and the cargo-boats on the 25th of each month. In connection with the arrivals of and departures of the steamers from Santos, the North German Lloyd have recently opened a branch service for passengers (first and third class) and goods with calls at Paranagua, São Francisco, Desterro and Rio Grande do Sul.

In conclusion we should mention that the company maintain a regular summer-service to the North Sea Islands Norderney, Borkum and Heligoland. In connection with these lines fast express-trains are run to the principal inland places. These trains are despatched from and arrive at the Lloyd railway-station in Bremerhaven which is in immediate connection with the landing place of the steamers.

In the preceding pages we have given a short sketch of the rapid growth of the company. Subjoined our readers will find a list of the various lines of the North German Lloyd at present in operation:

I. Traffic to North America:

1) Line of fast-steamers from Bremen to New-York via Southampton. Steamers employed on this line: „Havel", „Spree", „Lahn", „Aller", „Trave", „Saale", „Ems". Departures from Bremen Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Southampton Wednesdays and Sundays.
2) Line of fast-steamers from Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar to New-York with occasional callings at Algiers. Steamers running on this line: „Kaiser Wilhelm II", „Werra" and „Fulda".
3) Line of mail-steamers from Bremen to New-York (steamers of the München type).
4) Roland Line from Bremen to New-York. Steamers: „Roland", „Wittekind", „Willehad".

5) Line of mail-steamers from Bremen to Baltimore (steamers of the München type).

II. Traffic to South America:

6) Bremen—Brazil via Antwerp, Oporto, Lisbon to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos. Saloon-steamers: „Hohenstaufen", „Habsburg", „Salier".
7) Branch-service from Santos to Paranagua São Francisco, Desterro and Rio Grande do Sul. Steamer: „Möwe".
8) Bremen—River Plate via Antwerp, Southampton, Corunna to Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Saloon-steamers: „Mark", „Pfalz", „H. H. Meier" and „Wittekind".

III. Imperial Mail Lines:

9) Bremen—Eastern Asia via Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong Shanghai. Steamers: „Prinz Heinrich", „Preussen", „Sachsen" and „Karlsruhe".
10) Bremen—Australia via Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Adelaide, Melbourne to Sydney. Steamers: „Prinz Regent Luitpold", „Bayern", „Oldenburg", „Gera", „Darmstadt".
11) Branch Line from Hongkong to Japan. Hongkong, Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki and return to Hongkong Steamer: „Hohenzollern."
12) Branch Line from Singapore to German New Guinea. Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Stephansort, Finschhafen, Herbertshöhe and Matupi. Steamer: „Stettin".

IV. Branch Line in Asia:

13) From Singapore to Deli (Sumatra). Steamer: „Sumatra".

V. European Lines:

14) Tow-boat service from Bremen to Hamburg.
15) Saloon-steamer service during the bathing-season from Bremen to Norderney and Borkum.
16) Saloon-steamer service during the bathing-season to Heligoland.
17) Line from Bremen to London direct for passengers and cargo.
18) Line from Bremen to Hull direct for passengers and cargo.

For the carrying on of the service on all these lines the North German Lloyd now owns a fleet of 78 steamers and 78 lighters of a total tonnage of 244 802 and 195 406 horse-power. The crews of the fleet represent a force of 4874 men. One of the tables at the end of this article shows of how many persons in each grade this number is composed.

The maintenance of so many lines and of so numerous a fleet rendered it of course necessary that the arrangements on shore should be of a proportionate character. First of all we should mention the extensive docks and workshops for the execution of repairs at Bremerhaven. These comprise a graving-dock and other works with all modern appliances for marine engineering. The number of men constantly employed in the workshops of the North German Lloyd at Bremerhaven is about 1000. The repair works at Bremerhaven are supplemented by an establishment of a similar kind at Bremen but of a less extensive character.

The considerable traffic of passengers by the steamers of the North German Lloyd has further developed an institution for the provisioning of the steamers which in its arrangements and extent surpasses all similar establishments of other companies. The consumption of provisions and beverages on the steamers of the „Lloyd" annually reaches a value of more than $6^1/_2$ millions of marks. The annual consumption of coal is about 750 000 tons. Connected with the establishment for the provisioning of the steamers is the steam-laundry in which the whole ship's-linen is washed and disinfected after the return of the steamers to Bremen.

The North German Lloyd also possesses its own piers in New-York.

The whole of this powerful organism is controlled from the head-office of the company at Bremen. — In order to simplify the service and to secure a prompt despatch of business the following departments have been created: Central Office, Passage Department, Freight Department, Provisioning Department, Insurance Department and River Navigation Department. The company has provided for the welfare of its seamen and other employés, as well as for the widows and orphans of its servants by the creation of a pension-fond which has been in existence for a number of years and now possesses a capital of two millions of marks. On the 1st. January 1893 this institution was extended to include a separate pension-fund with increased endowments for the widows and orphans.

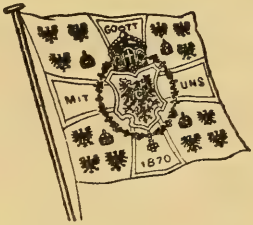
The majority of the seamen of the North German Lloyd have spent many years in the service of the company. Of the total number of 4874 seamen employed on the steamers only a portion not amounting to 25% are in their first year of service, whereas 16% are between their tenth and thirtieth year of service in the Company; as shown by the affixed table all important posts are in the hands of tried and experienced men. The numerous reports of successful cases of rescue effected at sea by the crews of the North German Lloyd are a proof of the excellent spirit which animates them.

In conclusion we beg to give a translation of a letter addressed to the Company by His Majesty the German Emperor in recognition of its services.

During my voyage to-day from the mouth of the Weser to Wilhelmshaven on board of the fast-steamer „Lahn", I have had an opportunity to inspect the vessel in all her parts and to minutely observe how the service is carried on. I have pleasure to express to the management of the Company my full satisfaction with what I have seen on board of this steamer. In remembrance of the voyage and as it is the first time that my standard has been hoisted on board of a German merchantman, I will present this standard to the North German Lloyd with a desire that the good spirit which rules on its steamers may always be maintained.

On board of the fast-steamer „Lahn".

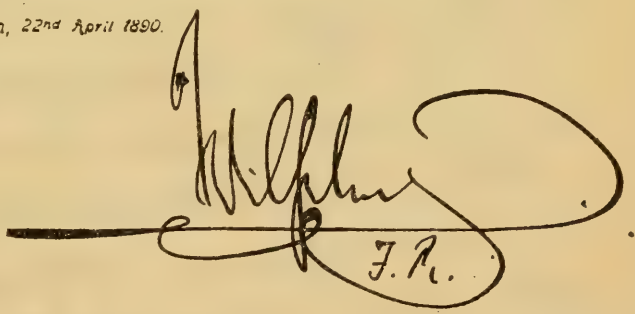
Wilhelmshaven, 22nd April 1890.



In the course of my voyage this day from the Weser to Wilhelmshaven on board the Express-Steamer "Lahn", I have availed myself of the opportunity of inspecting the vessel in all her parts, and of carefully noticing the manner in which the service is carried on. What I have observed on board this steamer has so entirely satisfied me, that I feel desirous of expressing my full approbation to the Directors. As a memento of this trip, and this being the first occasion on which I have caused my Standard to be hoisted on board a Steamer of the German Mercantile Marine, I present this Standard to the Directors, with a hope that the same excellent spirit which now prevails on board the vessels of the North German Lloyd may always be maintained.

On board the Express-Steamer "Lahn",

Wilhelmshaven, 22nd April 1890.



To the Directors of the North German Lloyd in Bremen.

The inimitable Mark Twain, in one of his happy moments, has aptly and deservedly added his invaluable testimony to the sterling worth and inestimable working capacity of the North German Lloyd, in the following private letter to a friend:



Dampfer „Havel"

At Sea. June 19/92

My Dear Doctor:

When you make a sea voyage, make it in the Havel. This is the delightfulest ship I was ever in. One can write in her as comfortably as he can at home. I have entertained myself first-rate

with writing an article about this & other vessels which I have voyaged in, & if I were going to write a book I think I would try to get my family's leave to take a room in the Havel & ferry back & forth till the book was finished. I will give that idea to some bachelor author. He will find it worth his while to try it.

I expect to start back in the Kaiser William II the 16th of July, & shall hope to see you in Bremen & thank you for the many kindnesses & courtesies you showed me.

Sincerely Yours
S. L. Clemens

(Mark Twain).

Table of Distances between the different ports in Miles.

(A Mile = 1852 m.)

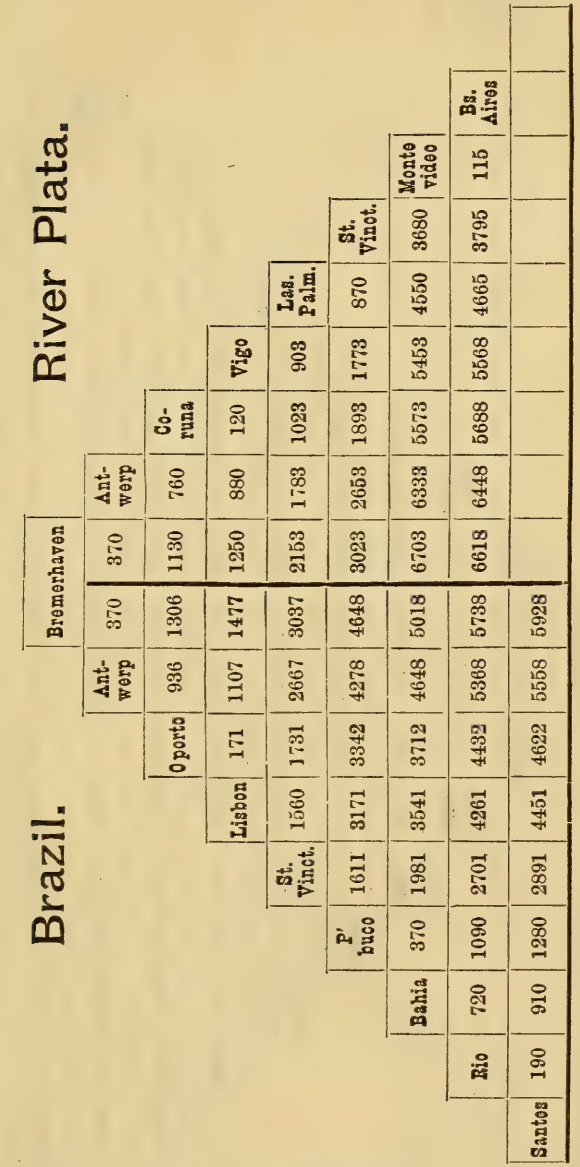
Bremerhaven-America.

Bremerhaven-Southampton Water	458 Miles.
Southampton-New-York	3100 „
Bremerhaven New York	3558 Miles.
Dover-Nab Light-ship . 100 Miles.	
Needles-Lizard . . . . 146 „	
Sandy Hook-New York 24 „	
Bremerhaven-Baltimore	3880 Miles.
Cape Henry-Baltimore 154 Miles.	

Genoa-New York.

Genoa-Algiers	535 Miles.
Genoa-Gibraltar	850 „
Gibraltar-New York	3250 „
Genoa-New York	4100 „
Naples-Genoa	336 „
Naples-Gibraltar	974 „

Table of distances (continued).



Rio de Janeiro-Montevideo	1024	Miles.
Antwerp-St. Vincent direct	2574	„
Coruña Vigo	120	„
Vigo-Lisbon	278	„
Oporto-Lisbon	140	„
Lisbon Las Palmas	700	„
Las Palmas-St. Vincent	870	„

Bremerhaven-Flushing (Easterly Entrance) 281 Miles.
Bremerhaven-Flushing (Westerly Entrance) 303 „

Table of distances (continued)

Eastern Asia.

Australia.

| | | |

Table of distances (continued).

Singapore — New Guinea.

	Singapore	Batavia	Soerabaya	Amboina	Friedr.-Wilh.-Hafen	Stephansort
Singapore	532	893	1913	3293	3311	3734
Batavia	532		361	1381	2761	2779	3202
Soerabaya				1020	2400	2418	2841
Amboina					1380	1398	1821
Friedr.-Wilh.-Hafen						18	441
Stephansort							423
Herbertshöhe							

	Batavia	Friedr.-Wilh.-Hafen	Stephans-Hafen	Finschort	Herbertshöhe
Batavia	2570	2578	2742	3102	
Friedr.-Wilh.-Hafen		18	182	542	
Stephans-Hafen			164	524	
Finschort	3092	3110	3274	3634	
Herbertshöhe				360	

Hongkong-Japan.

Hongkong-Yokohama	1590	Miles.
Yokohama-Hiogo	346	„
Hiogo-Nagasaki	389	„
Hongkong Nagasaki	2325	Miles.
Nagasaki-Hongkong direct	1067	„

A. Transportation of passengers.

1. Rates for through tickets, or rates for circular tours, are arrived at by a combination of given rates.
2. Tickets are issued only for first and second class railway transportation in connection, with steamship tickets reading via the lines of the North German Lloyd.
3. The Tickets are not transferable.
4. Tickets are good 12 months from date of sale. Date of final limit is shown on cover of ticketbook.
5. The tickets are good for all regular trains. For the use of Vestibule trains, passengers holding I or II Class tickets, are required to pay the usual excess fare. For the use of sleeping cars, passengers are required to pay the regular sleeping car rate.
6. Children not over 4 years of age are carried free.
   Children between the ages of 4 and 10 years, are carried two on one whole ticket. For one child alone, full fare has to be paid.
7. By payment of the difference in the second and first class fares, second class passengers can change at their pleasure from second to first class.
8. Tickets must be shown to Conductors or other railway officials, when required.
9. Passengers can stop over on final limit tickets, at all stations designated on such tickets. At all other stations, stop overs are granted upon application to the Stationmaster, (Stationsvorstand) who will endorse tickets.
10. The coupons of tickets are collected either by Conductors on trains, or station officials upon arrival at destination.
11. Claims for unused booktickets or coupons should be addressed for adjustment with proper explanation to the North German Lloyd, Passage Dept. Bremen.

B. Transportation of baggage.

1. Baggage is only checked through to those stations to which a baggage tariff exists.
2. The amount of baggage carried free by the railways is in no case more than 25 kg., while on a number of railways all baggage carried has to be paid for. It is therefore advisable to send heavy baggage by „freight", as the time in transit is not long, and charges very reasonable.
3. Passengers having baggage destined to points beyond Berlin, Leipzig, or Vienna, and going via these points, have to make arrangements for its transfer between the different stations in these cities.
4. The presence of passengers at custom house stations, at the time of baggage examination, is absolutely necessary, as the railway companies cannot be held responsible for any loss or delay, occurring through passengers absence.

The fleet of the North German Lloyd, the largest of the world, has a total tonnage of 242,481 Register-Tons.

Steamers of the North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

No.	Steamers	Commanders	Registered tonnage	Horse-power
1	*Spree*	W. Willigerod	6963	12500
2	*Havel*	Th. Jüngst	6963	12500
3	*Lahn*	H. Hellmers	5097	8800
4	*Saale*	F. Kessler	4965	7500
5	*Trave*	C. Thalenhorst	4966	7500
6	*Aller*	H. Christoffers	5217	7500
7	*Ems*	W. Reimkasten	4912	7000
8	*Fulda*	A. Meier	4814	6300
9	*Werra*	C. Pohle	4815	6300
10	*Kaiser Wilhelm II.*	L. Störmer	6991	6500
11	*Prinz Regent Luitpold*	H. Gathemann	6592	5500
12	*Prinz Heinrich*	W. Schmölder	6613	5500
13	*Bayern*	B. Blanke	5343	3500
14	*Sachsen*	H. Supmer	5338	3500
15	*Preussen*	D. Högemann	5615	3500
16	*Neckar*		3250	3250
17	*Habsburg*	J. Röben	3217	2300
18	*Hohenzollern*	P. Wettin	3288	2300
19	*Hohenstaufen*	O. Gross	3283	2300
20	*Salier*	H. Ahrens	3214	2300
21	*Braunschweig*	Br. Petermann	3173	2200
22	*Dresden*	W. Kuhlmann	4802	3200
23	*München*	A. von Cöllen	4801	3200
24	*Karlsruhe*	H. Walter	5347	3300
25	*Stuttgart*	D. Köhlenbeck	5349	3300
26	*Darmstadt*	M. Eichel	5316	3200
27	*Gera*	W. v. Schuckmann	5319	3200
28	*Oldenburg*	R. Heintze	5318	3200
29	*Weimar*	C. Steencken	5318	3200
30	*H. H. Meier*	R. Nierich	5475	3800
31	*Crefeld*	H. Bruns	3970	1800
32	*Bonn*	A. Winckel	3970	1800
33	*Aachen*	H. Hashagen	3970	1800
34	*Halle*	W. Bodenstedt	3960	1800
35	*Roland*	C. v. Bardeleben	3720	2500
36	*Wittekind*	O. Cüppers	4997	2700
37	*Willehad*	A. Richter	4998	2700
38	*Pfalz*	H. Winter	4604	2500
39	*Mark*	H. Wempe	3932	2500
40	*Strassburg*	E. Raetz	3025	1600

No.	Steamers	Commanders	Registered tonnage	Horse-power
41	*Weser*	A. Gehrke	2823	1300
42	*Graf Bismarck*	H. Weber	2406	900
43	*Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm*	M. v. d. Decken	2395	1150
44	*Stettin*	C. Dewers	2200	1500
45	*Danzig*		1814	1500
46	*Sumatra*	P. Cassens	584	330
47	*Adler*	A. Frese	1336	1200
48	*Schwan*	U. Leuss	1232	500
49	*Condor*	G. Tapken	1230	500
50	*Albatross*	D Freese	1083	650
51	*Möwe*	H Demes	940	450
52	*Reiher*	J. Putscher	896	700
53	*Falke*	J. Habenicht	1083	650
54	*Willkommen*	H. Budelmann	409	500
55	*Kehrewieder*	Th. Michel	499	570
56	*Ritter*	J. Vöge	361	650
57	*Quelle*	D. Hegermann	151	60
58	*Forelle*	J. H Rhode	298	650
59	*Lloyd*	M. Hovers	297	300
60	*Hecht*	C. Meyerdierks	244	650
61	*Vulcan*	J. Künning	200	300
62	*Roland*		187	450
63	*Neptun*	R. Büssenschütt	78	220
64	*Vorwärts*	G Brinkmann	148	275
65	*Triton*	H. Silbersdorff	133	200
66	*Cyclop*	J. Frohböse	129	200
67	*Comet*	C. Strodthoff	107	180
68	*Libelle*	J. Meyerdiercks	74	250
69	*Herkules*	C. Arnecke	244	370
70	*Centaur*	J. Hovers	177	340
71	*Lachs*	H. Högemann	270	550
72	*Saturn*	F. Hilgerloh	125	300
73	*Najade*	C. Wurstmann	725	2000
	Building:			
74	*2 fast mail twinscrew steamers.*			
75				
76	*4 large steamers for the transatlantic passenger- and cargo traffic.*			
77				
78				
79				
80	*2 Tug Steamers.*			
81				

During the years 1858–1895 the North German Lloyd steamers carried in the Transatlantic trade alone

more than 3,000,000 Passengers.

Total time of service of the officers and men of the entire fleet of the North German Lloyd.

Compiled on May 1st 1894.

Charge.	year of service	1st	2nd	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	from 10 to 15 years of service	from 15 to 20 years of service	from 20 to 25 years of service	more than 25 years of service
captains	71	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	14	15	25	12
chief-officers	45	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	8	2	8	24	—	—	—
second officers	46	1	1	—	—	—	3	14	22	3	2	—	—	—	—
third officers	39	1	—	1	14	13	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fourth officers	35	12	9	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
doctors	40	18	14	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
pursers	41	—	1	—	5	3	6	2	2	7	1	10	4	—	—
assistant-pursers	15	2	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
boatswains	85	1	3	4	9	9	2	8	11	6	11	9	7	2	3
carpenters	100	10	9	12	10	11	5	10	3	—	2	15	8	5	—
quartermasters	176	12	9	16	13	12	8	16	21	11	8	25	14	7	4
sail-makers	27	2	2	2	4	5	1	2	2	2	3	2	—	—	—
steerage-stewards	131	15	5	5	11	9	13	10	8	8	5	24	6	8	4
able sailors	525	158	69	72	51	50	38	21	14	13	13	16	3	5	2
ordinary sailors	183	61	57	35	18	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
boys	133	110	19	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
chief-engineers	70	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	3	13	7	24	12
second engineers	54	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	4	2	26	8	3	3

third engineers	52	1	1	—	2	3	2	5	8	4	8	13	2	2	1
fourth engineers	57	—	—	3	8	9	8	11	9	3	2	3	1	—	—
assistant-engineers	187	63	52	28	11	11	7	7	1	3	1	3	—	—	—
store keepers	41	—	2	1	1	3	3	4	5	1	4	8	3	3	3
chief-firemen	133	5	2	5	8	10	14	13	10	2	9	39	7	9	—
firemen	651	70	58	85	102	64	70	50	28	21	18	63	9	11	2
coal-trimmers	540	285	129	58	35	15	9	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
chief-cooks	40	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	13	3	3	3
second cooks	69	13	8	14	5	4	6	3	3	1	—	3	7	2	—
steam-cooks	65	9	2	8	10	4	5	7	7	1	4	2	1	4	1
bakers	72	8	17	9	9	8	4	7	3	2	2	3	—	—	—
pastry-cooks	16	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
storekeepers (provisions)	44	—	—	1	2	6	4	—	6	4	5	7	3	3	3
butchers	41	4	5	7	6	9	4	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
lamp-lighters	39	6	3	4	2	2	1	3	2	—	1	7	2	6	—
scullery-men	122	67	25	12	11	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
barbers	26	6	3	2	3	1	—	2	1	3	1	2	—	1	1
chief-stewards	41	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	2	4	3	11	7	6	2
second stewards	28	2	2	3	—	2	1	3	2	3	6	1	3	—	—
pantrymen	39	1	5	—	6	4	2	4	7	3	1	2	2	2	—
assistant-pantrymen	38	18	7	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
stewardesses	90	15	6	11	5	11	11	8	6	6	1	8	1	1	—
stewards	627	153	98	64	71	60	33	29	33	17	17	38	8	6	—
total	4874	1135	633	489	455	361	281	253	239	142	146	415	131	138	56

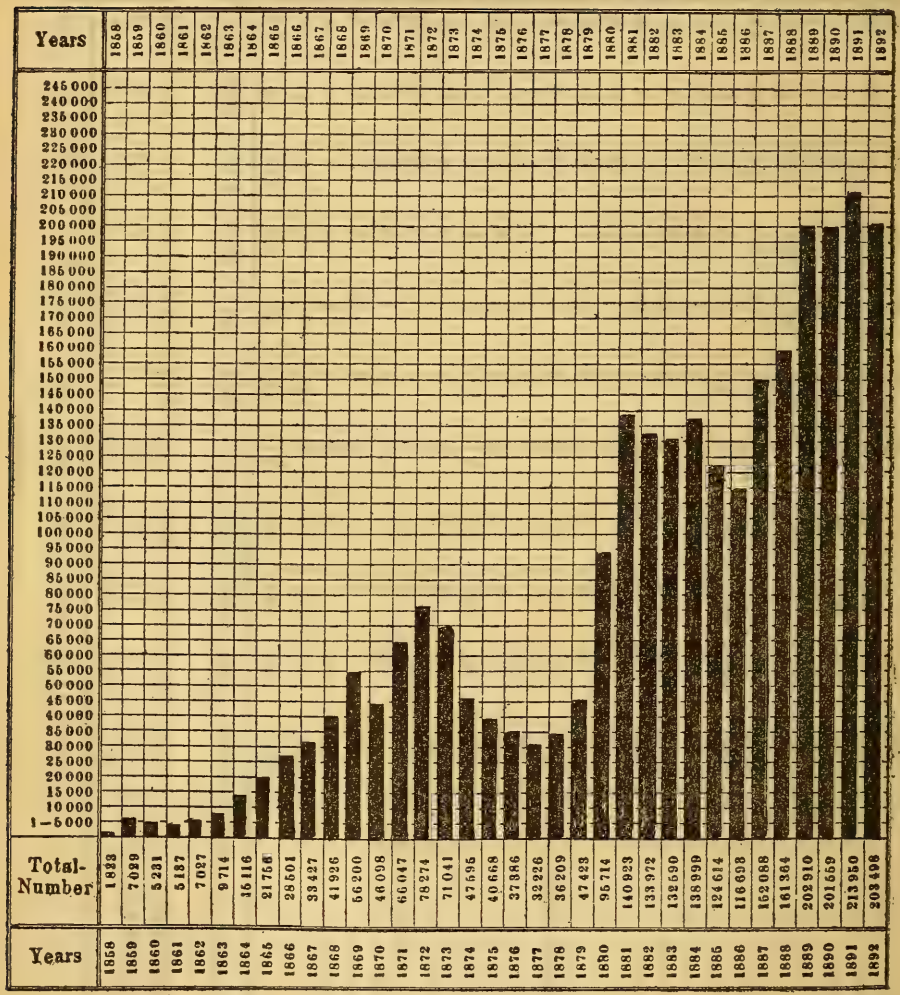
transoceanic steamers	4557	1044	609	469	434	341	274	245	227	134	139	379	112	117	33
steamers of the Lines to Eng.	163	44	14	15	13	8	2	5	5	4	5	18	9	12	9
river-steamers	154	47	10	5	8	12	5	3	7	4	2	18	10	9	14
	4874	1135	633	489	455	361	281	253	239	142	146	415	131	138	56

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN.

Development of the Passenger Traffic on the Lloyd Steamers

from

1858—1892.



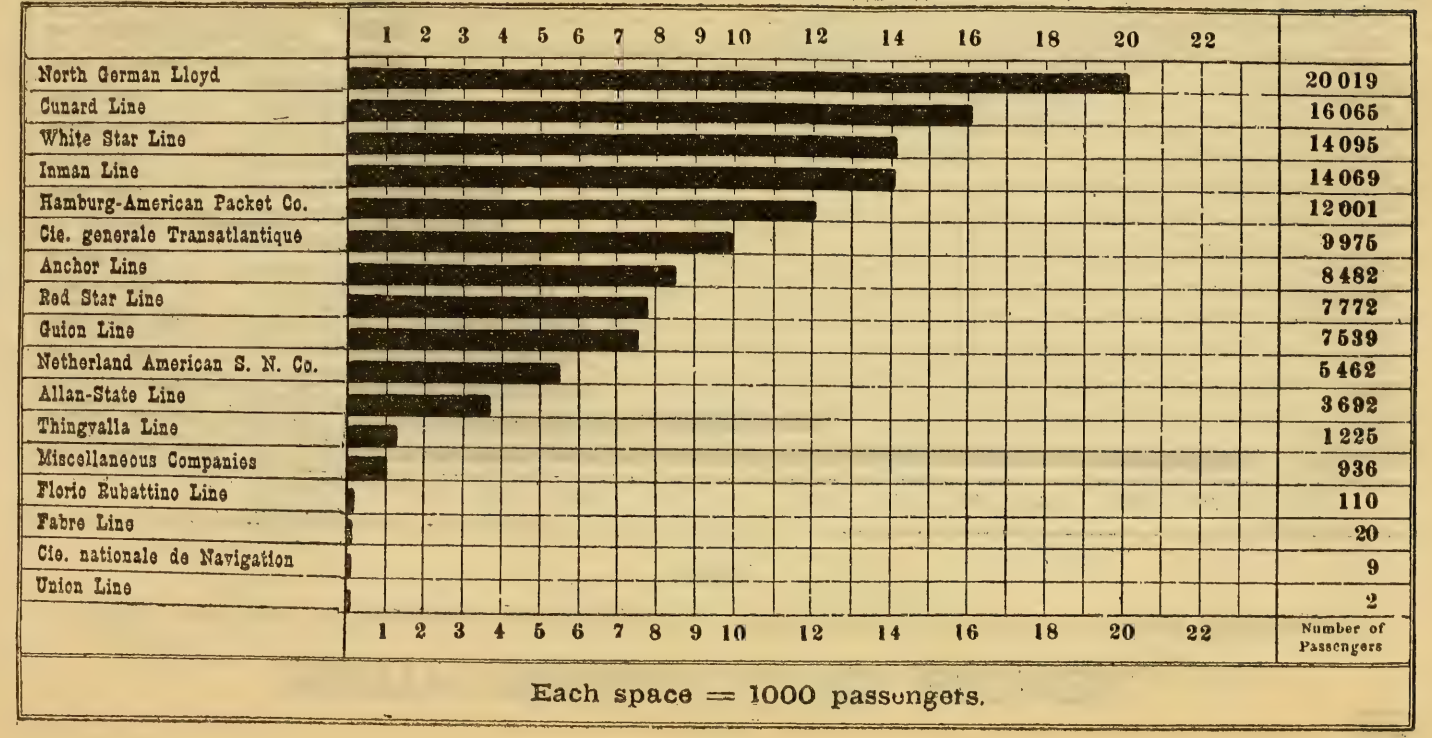
Total Number

of Passengers carried by the North German Lloyd

from 1858—1892 = 2,754,738.

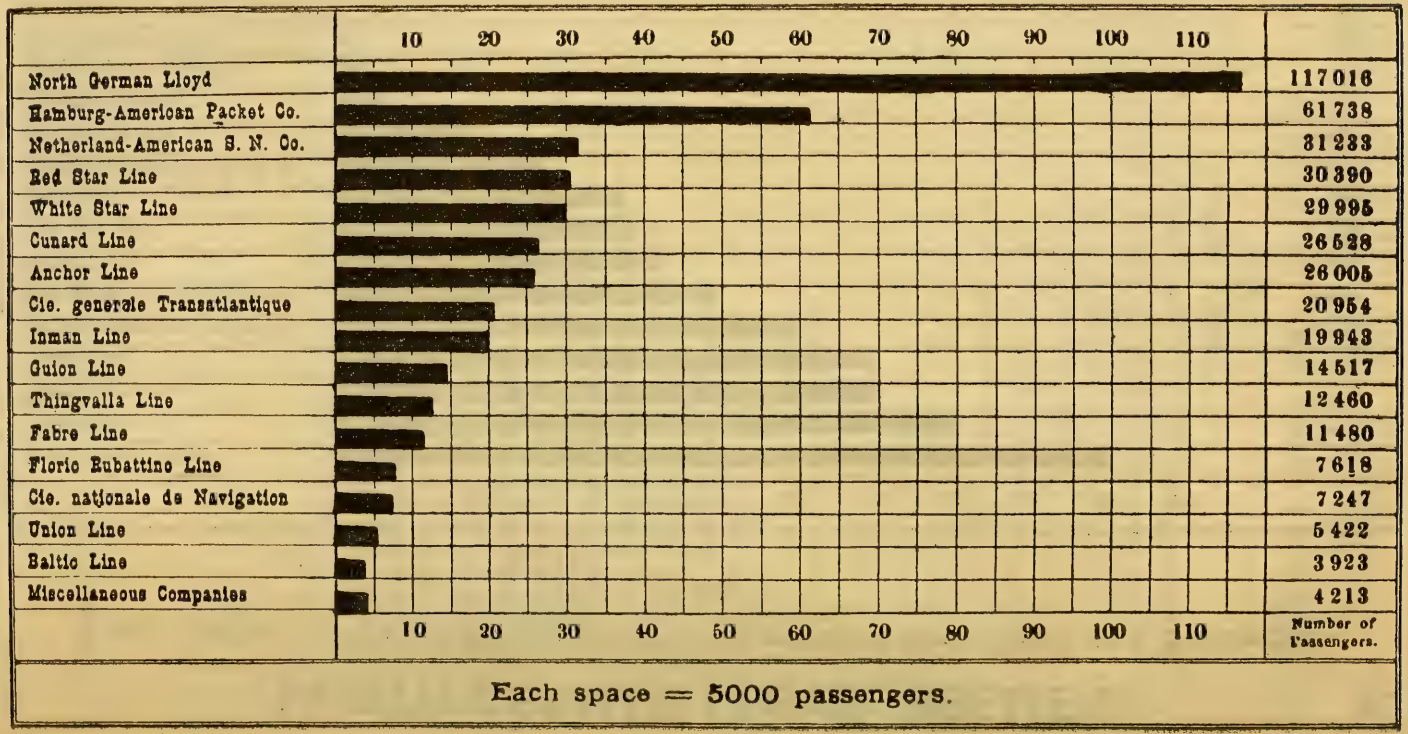
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN. II.

Total number of Cabin Passengers to the ports of New-York and Baltimore 1892.



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN.

Total number of steerage passengers to the ports of New-York and Baltimore 1892.

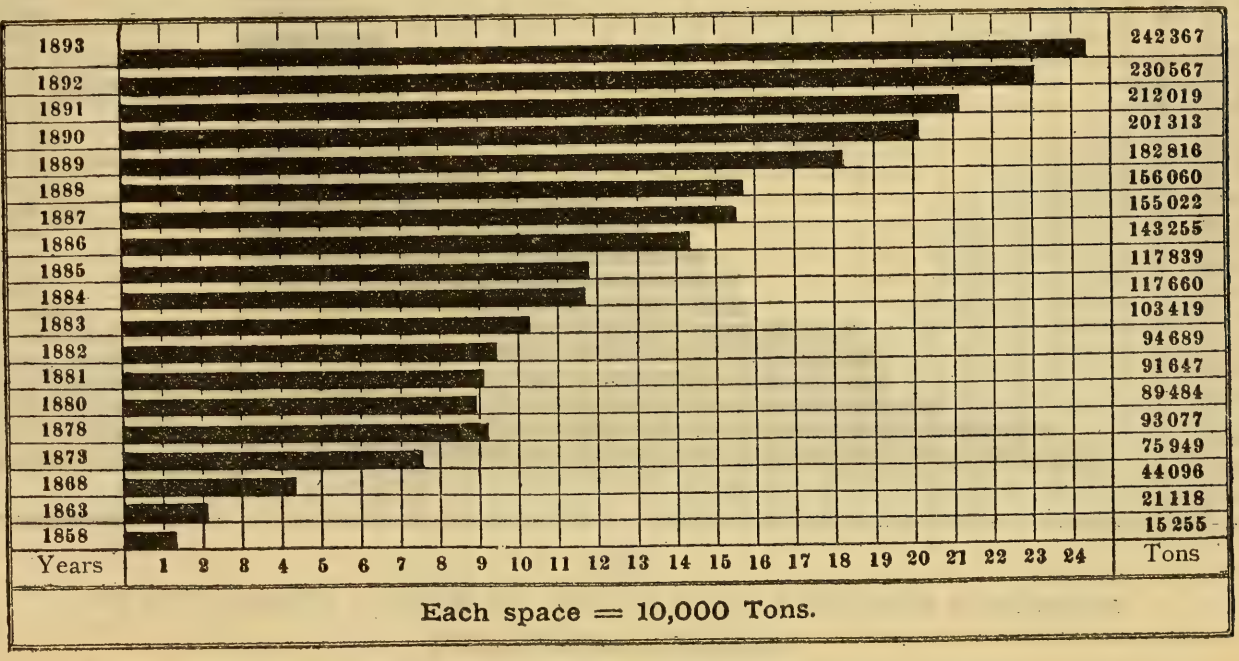


NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN.

Development of the Fleet of the North German Lloyd

from

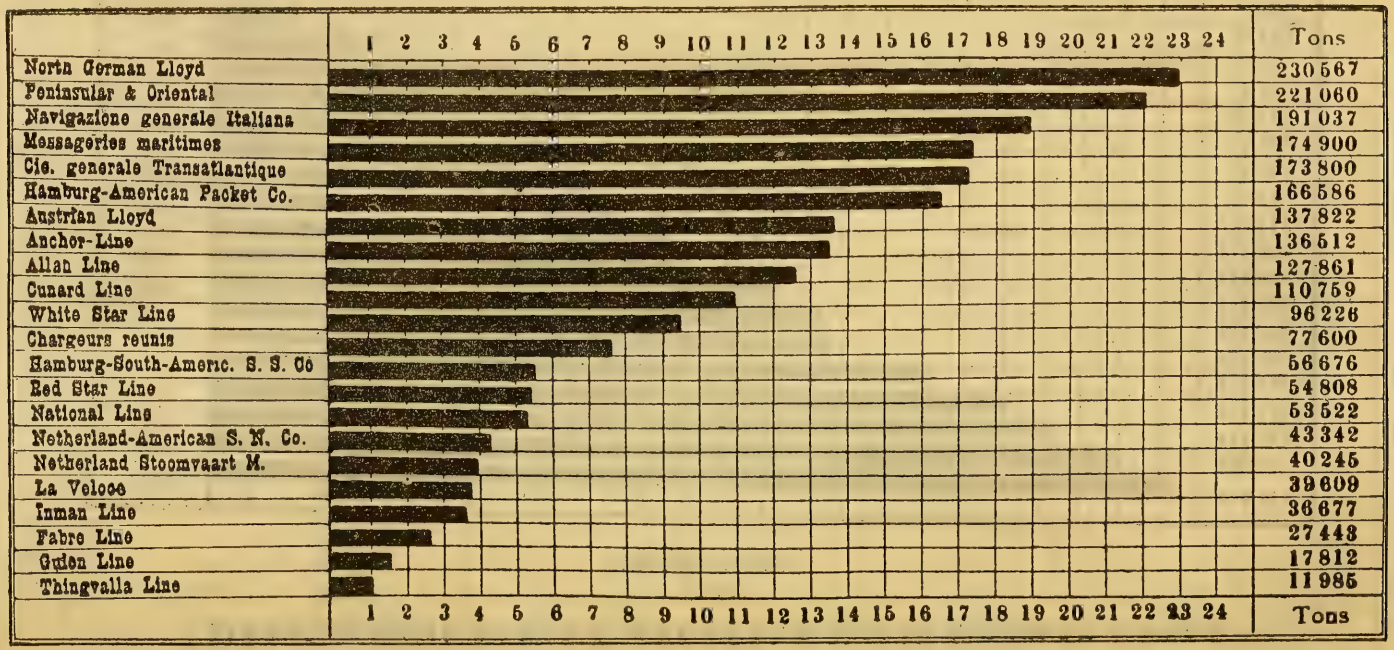
1858—1893.



Total tonnage of the fleet of the North German Lloyd in 1893 = 242,367 R.T.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN.

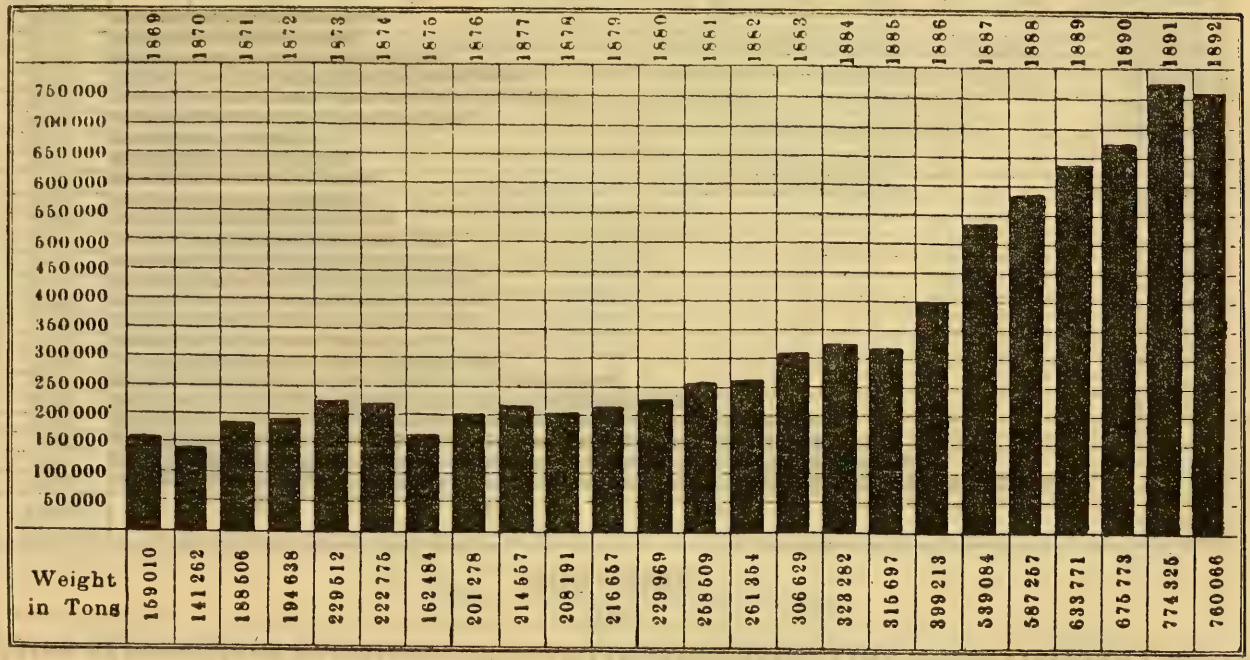
Comparative statement of the tonnage of the great Transatlantic Steamship Companies 1893.



Tonnage of the fleet of the North German Lloyd at the end of the year 1893 = 242,367.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN.

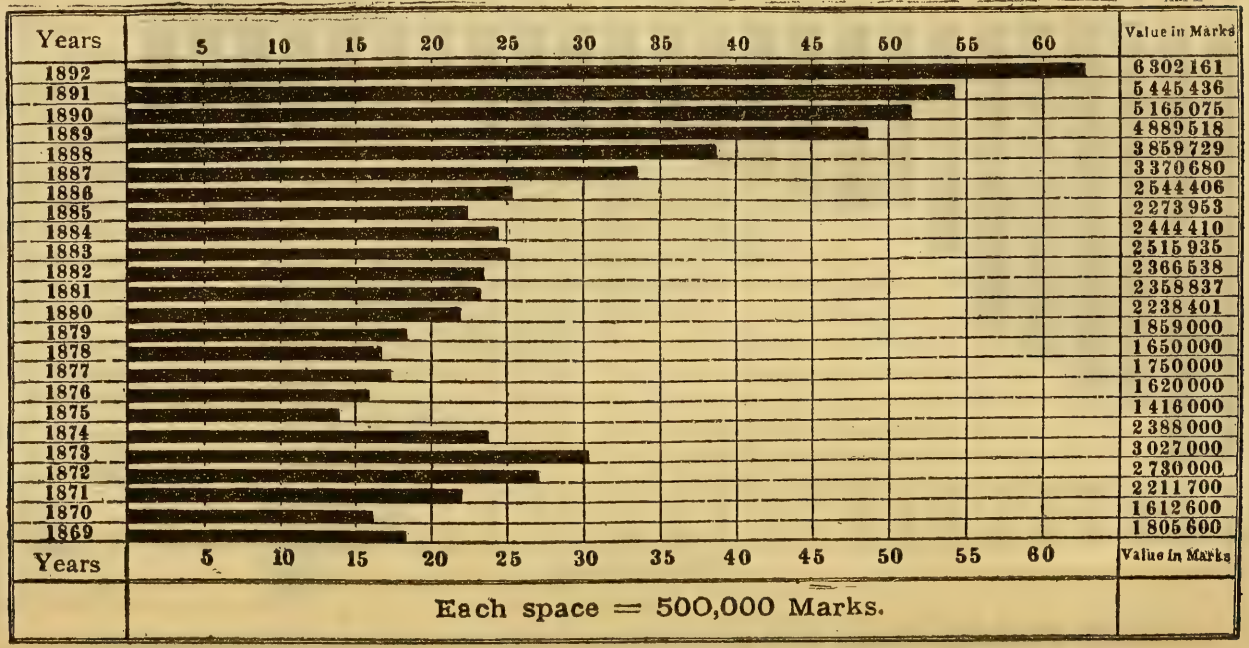
Consumption of coal on the steamers of the North German Lloyd from 1869–1892.



Total consumption of coal on the Lloyd steamers from 1869–1892 = 8,203,799 tons.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN. VII.

Value of provisions consumed on board the steamers of the North German Lloyd from 1869–1892.



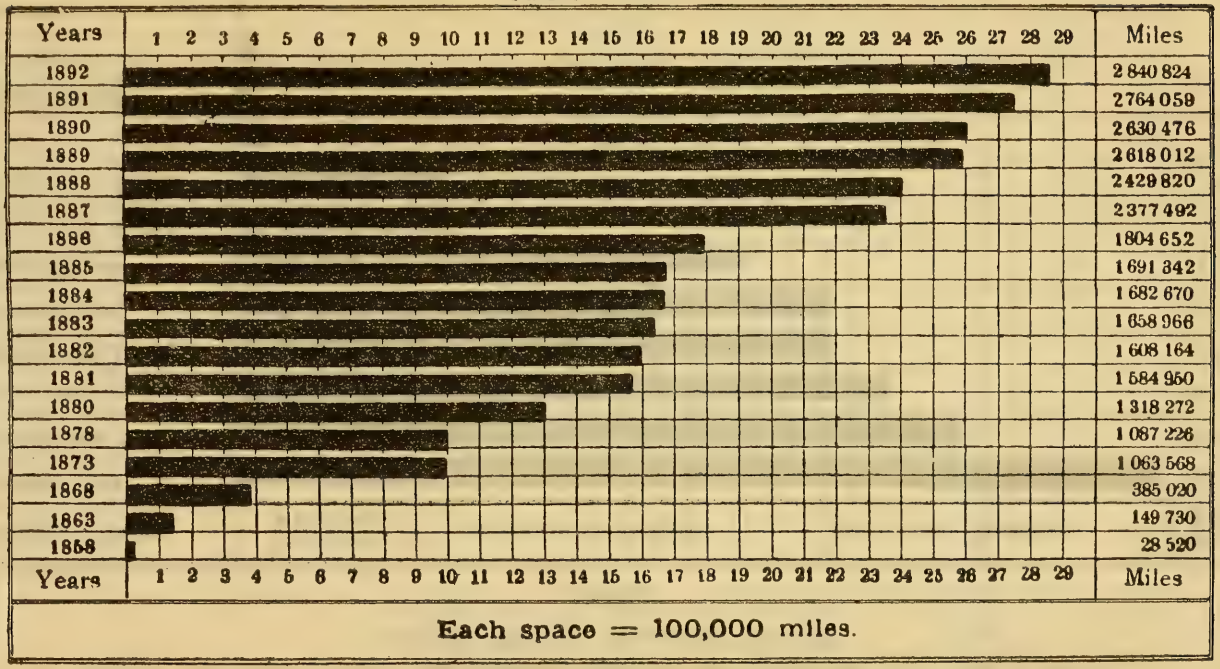
Total consumption of provisions 1869–1892 = 75,844,979 M.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN. VIII.

Distances made by the steamers of the North German Lloyd

from

1858—1892.

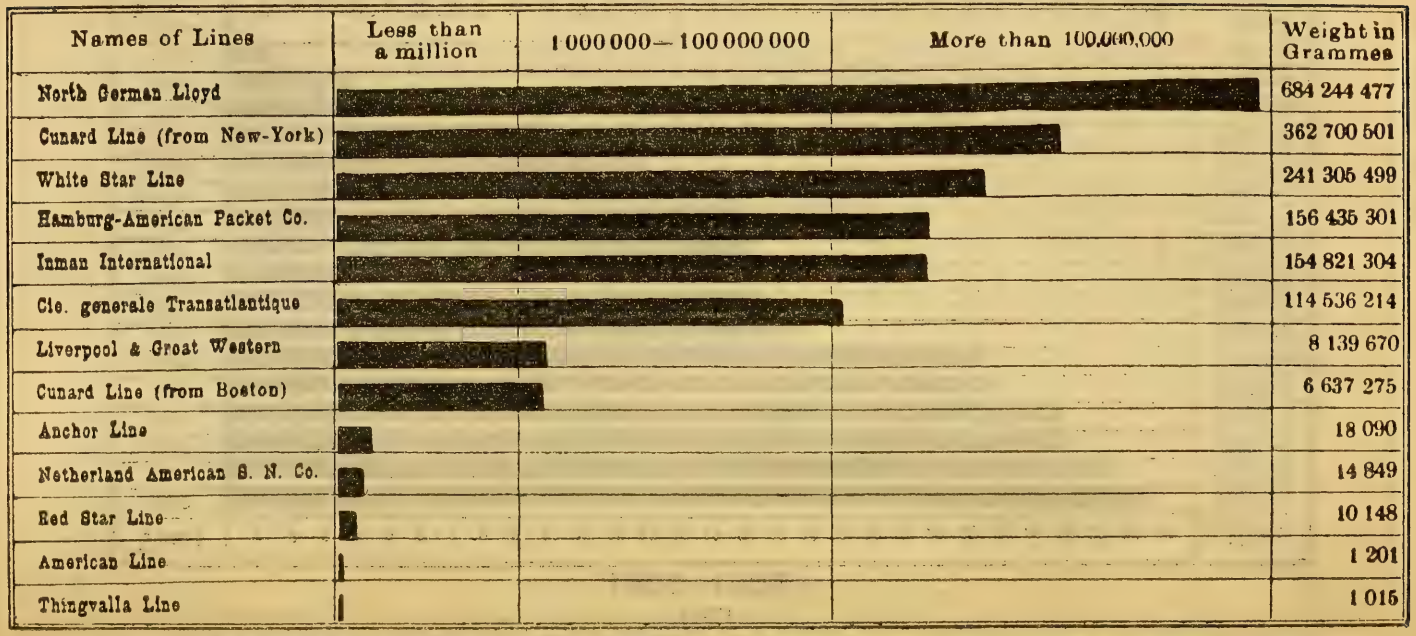


The distance made in 1892 = 2,840,824 miles
equal to 131 times round the globe.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, BREMEN.

Mails carried from the United States to Europe, by the steamers of the North German Lloyd.

1892.



Names of Lines	Less than a million	1 000 000—100 000 000	More than 100,000,000	Weight in Grammes
North German Lloyd				684 244 477
Cunard Line (from New-York)				362 700 501
White Star Line				241 305 499
Hamburg-American Packet Co.				156 435 301
Inman International				154 821 304
Cie. generale Transatlantique				114 536 214
Liverpool & Great Western				8 139 670
Cunard Line (from Boston)				6 637 275
Anchor Line				18 090
Netherland American S. N. Co.				14 849
Red Star Line				10 148
American Line				1 201
Thingvalla Line				1 015

Total weight of the American Mail = 1,728,865,844 grammes, of which the North German Lloyd carried = 684,244,477 grammes.

European Offices of the

North German Lloyd, Bremen.

Amsterdam	Wm. H. Müller & Co.
Antwerp	H. Albert de Bary & Co., Place de Meir 23.
Aschaffenburg ..	M. S. Bustelli's Nachf.
Augsburg	Carl Stocker.
Baden Baden ...	F. W. Schick.
Bamberg	Ludwig Otto
Berlin	Capt. C. Arnold, Unter den Linden 4a.
Berlin	F. Montanus, Invalidenstr. 93.
Brünn	Leop. Schulz Firma V. Schulz, Bahnring 24.
Brunswick.....	Fritz Farina.
Carlsbad	Reisebureau von Rudolf Mayer.
Cassel	Aug Pechmann, Königstr. 49.
Chemnitz.....	Otto Eising, Zwickauerstr. 73.
Cologne	W. Lippmann, Domkloster 1.
Crefeld	Birwé & Turck.
Dantsic	Adolph Loht.
Darmstadt.....	Anton Fischer, Ochsengasse.
Dresden.....	Günther & Rudolph.
Dresden.....	O. M. Opelt, Grunauerstr. 42.
Dresden.....	Robert Thode & Co., Europäischer Hof.
Elberfeld.....	Aug. Siebel, Louisenstr. 126.
Essen.....	Th. Niedenhoff, Kettwigerstr. 10.
Florence	F. Henry Humbert, Via Tornabuoni 20.
Florence	Alfred Lemon & Co.
Frankfort o. M. .	Ch. Emil Derschow, Kaiserstr. 27.
Freiburg i. B. ...	Ed. Hebting.
Fürth i. Mittelfr..	Carl Kublan, Schirmstrasse.
Genoa	Leupold Fratelli, 10 Piazza S. Siro.
Gibraltar.....	John Onetti & Sons.
Graz.....	Franz Kloibers Söhne, Neuthergasse 42.
Hamburg.....	Wilhelm Lazarus, Rolandsbrücke 4.
Hanover	M. M. Allen, Ernst Augustplatz 6.
Havre	Kane & Cie., 38 Rue du Chilon.
Heidelberg	Jos. Münch, Hauptstr. 1.
Leipsic.....	H Schönfelder, Plauenscher Platz 6.

London	Keller Wallis & Co., SW. 32 Cockspur Street Charing Cross.
London.....	Keller Wallis & Co., E. C. Grace Churchstr. 65/67.
London.....	Phillipps & Graves, Botolph House Eastsheap.
Magdeburg	W. Vockeroh, Wilhelmstr. 9.
Manchester.....	Keller Wallis & Co.
Mannheim	Ph. Jac. Eglinger, O. 7. Nr. 22.
Mayence	Franz Klippel.
Messina.....	Peirce Becker & Ilardi.
Milan	Gio Corr Meiss.
Minden i. W.	Carl Hoppe.
Münster i. W. ...	H. Coenen, Ludgeristr. 78.
Munich.....	Danler & Co., Bayerstr. 27 I.
Naples.....	Aselmayer, Pfister & Co., 2 Strada Piliero.
Nuremberg	Albert Bernhold, Claragasse.
Nuremberg	M. Murr, Breitegasse.
Palermo.....	Angelo Tagliavia & Co.
Paris	Pierre André, 59 Faubourg Poissonnière.
Paris	Kane & Cie, 19 Rue Scribe.
Prague.....	J. Carl Maschka, Heuwagsplatz 29.
Rome	Alfred Lemon & Cie
Rome	C. Stein, 42—45 Via Mercede.
Rotterdam.....	Wm. H. Müller & Co.
Salzburg	Carl Spängler.
Southampton....	Keller Wallis & Co., Canute Road.
Stettin.....	Mattfeldt & Friedrichs, Bollwerk 36.
Stuttgart.....	Johs. Rominger, Königstr. 35.
Trieste	Küchler & Co.
Venice	Fischer & Reichsteiner.
Vienna.....	Capt. A. Fernickel, IV. Weyringergasse 24.
Vienna.....	Schenker & Co., I. Schottenring 3.
Wiesbaden.....	J. Ch. Glücklich, Nerostrasse.
Zürich	H. Meiss, Bahnhofstr. 53.

Railroad Routes (Europe)

With Express-Rates from Bremen to the principal places of interest.

Km	From BREMEN to:		See Page	Ist Class		IInd Class		10 Kg	
397	**Ahrweiler**	.....	202	35	60	26	40	1	96
372	**Aix-la Chapelle**	.....	2	33	50	24	90	1	86
405	„	.....	2	36	50	27	10	2	03
747	**Alexandrowo**	.....	—	—	—	29	90	3	74
369	**Amsterdam**	via Emmerich-Salzbergen	419	30	10	23	50	1	33
391	„	„ Neuschanz-Zwöble	419	28	10	21	70	1	38
403	**Andernach**	„ Cologne	202	35	30	26	90	2	12
460	**Antwerp**	„ „	407	50	20	37	40	2	12
—	„	„ Schrambach-Wesel	407	39	60	30	10	2	11
470	„	„ Diepholz-Ruhrort	407	40	10	30	10	2	36
495	„	„ Boxtel-Breda	407	42	80	32	50	2	29
292	**Arnhem**	„ Emmerich-Salzbergen	420	25	—	19	10	1	26
—	**Avricourt**	.....	—	74	20	53	60	—	—
659	**Baden-Baden**	„ Hanover-Frankfort o. M.	6	59	30	43	—	—	—
540	**Bamberg**	„ Eisenach-Lichtenfels	8	48	90	35	10	—	—
279	**Barmen**	„ Münster-Hamm	182	25	20	18	70	1	40
—	**Basle**	„ Cassel-Bebra-Frankfort o. M.	350	75	20	54	30	—	—
—	„	„ Cologne	350	76	90	56	—	—	—
572	**Bayreuth**	„ Friedland-Eisenach	8	51	60	36	90	2	85
311	**Bebra**	„ Gottingen-Eichenberg	—	28	—	20	80	1	56

Km	From BREMEN to:		See Page	Ist Class		IInd Class		10 Kg	
1098	**Bellinzona**	via Hanover-Frankfort o. M.	351	102	90	73	70	—	—
339	**Berlin**	„ Uelzen-Stendal	8	29	50	22	—	1	70
	„	„ Hamburg-Bergedorf	8	36	40	27	—	—	—
934	**Berne**	„ Hanover-Frankfort, Basle	351	84	—	60	80	—	—
189	**Bielefeld**		—	17	10	12	70	—	95
487	**Bingerbrück**	„ Wanne-Cologne	211	43	90	32	50	2	44
250	**Bochum**	„ Haltern-Wanne	178	22	40	16	70	1	25
570	**Bodenbach**	„ Hanover	234	51	50	38	20	—	—
367	**Bonn, Rhine**	„ Wanne-Cologne	192	33	10	24	50	1	84
446	**Boppard**	„ „ „	205	40	20	29	80	2	23
356	**Boxtel**	„ Wesel	—	30	70	22	90	1	84
713	**Breslau**	„ Hanover-Uelzen	73	64	40	47	70	3	07
719	**Bromberg**		74	64	80	48	—	3	60
175	**Brunswick**		74	15	80	11	70	—	88
564	**Brussels**	„ Cologne	409	49	50	36	80	—	—
508	„	„ Boxtel	409	43	20	32	80	—	—
273	**Buckau-Magdeburg**	„ Hanover-Uelzen	135	24	60	18	20	1	37
	Budapest	„ Berlin	235	103	20	76	30	—	—
	„	„ Leipsic	235	106	30	76	30	—	—
643	**Carlsbad**	„ Hanover-Leipsic-Eger	242	58	90	43	40	—	—
	„	„ Leipsic-Dresden-Bodenbach	242	61	70	45	—	—	—
	„	„ Stendal-Berlin-Bodenbach	242	63	10	46	20	—	—
	„	„ Berlin-Dresden-Bodenbach	242	68	30	50	—	—	—
	„	„ Berlin-Leipsic-Bodenbach	242	75	20	55	40	—	—
	„	„ Hanover, Frankfort, Würzburg, Nürnberg	242	84	80	61	20	—	—

Km	From BREMEN to:		See Page	I^st Class		II^nd Class		10 Kg	
622	**Carlsruhe**	.....	76	55	60	40	50	—	—
289	**Cassel**	via Hanover	77	26	10	19	30	1	45
481	**Chemnitz**	„ „	78	42	80	31	90	—	—
1154	**Chiasso**	„ Hanover-Frankfort o. M.	—	106	70	76	30	—	—
1145	**Christiania**	„ Hamburg-Kiel	—	100	50	79	60	4	80
306	**Cleve**	„ Haltern-Wesel	176	27	20	20	20	1	54
425	**Coblence**	„ Wanne-Cologne	203	38	70	28	40	2	13
487	**Coburg**	„ Friedland-Bebra	80	43	90	31	70	—	—
334	**Cologne**	.....	185	30	10	22	30	1	67
—	**Constance**	.....	357	79	20	57	—	—	—
—	**Cuxhaven**	„ Harburg	81	14	10	—	—	1	05
843	**Dantsic**	„ Uelzen-Berlin	81	75	60	56	10	4	22
506	**Darmstadt**	„ Frankfort o. M.	81	45	50	33	50	—	—
331	**Dessau**	„ Hanover or Uelzen	82	29	20	21	70	1	66
203	**Detmold**	„ Wunsdorf	82	18	—	13	40	1	02
239	**Dortmund**	„ Münster	179	21	60	16	—	1	20
	Dresden	„ Hanover or Uelzen	84	46	—	34	10	—	—
271	**Duisburg**	„ Haltern-Wanne	176	24	40	18	10	1	36
295	**Dusseldorf**	„ „ „	179	26	60	19	70	1	48
591	**Eger**	„ Hanover or Uelzen	248	53	—	39	40	—	—
425	**Ehrenbreitstein**	.....	204	38	30	28	40	2	13
356	**Eisenach**	„ Bebra or Cassel	104	32	10	23	80	—	78
282	**Elberfeld**	„ Münster-Hamm	182	25	40	18	90	—	—
558	**Elster, Bad**	.....	—	49	60	36	90	2	88
—	„ „	„ Berlin	—	65	90	48	90	—	—
—	**Emmerich**	.....	176	57	70	20	50	—	—

Km	From BREMEN to:		See Page	Ist Class		IInd Class		10 Kg	
522	**Ems**	via Cassel-Giessen-Wetzlar	104	47	—	34	90	2	61
442	„	„ Cologne	104	39	80	29	50	2	21
359	**Erfurt**	„ Hanover-Nordheim	105	31	60	23	50	1	80
255	**Essen**	„ Haltern-Altenessen	178	23	—	17	—	1	28
—	**Eydkuhnen**		—	104	10	77	50	—	—
478	**Frankfort o. M.**	„ Cassel	106	43	10	31	90	2	39
552	„ „ „	„ Cologne	106	49	70	36	90	2	76
584	**Franzensbad**		248	72	90	54	80	—	—
575	**Fürth**		110	51	60	37	80	—	—
62	**Geestemünde**		73	5	60	4	20	—	31
1359	**Genoa**	„ Hanover, Frankfort o. M., Basle-Chiasso	313	126	70	90	40	—	—
504	**Gera**	„ Eisenach	110	45	50	33	60	2	74
423	**Giessen**	„ Hannover-Cassel	111	38	10	28	30	—	—
372	**Godesberg**		195	33	50	24	90	1	86
1088	**Göschenen**	„ Frankfort o. M.-Basle	365	92	30	66	30	—	—
233	**Goslar**	„ Brunswick-Vienenburg	112	20	50	15	30	1	17
349	**Gotha**	„ Hanover	112	30	80	22	90	1	75
409	**Hague**	„ Emmerich	423	31	40	24	30	1	53
356	**Halle o. S.**		113	32	10	23	80	1	78
122	**Hamburg**		114	11	—	8	20	—	—
113	**Hanover**		118	10	20	7	60	—	—
567	**Heidelberg**		121	50	60	36	90	—	—
—	**Herbesthal**		—	37	80	28	—	—	—
497	**Homburg v. d. H.**		123	44	80	33	20	—	—
—	**Jena**		125	35	—	26	—	—	—

Km	From BREMEN to:		See Page	Ist Class		IInd Class		10 Kg	
—	**Interlaken**		366	90	—	65	—	—	—
511	**Kastel**		213	46	—	34	10	—	—
228	**Kiel**		125	20	50	15	30	1	15
491	**Kissingen**		126	44	60	32	60	2	21
975	**Königsberg i. Pr.**		126	87	80	65	10	4	88
504	**Kreuznach**		211	45	40	33	70	2	52
—	**Kufstein**		—	84	30	60	80	—	—
—	„	via Frankfort o. M.	—	97	10	70	—	—	—
—	„	„ Stuttgart	—	97	50	69	90	—	—
—	„	„ Leipsic	—	100	20	72	60	—	—
—	„	„ Berlin and Münich	—	116	50	84	60	—	—
385	**Leipzic**		127	35	10	26	—	1	95
404	**Liège**	„ Venio	412	34	20	26	30	1	92
—	**Lindau**		135	117	40	85	20	—	—
1119	**Locarno**	„ Frankfort o. M., Basle	369	104	70	74	90	—	—
431	**London**	„ Harwich	477	57	—	39	30	2	19
506	„	„ Vlissingen	477	59	50	40	80	2	93
—	„	„ Ostende	477	91	80	69	50	4	78
—	„	„ Calais	477	103	80	78	10	4	98
—	**Lubeck**		135	16	10	12	—	—	—
922	**Lucerne**	„ Frankfort o. M, Basle	370	83	—	59	80	—	—
1128	**Lugano**	„ „ „	377	106	70	76	30	—	—
374	**Maastricht**	„ Venlo	424	32	20	24	50	1	77
270	**Magdeburg**		135	24	30	18	10	1	35
559	**Mannheim**		416	50	70	37	—	—	—
613	**Marienbad**	„ Zerbst-Eger	256	55	30	41	—	3	08

Km	From BREMEN to:		See Page	I^st Class		II^nd Class		10 Kg	
525	**Mayence**	.....	213	46	30	34	30	2	64
417	**Meiningen**	.....	139	37	70	27	60	2	22
757	**Munich**	via Eisenach-Lichtenfels	140	68	10	49	40	2	85
451	**Nauheim**	.....	146	40	60	30	10	2	26
394	**Neuenahr**	„ Cologne	201	35	40	26	30	1	97
582	**Nuremberg**	.....	146	52	20	38	30	2	85
—	**Oderberg**	.....	—	82	90	61	40	—	—
176	**Oeynhausen, Bad**	„ Osnabrück	8	15	90	11	80	1	08
—	**Paris**	„ Cologne, Herbesthal	446	73	10	53	—	2	92
—	**Passau**	.....	—	84	90	61	50	—	—
700	**Prague**	„ Bodenbach	263	65	30	47	40	2	92
195	**Pyrmont**	„ Lüdge-Hanover	153	16	90	12	60	—	98
377	**Rolandseck**	„ Cologne	201	34	—	25	20	—	—
—	**Rostock**	.....	159	27	90	20	30	—	—
167	**Rotterdam**	„ Emmerich	425	30	90	23	90	1	52
—	**Rüdesheim**	„ Cologne	207	44	—	32	50	—	—
—	**Salzbergen**	.....	—	16	10	11	90	—	—
—	**Salzburg**	.....	266	84	30	60	80	—	—
—	„	„ Frankfort o M	266	97	10	70	—	—	—
—	„	„ Stuttgart	266	97	50	69	90	—	—
—	„	„ Leipsic	266	100	20	72	60	—	—
—	„	„ Berlin	266	116	50	84	60	—	—
—	**Schaffhausen**	„ Frankfort o. M.	384	79	20	57	—	—	—
303	**Solingen**	„ Münster-Hamm	183	27	30	20	20	1	52
477	**Stettin**	„ Stendal-Berlin	160	44	50	33	40	2	68
719	**Strassburg**	„ Heidelberg	160	68	—	50	10	—	—

Km	From BREMEN to:		See Page	Ist Class		IInd Class		10 Kg	
719	**Stuttgart**	.....	161	61	50	44	50	—	—
570	**Tetschen**	.....	—	51	60	38	20	—	—
—	**Trieste**	.....	271	136	60	99	—	—	—
1028	**Vienna**	via Bodenbach, Brünn of Brunswick..	272	88	—	62	50	2	92
—	„	„ Berlin	272	94	80	67	60	—	—
—	„	„ „ via Breslau.....	272	96	70	69	10	—	—
512	**Vlissingen**.....	„ Oberhausen-Wesel	—	42	60	32	40	—	—
380	**Weimar**	„ Nordhausen	165	32	80	24	40	1	90
—	„	„ Bebra	165	39	20	29	10	2	18
520	**Wiesbaden**	„ Bebra-Frankfort o. M.	168	46	80	34	70	2	60
—	**Wildbad**	.....	174	59	70	43	40	—	—
340	**Wildungen**	„ Bebra-Cassel	174	30	50	23	60	1	70
480	**Würzburg**	.....	174	43	—	31	80	2	21
917	**Zürich**	„ Baden or Alsace.....	397	82	50	59	60	—	—

Note: The rates are subject to slight alterations from time to time.

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daily 50 Pf., Mondays 1 Mark. Season tickets 6 Mark.

THE EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

As it is now constituted, with Prussia as the leading state, the German Empire extending from beyond the Rhine, to beyond the Vistula, is bordered on the South by Switzerland and Austria, from which its rivers, the Rhine, Elbe, Oder flow down, through Middle Germany, to the extensive sandy plain, of North Germany, to the North and Baltic seas; with several fine ports namely: Hamburg, Kiel, Lübeck, Danzig. The most beautiful parts of Germany are the Rhine, the Black forest, the Thuringian forest, the Harz, Saxon Switzerland the Bavarian highlands, the Erz mountains, and the Böhmer Wald, the Riesen or Giant mountains and Rügen in the Baltic. The Danube is mostly an Austrian river, but, rises in Würtemberg.

The present Emperor William II. is the grand-son of William I. who was proclaimed German Emperor, at Versailles, 18th January 1871. His father Kaiser Friederick, who was married to Victoria, Princess Royal of England, died after a brief reign, June 15th 1888.

The Empire, separated into North and South Germany by the river Main, comprises 26 States, in the order of precedence, indicated by the numbers. North German States: Kingdom of Prussia, of Saxony, Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. Schwerin, Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Grand Duchy of Oldenburg; Duchy of Brunswick; Duchy of Saxe Meiningen; Duchy of Saxe Altenburg; Duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha; Duchy of Anhalt; Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Principality of Waldeck; Principality of Reuss (elder line); Principality of Reuss (younger line); Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe; Principality of Lippe-Detmold; Free and Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen. Reichslande of Alsace Lorraine, annexed to the Empire 1871. South German States. Kingdom of Bavaria, Kingdom of Würtemberg; Grand Duchy of Baden, Grand Duchy of Hesse.

A Bundesrath of 58 delegates from the respective States is chosen for Imperial affairs, with a Reichstag or Imperial Parliament of 382 members, elected by ballot. Navy and Army are under the Emperor, as General-in-Chief, but the Kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, retain separate command of their own armies in time of peace.

In Prussia there are 10 Universities, Würtemberg 1. Two thirds of the population of Germany, which is about 49½ millions, are Protestants. The Kingdom of Prussia, in the northern part of Germany is bounded on the N. by the Baltic, Denmark and Mecklenburg; by Russia and Poland on the E., on the S. E. by Austria; on the S. by Saxony and the Saxon Duchies; by Bavaria on the S. W. and part of France; on the W. by France and the Netherlands.

Since 1850, the Government is a Constitutional Monarchy with two houses of Parliament.

Except a part of the Harz mountains, the surface of Prussia is generally flat; the chief products are: wheat, rye, potatoes and beet root; on the lower Rhine and in the Riesengebirge are the volcanic districts.

Except some territories round Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen, a Zollverein or Customs Union, comprises the States of the Empire. Luggage is examined at the frontier places; most tourists, coming from Great Britain, enter Germany, over the frontier line between Emmerich and Aix la Chapelle, or at Luxemburg. 1. Dover and Calais and Dover and Ostend routes. 2. Queensborough and Flushing routes. 3. Harwich and Antwerp, Harwich and Hock van Holland, and Harwich and Hamburg routes. 4. London to Bremen. 5. London to Hamburg. 6. London to Rotterdam. 7. Grimsby to Hamburg. 8. Hull to Bremen. 9. Hull to Flush-

1

ing. 10. Hull to Hamburg. 11. Hull to Rotterdam. 12. Edinburg to Hamburg. 13. Southampton to Bremen.

The Imperial Monetary System for all Germany is as follows: 100 Pfg. = 1 M. = 1 s English. (5, 3, 2 and 1 M. pieces) and 50 and 20 Pfg. pieces (silver coins) respectively 5s. 3s. 2s. 6d. $2^1/_2$d. English-Bronze coins: = 2 and 1 Pfg. pieces = $^1/_4$d. and $^1/_8$d. English-Gold coins: = 20, 10, 5 Mark pieces-respectively £ 1; 10s. and 5s. English. Bank notes. = 5, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 M.

The railway distances in Germany and Austria are now measured by the Kilometer of 1093 yds. = $^5/_6$th of an English mile; a German mile = 8,096 yds., or $4^2/_3$ miles English. The metric System is similar to the French. A gramm = 15,41 grains Avoirdupois. Kilogramm or 2 Pfund = 21,5 lbs. avoirdupois; Centner = 110 lbs. A Doppel-Centner of 220 lbs. is sometimes called only Centner. Liter = $1^3/_4$ Eng. pints. Kilometer = 1,093 yds. Square Kilometer = 247 acres. 22,5 th square Kilometers = 1 square mile.

Hotel charges throughout Germany are quite reasonable and moderate and the accommodation is usually very good. Dinner hour at twelve or one o'clock. A good dinner is to be had for 2,50 M. except in the large towns and watering places. In some parts of Posen, Polish is spoken; German is spoken everywhere. The railways are admirably managed, on most of the important lines, return tickets are issued, there are also Circular tickets at 20 to 28 per cent. reduction. On all the German railways Mid-European time is the standard; which is $50^3/_4$ min. faster than Paris, 32 min. faster than Cologne, $13^1/_2$ min. faster than Munich 23 min., faster than Stuttgart, 30 min. faster than Bern, $6^1/_2$ min. faster than Berlin, and 1 hour faster than Greenwich.

Luggage: On some lines about 55 lbs. are allowed. In North Germany and in Würtemberg, excess of luggage is somewhat higher, than in Bavaria where it is $^1/_4$ d. per mile for 100 lbs. 20 Pfg. for $^1/_2$ oz. is the Postage to all countries in the Postal union. To Germany via Belgium $2^1/_2$ d. under $^1/_2$ oz.; cards 1 d. Letters containing any other inclosure than paper, above 50 grammes, are charged as packages or second class mail matter. Telegramm to the U. Kingdom 15 Pfg. per word. Mail coaches are conducted by Government officials; all the seats are numbered. 8 miles per hour is the rate of travelling; every package must be marked with the address of its owner. Through Germany, except Bavaria and Würtemberg, the fare by diligence is 10 Pfg. per Kilometer, o $1^1/_2$d per English mile.

AACHEN
(AIX-LA-CHAPELLE).

Railway stations: for Cologne, Verviers, Liége, &c. Templerbend Station, for Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Verviers, Liége, &c. Marschier-Thor Station. Station of the Aachen-Jülicher Bahn at the Köln-Thor.

HOTELS: Hotel Bellevue ; Dubigk's Grand Hotel ; Grand Monarque; Hotel Nuellens.

Cab fares: Within Aachen 1 person 60 Pfg. per drive; and each additional person 20 Pfg. To the Belvedere Inn, on the Lousberg, 1—2 persons 1 M. 50 Pfg., 3—4 persons 2 M.

By the hour: For 1 or 2 persons, 1 M. 30 a half-hour; 3 or 4 persons 1 M. 50 Pfg.

English Church service at the Grand Monarque.

Aachen or *Aix-la-Chapelle,* is a very old town, with a population of 103,460. It was at Aachen that Charlemagne died in 814.

The Warriors' Monument, before the Rhenish station, was erected by subscription, to the memory of those sons of Aachen who fell in 1866, and in 1870—71. The Marienkirche in brick, is a handsome structure in the Gothic style, built by Statz, and has some beautiful windows. St. Leonhard's Chapel contains De Crayer's „Nativity". The Theatre, built in 1824, is in the

Theaterstrasse. The new Post and Telegraph Office, and the Government Buildings are opposite. The Minster, or Cathedral, consists of two sections in different styles. The part built by Charlemagne in 796—804, is a fine example of the Byzantine style. The Gothic Choir was commenced by Gerhard Chorus in 1353 and finished in 1413. For some years past the whole structure has been undergoing a complete restoration. In the Fischmarkt, to the west of the Cathedral, the new building for the archives, built 1886—89, on the site of the ancient town-hall. St. Foilan's Church is to the east, behind the choir of the Cathedral. The edifice was reconstructed in the 17th century and has been lately restored. St. Michael's Parish Church was erected in 1618—1628. (The Real-Gymnasium which was opened in 1891, is nearly opposite.) In St. Paul's Church, some frescoes of the 15th century. The Market is situated to the north of the Cathedral. Here stands Charlemagne's statue erected in 1620, and a Fountain. The Gothic Rathhaus, was commenced in 1353, by Gerhard Chorus, the burgomaster, on the site of the old Carlovingian palace, finished in 1376. This building was considerably damaged by fire in 1883, but has been restored. The Nicolauskirche is in the Grosskoelnstrasse. The Polytechnic School in the Templergraben, close to the Templerbend station. Near here is the Chemical Laboratory in the Renaissance style, erected by Ewerbeck and Intze in 1879.

St. James's Parish Church, a handsome Romanesque edifice, with a fine tower, erected by Wiethase in 1877-89, is in the south-west corner of the town. The Zoological Gardens which were laid out in 1886, are close by. The famous hot sulphur springs of Aachen were known to, and appreciated by the Romans. There are also a number of chalybeate springs. The principal springs are known as the Kaiserquelle and the Quirinusquelle, the Corneliusquelle and the Rosenquelle. In th eFriedrich-Wilhelms-platz is the Elisenbrunnen. Connected with it is a Doric colonnade, 90 yards in length, designed by Schinkel and built in 1822—24. Above the Trinkhalle is a bust of the Queen by Tieck. The Elisengarten is at the back of the colonnade. Another Trinkhalle was built here in 1873. There are some remains of an old Roman bath in the cellar of the Königin von Ungarn. The Curhaus is in the Comphaus-Strasse. This building was erected in 1782. It contains a restaurant and reading, room, also concert and ball-rooms. The Cursaal adjoining the Curhaus is built in the Moorish style. The Suermondt Museum and the Town Library are in the "Old Redoute," 11, Comphausbad-Strasse. Close to the Curhaus, is St. Peter's Church, erected in 1714 and lately restored, and the Synagogue, designed by Wickop. St. Adalbert's Church in the Adalbert-Strasse, was established in 1005, and reconstructed in 1873—76 by Wiethase. The Kaiserbrunnen is a handsome fountain near the church, in the Kaiserplatz. It was erected in 1879, in remembrance of the Golden Wedding of the Emperor William I. The Virgin's Column erected in 1887, in the Rehm-Platz. The marble Temple in commemoration of the Congress at Aix, in 1818, in the Adalberts-Steinweg. The Gothic Prison erected by Cremer, adjoins the Temple; and the Roman Catholic Cemetery is opposite, with a monument in memoriam of the German and French soldiers who died ad Aachen 1870. The new Law Courts adjoining the prison, were finished in 1888. The monument of the Prussian Minister Hansemann, erected in 1888, is in the Hansemann-Platz. The Mariahilf-Hospital erected in 1850, is in the Monheims-Allée. The pilgrimage Church is on the Salvatorberg, to the north-west.

BURTSCHEID.

or Borcette has a population of 14,000. The baths are: the Rosenbad, Carlsbad, Michaelsbad, Schwertbad, Schloss and Louisenbad. The chief springs are the Victoriabrunnen, the Kochbrunnen. *The Curhaus*, erected in 1889, has a first class restaurant. St. John the Baptist's Church is on rising ground in the middle of the town. St. Michael's Church, finished in 1751, has a lofty tower. The Frankenberg, Charlemagne's ancient hunting seat. The present edifice recently restored dates from 1642.

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Tennis Ground, Theatre,
Balls, Concerts.

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Paris	10	„
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Summer and Winter Season.

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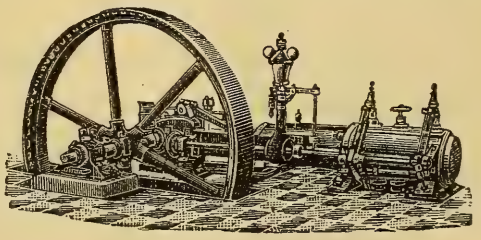
For further particulars apply to the Mayor of Aix-la-Chapelle.

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ALTONA

on the river Elbe, has a population of 143,000. *HOTELS: Königlicher Hof; Holsteinisches Haus.* In the Palmaille, Altona's fashionable street, which is planted with Linden trees, is a statue of Blücher, in bronze. Near the railway-station there is a monument in memory of the action of the 9th Army corps in the war of 1890. In the Palmaille is also the Museum.

The principal business street of the town is the König-Strasse in which are the Theatre and the Realschule with picture-gallery.

Another monument in memory of the Altona heroes of 1870, stands in the Markt-Strasse.

Churches: The Roman Catholic Church, St. Paul's Church and St. Johanniskirche (1883).

The Hanseatic town of

LÜBECK,

situated on the river Trave, has a population of 63,500. *HOTELS: Stadt Hamburg; Lübecker Hof.* Among the objects of interest are the following: The Cathedral (1173), 394 feet in height. The Museum, a building in the Gothic style (1889). The Rathhaus, a building in the Gothic style (1442). The edifice was restored 1887—93. Post Office. St. Mary's Church; St. Peter's Church, a Gothic building dating from 1300. The Aegidienkirche (14th century). The ancient Convent, now used as Gymnasium, school and library. Jacobkirche (14 century). Building of the Schifferverein. Hospital. The Burgthor (1444), &c. Lübeck is the birthplace of the artist Overbeck (1789).

ALTENBURG.

HOTELS: Bayrischer Hof; Thüringer Hof; Wettiner Hof. Altenburg, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, has a population of 31,400. The Castle stands upon a high rock above the town. A section of the building dates from the 14th century, and other parts date from the 17th and 19th centuries respectively. In the year 1455 the knight Kunz von Kaufungen, carried away the young princes Ernest and Albert, from this castle. The Schlosskirche has a beautiful choir. The edifice was enlarged in 1413. On the east side of the Schlossberg is the beautiful Schlossgarten. In the Market stands the Rathhaus, erected 1562—64. Close to the station is the Museum. The other buildings are: the Bartholomäikirche which was restored in 1880, the Theatre, the Landesbank and the Gymnasium, the Italian paintings in the Museum, by Signorelli, are well worth a visit.

AMBERG,

on the Vils, has a population of 19,000. *HOTELS: Pfälzer Hof; Mayerhofer Restaurant.* The principal buildings are as follows: Jesuit College, St. Martin's Gothic Church, with a tower 295 feet in height; the Rathhaus, the Prison. The Pilgrimage Church on the Mariahilfberg. Beyond the Vilsthor is the Max Joseph Monument.

ANSBACH.

HOTELS: Krone; Schwarzer Bär; Stern and *Zirkel.* Has a population of 14,200. It is situated on the Rezat and is the capital of Central Franconia. The Castle, which was erected in 1713; was once the seat of the Margraves of Ansbach. Before the Castle stands the statue of the poet Platen. The house in which Platen was born is situated in the Platenstrasse. Near the Palace is the Hofgarten, an extensive park containing a pavillon with some modern frescoes, and the Uz and Caspar Hauser monuments.

The Johanniskirche, an edifice in the late Gothic style, is in the Obere Markt, dates from 1441 and was restored in 1872. The vault of the Margraves of Ansbach, a branch of the Hohenzollern family, is below the choir. The Abbey-Church, known as the Gumbertuskirche, has three Gothic towers. The Hofkanzlei is a handsome structure dating from 1563. There is a beautiful fountain in the Obere Markt, in front of the old Landhaus.

ARNSTADT.

HOTELS: Goldene Henne; Sonne. In the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, has a population of 12,800. The principal buildings are the ancient Schloss and Rathhaus, the Liebfrauenkirche, dating from the 12th century, and a saline spring.

ASCHAFFENBURG.

Population 13,275. *HOTELS: Adler* and *Goldenes Fass.* The Mayence Electors formerly resided here in the summer season. It has, however, belonged to Bavaria since 1814. The Schloss, dating from 1614, is a square building with towers, containing a library and a picture gallery. The Stiftskirche, established about the year 980, dates from the 12th century, with some fine paintings by Dutch masters. St. Agatha's Church, dating from 1115, has been recently restored. Contains interesting tombstones. The Pompeianum, erected 1849, is a copy of the temple of Castor and Pollux, at Pompeii.

AUGSBURG.

Hotel Drei Mohren; Hotel Goldne Traube; Drei Kroneu with garden. The town has a population of 75,500. It is situated at the confluence of the Wertach and the Lech. The chief street is the Maximilians-Strasse. The Cathedral is a Gothic edifice, founded in the year 995. The Royal Palace is now utilised as Government offices. In the Maximilians-Strasse are the Hercules and Mercury fountains. Not far from here, the famous Fugger-Haus. with interesting frescos. The Episcopal Palace is situated in the Karolinen-Platz. Riedinger House in the Karolinen-Strasse. The Augustus Fountain stands in the Ludwigs-Platz. To the right is the Exchange and to the left the Perlach-Thurm, a clock-tower built in 1063. In the Barfüsserkirche are some pictures by German artists. The Rathhaus is a beautiful building in the Renaissance style. It was built by Holl in 1620. The Fugger statue is situated in the Phillipine-Welser-Strasse. Philippina Welser's house stands to the east of the monument.

BADEN-BADEN.

Population 14,000. *HOTELS: Grand Hotel Victoria; Kurhaus; Hotel d'Angleterre,* Adolf Düringer; *Hotel Mesmer*; *Hotel Minerva. Kreuz* at the end of the Lichtenthal Allée, good and cheap.

Baden is situated at the entrance of the Black Forest, in the Oos valley. There are about 50,000 visitors annually to this popular watering-place. The Pfarrkirche was built in the 7th century. It was burned in the year 1689, but restored in 1866. In the Choir are the monuments of the Roman Catholic Margraves of Baden. The Hot Springs are adjacent to the Church on the Schlossberg slope. The chief bathing-house is the Friedrichsbad, a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, constructed from the designs of Dernfed, in 1869-77. The Alte Dampfbad, built 1846. Landesbad, Ludwig-Wilhelms Pflegehaus, and Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad for women. The old Schloss, Hohenbaden, now in ruins, is one of the sights, which visitors should not fail to visit. Neue Schloss, founded 1479 and extended in 1580. The Conversationshaus was erected in the year 1824 from the designs of Weinbrenner. The Trinkhalle was constructed in the year 1842 from the designs of Hübsch. Frescos giving legendary scenes from the Black Forest. The statue of Emperor Wilhelm I. stands in the grounds in front of the Trinkhalle. The Theatre situated on the east side of the Promenade was erected in 1861 by Derchy. Good performances in summer. At the back of the Theatre is the Kunsthalle, containing a picture-exhibition. The International Club is quite near here. The Künstlerhaus is in the Kronprinzen-

strasse up the hill. In the Leopolds-Platz is the statue of the Grand Duke Leopold in bronze. The English Church and the Gothic Protestant Church are in the south quarter of the city. The Russian Church is situated in the Lichtenthalerstrasse near the hospital. The Greek Church, on the Michaelsberg, was erected in 1863-66 from Klenze's designs. (Beautiful view of the valley). The summer residence of Prince Solms-Braunfels situated a little to the south, was erected by Oppler. A magnificent view is obtained from the Friesenburg. About two miles from the railroad, near Sassbach there is an Obelisk in granite marking the spot where Turenne was killed in 1676.

Hôtel d'Angleterre

BADEN-BADEN.

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Proprietor: P. RIOTTE. LYDTIN.

Manager & Co., proprietor:

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CARL H. FOELL, Proprietor, (Formerly Manager of the Bavarian Hotel, at Munich.)

BAD OEYNHAUSEN.

HOTELS: Kur-Hotel; Pavillon; Rose; Vogeler's. Visitors' tax 9 Marks. Music tax 6 Marks. Bad-Oeynhausen, or Rehme is situated on the Werre an affluent of the Weser. There are three warm saline springs in the Kurpark. The water is particularly beneficial for cases of paralysis.

BAYREUTH.

HOTELS: Anker: Reichsadler; Sonne; Schwarzes Ross; Cab fares: Per drive within the town, 1 horse, one or two persons 40 pfg; three or four persons 60 pfg; 2 horses 50 pfg to 75 pfg. Bayreuth has a population of 24,360. The Old Palace, which was commenced in 1454, and destroyed by fire in 1758, and soon afterward reconstructed is now used for public offices. The octagonal Tower, built in 1603, affords a splendid view of the neighborhood. The Maximilian statue in bronze stands in front of the Palace. The New Palace was built in 1753. The Palace Garden and Park are favorite public promenades. The Great Fountain before the palace has an equestrian statue of Margrave Christian Ernst. The Statue of Jean Paul Richter by Schwannthaler is in front of the Gymnasium. The Stadtpfarrkirche is a Gothic edifice commenced in 1439. The Opera House is a handsome building erected in 1747, by Margrave Frederick. The House of Richard Wagner is in the Richard-Wagner-Str. It bears the inscription: "Hier wo mein Wähnen Frieden fand, Wahnfried sei dieses Haus von mir benannt." The grave of Franz Liszt is in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. About three-quarters of a mile from the station, is the Bürgerreuth restaurant. The peak known as the Rauhe Kulm is seen to the east near Neustadt. The Sophienburg rises above Bayreuth. To the right are the Volsbach and Lindenhardt forests. The Wagner-Theater stands on the hill, below the Bürgerreuth. The Siegesthurm in commemoration of the victories of 1870-71, is on the Hohe Warte above the Bürgerreuth.

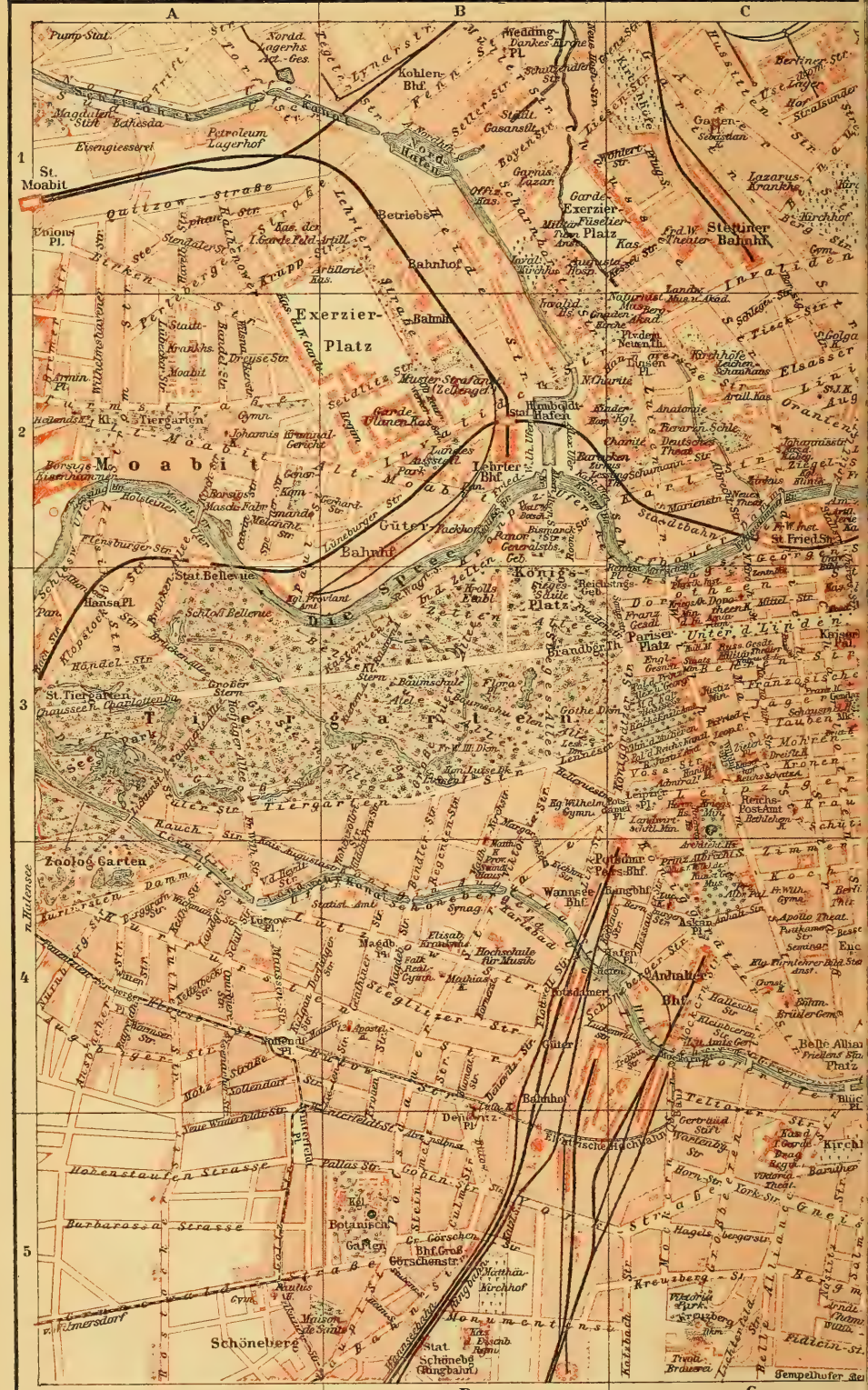
BAMBERG.

HOTELS: Bamberger Hof; Erlanger Hof. Population 35,250. The town is situated on the Regnitz. St. Gangolph's Church, in the König-Strasse, was founded in 1603. There are two bridges over the river Regnitz, namely the Kettenbrücke and the Sophienbrücke. There is a handsome fountain in the Maximilians-Platz, executed in 1880 by Müller. St. Martin's Church, in the Jesuiten-Strasse dates from 1720. The tower is nearly 180 feet in height. The Library, Bibliothek, worth seeing. The Fountain of Neptune in the Grüne Markt was built in the year 1698.. The Rathhaus, reconstructed in 1756, is a handsome edifice. The Cathedral, a beautiful edifice in the Romanesque style, was founded in the year 1004, and was rebuilt in the 13th century.

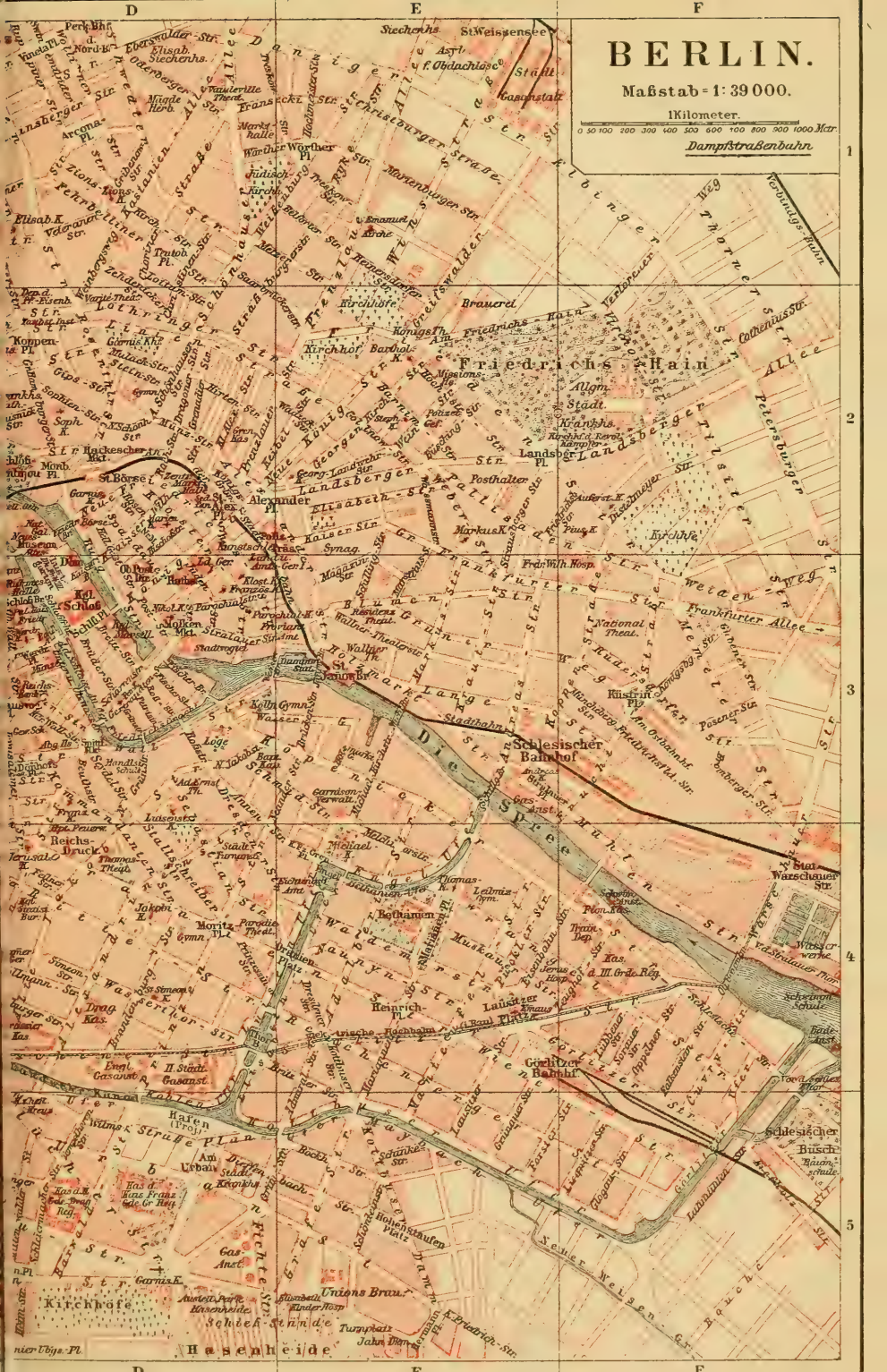
BERLIN

on the River Spree, has a population of 1,730,000. There are five terminus railway stations in the city, named as follows: The Anhalter Bahnhof, Ascanischer Platz, for Dresden, Prague-Vienna, Leipzig, Munich, Halle, Thuringia and Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Potsdamer Bahnhof, Potsdamer Platz, for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Tréves and Metz. Stettiner Bahnhof, Invaliden-Strasse, for Rostock, Stralsund, Stettin und Danzig. Görlitzer Bahnhof, Wiener Strasse, for the Spreewald, Cottbus, Görlitz and the Riesen-Gebirge (Giant Mountains). Lehrter Bahnhof, near the Alsenbrücke, for Hannover, Cologne, Paris, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg and Holstein.

The City elevated railroad or "Stadtbahn", extending from Stralau-Rummelsburg to Westend, is 12 miles long, 5 miles of the road consisting of a viaduct of masonry. The railway crosses the river Spree three times, and the total number of bridges over the streets and water is 66. This elevated rail road was originally constructed for strategic purposes with the following stations: Schlesischer Bahnhof, Alexander-Platz-Station, Bahnhof



Bibliographisc


BERLIN.
Maßstab = 1:39000.
1 Kilometer.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Mtr.
Dampfstraßenbahn
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
5
Friedrichs-Hain
Schlesischer Bahnhof
Görlitzer Bahnhof
Stadtbahn
Landsberger Allee
Frankfurter Allee
Elisabeth-Str.
Alexander Pl.
Kgl. Schloß
Dom
Reichs-Druck
Kirchhöfe
Hasenheide
Unions Brau.
Schles. Schmiede
Turnplatz
Jahn Platz
Schles. Busch
Verbindungs Bahn
Ringbahn
Stadtbahn
Spree
Weiße See
Rummelsburger See
Kanal
Hafen
Gasanst.
Gas Anst.
Wasserwerke
Schule
Kirche
Synag.
Brauerei
Markthalle
Bahnhof
Post
Bank
Theater
Garnis. Kz.
Gymn.
Real Schule
Bürger Schule
Kais. Franz Grenadier Reg.
Kas. d. III. Grdr. Reg.
Kas. d. Kais. Franz Grenadier Reg.
Kais. Franz Grenadier Reg.
Kais. Franz Grenadier Reg.

Friedrich-Strasse, Bahnhof Zoologischer Garten and Bahnhof Charlottenburg.

The Ringbahn (Belt) is a railroad forming a complete circle around Berlin. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Nordring (Northern-section) and the Südring (Southern-section).

HOTELS: *Hotel Bellevue,* opposite Potsdamer Bahnhof, first-class hotel, with ticket office for railway lines; *Bristol,* Unter den Linden; *Central-Hotel,* opposite Bahnhof Friedrich-Str., much patronized by business men, has 600 rooms, elevators, café and restaurant, and music at meal times; *Kaiserhof,* Mohren-Str. near the Wilhelm-Strasse and *Hotel Continental;* near Bahnhof Friedrich-Strasse. These two first-class hotels, belong to the Berliner Hotel-Gesellschaft, and are finely furnished and provided with every comfort, and all the modern improvements, such as electric light in every room, baths, &c. The Kaiserhof is historically interesting from the fact, that many celebrated persons have stayed in it. The Russians and princely personages patronize the Continental; *Monopol-Hotel,* one minute from Bahnhof Friedrich-Strasse, good baths, well furnished, a favorite hotel; *Palast-Hotel,* the most elegant and newest hotel in the city, is perfectly fire-proof, furnished with every convenience, and noted for excellent cooking and wines of the finest brands, very centrally situated, in view of the Potsdamer Bahnhof, and connected by horse railways with all parts of the city; *König von Portugal,* in the Burgstr. much patronized by business men; *Reichshof,* first-class, Wilhelmstr. near Unter den Linden, one of the newest hotels, finely furnished with every comfort, good wines; *Hotel de Rome,* Unter den Linden, an old, aristocratic hotel, substantial in its appointment, but always up with the times. Restaurant Mühling attached to the hotel, is one of the best, in the world; *Hotel Royal,* Wilhelmstr. Corner of Unter den Linden, much patronized by Americans and diplomats; *Savoy-Hotel,* two minutes from Bahnhof Friedrich-Str., one of the newest hotels, elegantly furnished and fitted with all the modern conveniences; *Thiergarten-Hotel.* in the Königgrätzer-Strasse, next to *Hotel Bellevue*, an old substantial house; *Westminster,* new first-class house, with all modern conveniences.

Berlin is the Capital of Prussia the residence of the Emperor and the seat of the imperial government. On the left bank of the River Spree are the districts of Dorotheenstadt, Friedrichstadt and Luisenstadt, the Thiergarten Quarter, the Outer Friedrichstadt, Schöneberg Quarter, Tempelhof Quarter, Outer Luisenstadt. On the right bank are Friedrich Wilhelmstadt, Moabit, the Spandau Quarter, Stralau Quarter, Wedding, Oranienburg Quarter and the Rosenthal Quarter.

Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus and Lustgarten. The broad street known as Unter den Linden, is planted with four rows of Linden-trees. In the middle is a wide foot-way with handsome iron posts for the electric lamps. The street extends from the Brandenburg Thor to the Schloss. The entrance to the city from the Thiergarten is through the Brandenburg Gate, at the west end of Unter den Linden. The Gate was built in 1789—93, by Langhans, and is a copy of the Propylaea in Athens. It has five separate passages, the centre one being forbidden to private equipages. The total height is 85 feet, and the width 205 feet. On the top is a figure emblematic of Victory, in a chariot drawn by four horses. The chariot was carried away by the French in 1806, but restored in 1815. Beyond the Gate is the Thiergarten a beautiful and extensive park. In the Königs-Platz stands the column of Victory, built in commemoration of the victories over the French in 1870—71. The monument was finished in 1873. On the summit is the figure of the Goddess of Victory, 42 feet high. The column is 198 feet in height. Facing the Königs-Platz, is the magnificent, new Reichstags-Gebäude (House of Parliament), erected after designs by architect Wallot, and dedicated by the Emperor in 1894; admission from 8—9 a.m. and 12—1. 00 p. m., gratuity on leaving. Re-entering the Brandenburg Thor, we pass into the Pariser Platz so called after the victories in 1814. Blücher's Palace, the Officer's Casino, and Count Arnim-Boitzenburg's Palace, are situated on the southside of the square. No. 5, opposite, is the Palace of the French

Embassy. The Palace of Count Redern, is No. 1 Unter den Linden, on the corner of the Pariser Platz. It was built in 1736, but reconstructed by Schinkel in 1833. Further on, to the right, is the Wilhelm-Strasse. Beyond here at No. 4, is the residence of the Minister of Public Worship. The Russian Embassy is at No. 7. On the opposite side at No. 73, is the Ministry of Interior. The Aquarium is in the building at No. 68a, on the left, corner of Schadow-Strasse, one of the best in the world. The Linden-Gallerie, has a permanent exhibition of German industry. We then come to the Passage or Kaisergallerie, near the Friedrich-Strasse, leading to the corner of the Behren-Strasse and Friedrich-Strasse. This handsome passage was built 1869—73, by Kyllmann and Heyden. It contains the Passage-Panopticum, Kaiser-Panorama, also a café, restaurants and shops. At No. 26, Unter den Linden, between Friedrich-Strasse and Charlotten-Strasse is the Café Bauer. The equestrian statue of Frederick the Great in bronze, by Rauch, is at the east end of Unter den Linden. The pedestal is divided into three sections. In the upper section are allegorical figures; some scenes from the life of Frederick, The equestrian figures of Prince Henry of Prussia, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and Generals Zieten and Seydlitz, are at the corners of the central section. Between which there are some groups of other officers and contemporaries of the king. On the lower section is the dedicatory inscription and the names of some other distinguished men. The foundation stone was laid on the 31st of May, 1840 the hundredth anniversary of Frederick's accession to the Prussian throne. The Monument was finished in 1851. The Palace of Emperor William I is to the right of the statue. It was built by Langhans in 1834-36. The Emperor's apartments were on the ground-floor, on the side facing the Opera House, and he died here March 9th, 1888. The Academy Building is opposite the Palace. It was erected 1690 and reconstructed in 1749. It contains the Academy of Science and the Academy of Art. The University Buildings, built 1748-66, formerly Prince Henry's Palace. The statues of William and Alexander von Humboldt are in the garden in front of the University. The building contains the aula, the lecture-rooms and the Christian Museum. Behind the Palace of the Emperor William I, is the Royal Library, built in 1775-80, in imitation of the Royal Winter Riding School at Vienna. The Library which was established in 1659, contains about a million volumes. The Opera House, opposite to the Library, has a portico of six Corinthian columns, was built 1741-43, by Knobelsdorf. The interior was refitted in 1787, by Langhans, and after the fire in 1843, the whole building was restored by Langhans. The Kaiser vase presented by the Empress Augusta to the Emperor William I, on his 90th birthday, stands between the Library and the Opera House. In this square, the monumental statue erected by the present Emperor to his Grandmother, the Empress Augusta and unveiled Oct. 22, 1895. Near here is the St. Hedwig's Roman Catholic Church, a copy of the Pantheon at Rome. In the square before the Opera House there are five statues by Rauch, namely Blücher, Gneisenau, York, Bülow and Scharnhorst. The Königswache, or Royal Guard-house in the Doric style, was erected in 1816-18, by Schinkel. It is in the form of a Roman fortified gate. At one side of it are three large cannon. The centre one, called Valérie was brought from Paris in 1871. The residence of the Minister of Finance is at the back of the Guard-house. The Sing-Academie or Music-Hall of Berlin is farther back, to the left. The Palace of the Empress Frederick, is to the right, beyond the Opera House. It is connected with the Palace of the Princesses by an arch over the Oberwall-Strasse. Adjoining the Schinkel-Platz is the Commandant's Residence, to the east of the Palace. The Arsenal is a square building, each side of which is 295 feet long, with a quadrangle 125 feet square. It was commenced by Nering in 1695, and completed by Grüneberg, Schlüter and De Bodt in 1706. The bust of Frederick I adorns the chief portal and the exterior is embellished by some fine sculptures by Schlüter, and was opened as a Military Museum in 1883.

The Castle-bridge (Schloss-Brücke) 106 feet wide, was built in 1822—24, from the designs of Schinkel. It has eight marble groups illustrating a warrior's life. The Lustgarten is a square 247 yards long and 220 yards wide. It is planted with trees and enclosed by the Royal Palace and the Old Museum and new Cathedral now building. The equestrian statue of Frederick William III, on a pedestal of granite, 20 feet high, is in the centre. There is a great Granite Basin, weighing 75 tons and measuring 22 feet in diameter, in front of the steps of the old Museum.

The Royal Castle, in rectangular form is 650 feet long, and 380 feet deep. It has four stories and is 100 feet high; the dome being 230 feet in height. The original structure was erected by the Elector Frederick II in 1443—51. A wing was built under Joachim II in 1538. The Elector George made farther important additions. The Throne Room and the gallery next to the Spree, we owe to the Great Elector. The first king of Prussia, Frederick I, to signalize his reign, conceived the idea of remodelling the entire castle, in order to bring more unity into the immense structure. The work was even begun by the famous architect Schlüter, but was doomed not to reach completion. The alterations were completed in 1716 since which few changes have been made. The Chapel was built in the reign of Frederick William IV, by Stüler and Schadow. The portal in the west façade is a copy of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The Horse tamers two large groups in bronze at the portal towards the Lustgarten, were a present from the Emperor Nicholas in 1842. In the first court is a bronze group, representing St. George and the dragon, by Kiss. There are 700 apartments in the Schloss. Among them are the Schweizer-Saal; Königszimmer; Alteparadekammern; Kurfürstenzimmer; Chinese Cabinet; Crown Cabinet; Frederick I Oratory and bridal chamber; Rothe Drap d'Or Kammer; Rothe Adler-Kammer; Ritter-Saal; Schwarze Adler-Kammer; Red Velvet Room; the Old Chapel; Picture Gallery; with several paintings illustrative of Prussian history. Königin-Zimmer; White Saloon; Palace Chapel; Neue Gallerie; Brunswick Apartments; Thurmzimmer; Kapellen-Zimmer; Kleist Apartments; Elisabeth-Kammern; Princess Marie Apartments; the Königskammern are on the first floor. On the ground, floor in the north-west wing are the rooms of Frederick William I. The Schloss-Platz, to the south of the Palace, contains a monumental fountain by Begas, presented by the magistrates of Berlin to Emperor William II in 1888. Neptune is in the centre, encircled by the Rhine, Oder, Elbe and Vistula. There is an Obelisk crowned with the globe, in the north-east angle of the square.

On the north side of the Lustgarten, is the Old Museum in the Greek style, with an Ionic portico of 18 columns. The central part is embellished with four bronze groups; the Horse Tamers of the Piazza del Quirinale at Rome; in front; Pegasus refreshed by the Horae, at the back. The Amazon on horseback is by Kiss; and the combat with a lion, by Wolff. In the portico are the marble statues of Schinkel; Müller; Rauch; Winkelmann; Schadow; Cornelius; Knobelsdorff and Chodowiecki.

The New Museum in the rear of the Old Museum, to the northwest, the two being connected by a short passage crossing the road. This building, in the style of the Renaissance, was erected by Stüler in 1843—55.

The National Gallery is to the east of the New Museum in the middle of a square surrounded by Doric colonnades and adorned with statues. The structure is built in the form of a Corinthian Temple, being 200 feet in length and 105 feet in width. There is a portico of 8 columns at the south end and a semicircular apse at the north. The equestrian statue of Frederick William IV, is at the head of the flight of steps in front of the south façade.

Unter den Linden No. 2, corner Wilhelm-Strasse special attention must be paid to the attractive establishment of *Gebrüder Bauer* purveyors to the court. The firm was founded 1816 in Breslau and is one of the oldest and most renowned in Germany especially with regard to artistically manufactured furniture, equal to that manufactured

by renowned Parisian firms. For lovers of the weed we can recommend the firm of R. F. Liedtcke, a few doors farther, Manufacturers of fine brands of Havana Cigars.

Farther on, not far from the Passage, is the well known establishment of Conrad Felsing, Court-Optician; the clock, before the shop, is one of the landmarks of Berlin.

Amsler & Ruthardt (Meder Bras). Fine Art Dealer, Largest firm of the kind in the city. Permanent exhibitions (see adv.).

Gustav Lohse, Jäger-Str. and Unter den Linden, dealer in perfumery and fine toilet articles, Largest firm in this branch, goods gladly shown.

A. Wilhelmy, Fine Wines. Established 1857. Extensive exporter. Rhine wines a specialty.

Amsterdam Diamand Cutting. The only firm of the kind in Germany, Friedrich-Str. 160, invite strangers to inspect the establishment.

The Friedrich-Stadt commences south of the Unter den Linden. The Friedrich-Strasse extending from north to south, contains some very handsome buildings. The Pschorr Brewery Building is situated on the corner of the Behren-Strasse. This building also contains Castan's Panopticum. 220, I, Friedrich-Str. P.F.W. Barella, see adv.

The Gensdarmen-Markt is to the east of the Friedrich-Strasse. The central part of it is called the Schiller-Platz, with the Schauspielhaus; the French Church; and the New Church.

The Theatre (Schauspielhaus) was built by Schinkel 1819—21 on the site of the original structure which was destroyed by fire in 1817. The chief façade on the east side is adorned with an Ionic portico. There are two bronze groups at the sides of the steps, genii riding on a panther and a lion, by Tieck. On the summit of the main part of the structure is a bronze group by Rauch and Tieck, representing an Apollo drawn by griffins. To correspond with the Apollo, there is on the west summit a Pegasus in copper.

The Schiller Monument in marble, by Begas, is in front of the Theatre steps. The Wilhelm-Strasse bounding the Friedrich-Stadt on the west begins at Unter den Linden near the Pariser Platz, and like the Friedrich-Strasse ends in the Belle-Alliance-Platz. The N. section of this street is considered the most aristocratic quarter of the city. On the right, close to the Linden, is the British-Embassy a few houses farther on, next to Hotel Reichshof, is the Palace of Princes Alexander and George of Prussia. The Imperial Chancellery and the Residence of the Chancellor, originally erected about 1738, and occupied by Prince Bismark from 1878 till March, 1890. (the Congress for the settlement of the Eastern Question in 1878 was held in the large hall in front; adjoining is the palace of the Prince of Pless, designed by a French architect, in the style of the period of Louis XIII. On the other side of the street is the Wilhelm Plaz, embellished with flowerbeds and Statues of six Generals of Frederick the Great: Schwerin, Winterfeld, Seydlitz, Keith, Zieten, and Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau.

On the N. side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the Palace of Prinz Frederick-Leopold, erected in 1737, and reconstructed by Schinkel in 1827-28. Very near the square is the imposing building the Kaiserhof built in 1873-75. Just beyond in the Mohren-Strasse, is the Church of the Trinity, enlarged in 1885-86, of which Schleiermacher was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834.

Opposite Prince Frederick Leopold's Palace on the other side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the Imperial Treasury built in 1873. The Voss-Strasse leads direct to the Königgrätzer-Str. At the corner, the new Palace of Herr Borsig, the great Berliner Machine-Builder, at the opposite corner, is the residence of the Minister of Public Works. No. 4 & 5 is the Ministry of Justice, with paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the dining-room.

A few paces to the S. of the Wilhelms-Platz we reach the Leipziger-Strasse, about 1 mile in length. At the corner of Leipziger and Wilhelm-Str., the fine building of the New York Insurance Company, with frescos of six great cities; London, Paris, New York, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. Turning to the left, into the Leipziger Strasse, we pass on the right, corner of Mauerstr., the splendid new building

of the Imperial Postal Department, the headquarters of Herrn von Stephan, the originator of the Postal Union. On the opposite corner the new Café Klose; in the Mauer-Str. the Böhmische Kirche, which Frederick Wilhelm I. had erected for the Bohemian refugees. Returning to the Leipziger Str. and turning to the right, our attention is attracted by the splendid granite building of the New York Equitable Insurance Company. Crossing the Charlotten and Markgrafen - Strasse, passing on the left the Munich Hofbräu Beer Restaurant, with its frescoed garden and floral arrangements; opposite the Concert House. A few steps farther, the International Bar, the only restaurant in Berlin really American in all its appointments; here we can refresh ourselves by a good broiled beefsteak, fried tomatoes and real ice-cream soda. Resuming our wanderings we come out on the Dönhoff-Platz, which only a few years ago was, as it were, transplanted here by magic hands. In the square is the monumental statue of Baron von Stein, opposite the Reichshallen theatre. The so-called Louisenstadt, south of this square, is the industrial and manufacturing district. Through the Commandanten-Strasse Geber's Industrie-Gebäude, opposite this through the Linden-Str: left, the new Synagogue, somwhat farther, the headquarters of the Berlin Fire Department, farther on, Io the right, the Jerusalemer Kirche. (n the Oranien-Str., the Reichsdruckerei tImperial Printing Office). Returning to the Linden-Strasse we pass on the left, the Kammer-Gericht (Superior Court). At the end of the Linden-Str. we come to the Belle-Alliance-Platz, very prettily laid out with grass plots and flower-beds. The column in the centre, 60 ft. high, was erected on the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815; the figure of Victory, surmounting the column, is by Rauch. At the base of the column, four groups emblematical of the powers which took part in the battle of Waterloo, called by the Prussians: Belle-Alliance. Ascending a short flight of steps we see before us the Hallesche Thor. In the Blücher-Strasse the barracks of the Second Dragoon Guards and barracks of the Kaiser Franz Regiment. In the Gitschiner-Strasse those of the Cuirassier Guards. Continuing along the Belle-Alliance-Str, we pass on the left the cemeteries, and opposite them the barracks of the First Dragoon Guards, of which regiment Queen Victoria is Honorary Colonel. At the end of the Belle-Alliance-Strasse lies a large open plain, which since the time of Frederick Wilhelm I., has heen used as a Parade Ground for the Berlin Garrison. Probably more European monarchs have been present on this field, than on any other one spot in Europe. Standing in the middle of this plain with our back to Berlin, we have on our right Schöneberg, before us the village of Tempelhof, so called from the fact that the village in the 14th cent. belonged to the Knights Templars. Here are the barracks of Sappers and Miners. The Railway Regiment, and the Aeronautical Dept., which latter is soon to be removed to Weissensee, are in Schöneberg. On our left, the villages of Britz and Rixdorf, the latter the largest village in Germany. Returning through the Belle-Alliance-Str. we take the first street to the left, the Kreuzberg-Str., and visit the beautiful Victoria-Park, which takes its name from the Empress Frederick, who gave a large sum of money for laying out the grounds, which signalise a triumph of landscape gardening. Here you can imagine yourself way back in some country region. Ascending the hill we find on the top the monument erected by Frederick Wilhelm III. in commemoration of the losses in the Napoleonic wars and dedicated to his people. The monument was designed by Schinkel. On one side of the park is the much frequented Beer Garden and brewery, Tivoli, now united with the great Schultheiss Company. Retracing our steps, we see in the Blücher-Str., near the bridge, the new Heilige Kreuz-Kirche (Holy Cross Church), Returning trough the Wilhelm-Strasse. Before the Koch-Strasse the Palace of Prince Albrecht, Prince-Regent of Brunswick; handsome colonnade in front and very pretty gardens. Just before reaching the Prinz Albrecht-Strasse the Architecten-Haus, headquarter of the Verein Berliner Künstler, which contains a permanent exhibition of paintings by Berlin artists. In the

Prinz Albrecht-Strasse, Hotel zu den Vier Jahreszeiten, much frequented by Americans; splendid saloons for weddings and festivities. Farther on, the Industrial Art Museum, founded in 1867, and containing very valuable and interesting collections, worth careful inspection.

Opposite is the new *Abgeordneten-Haus* (House of Representatives). Next to the museum, corner of the Königgrätzer Str. the *Museum of Ethnology*, externally perhaps, the finest public building in Berlin. It contains valuable collections among others; Schliemann's excavations and Trojan groups. The African collections are very complete and interesting. Official catalogue to be had for 50 Pfg. The quarter between the Anhalter and Potsdamer Bahnhof is inhabited mostly by officials and is very quiet. Near here, in the Bernburger Str., is the *Philharmonie,* the finest concert hall in Berlin. Here are given the Philharmonic Concerts, and concerts of the two Wagner Vereine. On the canal, the new Courts of Justice. At Potsdamer Thor; the fine Potsdamer Bahnhof, left, station for the Ringbahn, right, the station Wannsee-Bahn. From the central station trains leave for Potsdam direct, without stopping at intermediate stations.

Turning into the Leipziger Str. In the square with its beautiful Lindens; on the right, the statue of Graf Wrangel, an old soldier of the Napoleonic wars, on the left, Graf (Count) Brandenburg, son of Frederick Wilhelm II by his morganatic marriage with the Countess Dönhoff. He played a very important part in Prussian history, during the Napoleonic wars and in 1848. On the right of the square; the ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State and the Palace of the Princess Frederick Carl; on the left side: the Turkish Embassy and the Admiralty Board. In the Leipziger-Strasse, right, the depot of the Royal Porcelain Factory; a little farther on; the former seat of the Reichstag (German Diet), hallowed by many historical associations: Here Bismarck made his famous speeches, the declaration of war against Germany was read, Moltke made a memorable speech, and the sad news of the decease of the Emperor Wilhelm I was received in solemn silence. The building is at present occupied by the Hygiene Exhibition, so arranged as to show all the latest improvements made in this field, combined with instructive lectures. Worth a visit. Particularly worth seeing: The process "THERMOPHOR", for keeping foods warm, patented in all countries, foods and drinks are guaranted to keep warm 2-10 hours, *without using any fuel whatever.*

We call special attention to the apparatus for warming and keeping milk warm for infants. Childrens bowls for soups and food enable them to eat and enjoy their food slowly, and thus do away with continually warming the food, so detrimental to the health of the little ones.

The enameled dishes and pots have proved themselves to be perfectly indispensable in every household, as well as the silver and real nickel meat and vegetable dishes for families and hotels.

Coffee-Reservoirs, containing from 5-20 quarts, are exceedingly practical for coffee-restaurants, also the nickel-plated coffee and tea-pots. All these articles are perfectly indestructible, and last forever.

Foods are not *warmed up,* but *kept warm,* thus not in the least detracting from the taste.

Circular, containing full description, sent post-paid, on application, by the manufacturers and owners of the patents Szcrawinski & Cronerberg, Elberfeld.

The house adjoining is used by the Prussian Herrenhaus or House of Lords for its sessions, once occupied by the Mendelsohns. The old and present Abgeordneten-Haus (House of Representatives) is at the other end of the street, facing the Dönhoff-Platz. Corner of the Leipziger and Wilhelm-Str. is the War-Office, an immense building, extended in 1894, far into the Wilhelm-Strasse. The United States, Consulate General, with its genial and obliging Consul-General and Vice-Consul-General, is on the first floor of the Equitable Building. The U. S. Embassy is at 14 Kronen-Str. near the Friedrich-Str. *The Post-Museum* between Mauer- and Wilhelm-Strasse is well worth visiting containing almost

every thing connected with the postal service from its incipient stages, and from all countries; also, probably the finest collection of postage stamps in the world.

In the Friedrichstadt at end of the Charlottenstr., in the Encke-Platz, is the Royal Observatory from which the clocks in the city are regulated. In the Prinzenstr., the great municipal Turn-Halle or gymnasium. The conspicuous Michael Kirche is seen from the Oranien-Platz. Starting from the Potsdamer-Platz and turning into the *Bellevue-Strasse,* a gem of a street with its splendid old trees and genteel residences, with pretty gardens in front, we turn into the Victoriastr. and take a look at the new Kreishaus of the Mark Brandenburg, an imposing structure, in which the Council meets. The fine building extends through to the Matthäikirchstrasse with its pretty church, where most of the fashionable weddings are solemnized. Following the canal to the left over the Potsdamer-Bridge, always lively, we take a horse-car or cab to the *Botanical-Gardens,* a short ride of about 20 min. These gardens although they, have long outgrown their present quarters, are very important for purposes of study, being especially famous for the fine collection of cacti which are displayed to good advantage. The gardens were begun in 1679 by the Great Elector; the palm-house contains some beautiful specimens, and the blooming of the Victoria Regia, in a house by itself, generally in the month of August, attracts crowds of visitors. The Botanical Museum in the Grunewaldstr., near by contains a herbarium and interesting collection of dried plants, found in 1881, buried with some mummies. In the Matthäi-Kirchhof, near by, many great German celebrities are buried, among others; the great philologists, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, the sculptor Drake and Richter the painter. In this connection it may be well to mention the fact that Chamisso, Iffland and Neander are buried in the old Jerusalemer Kirchhof, Mendelssohn in the Dreifaltigkeits Kirchhof, Tieck and Schleiermacher in the Neue Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof, and the authoress Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer in the Neue Jerusalemer Kirchhof. In returning we can go through the Kurfürstenstr. in which the Engineers School, to the Lützow-Platz, pretty grounds, thence over the Hercules-Bridge, being a direct route to the Thiergarten, then back through the Sieges-Allee (Avenue of Victory), to the Königs-Platz, in which Kroll's Theater and Concert Garden, a favorite resort in summer. A few steps farther, we come to the immense *Generalstabs-Gebäude* (Headquarters of the General Staff), a building occupying an entire square. Field-Marshal von Moltke resided here, directly over the portal. From here over the new and fine Moltke-Bridge. Facing the bridge is the Marine-Panorama; other Panoramas are: the battle of Rezonville in the Herwarthstrasse, very near here, and the Sedan-Panorama by Prof. Werner, Alexander-Platz. Not far from the bridge is the Ausstellungs-Park, in the immense iron and glass building the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy, open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., in the afternoon, concert by military bands. Farther on the immense building of the Criminal Court, in the square before it, a bronze lion, a handsome group. On the right, in the Rathenowstr., the model barracks of the Royal Artillery, 4th Regt. of the Guards and the Lancer Guards. In the Exhibition-Park, entrance from the Invalidenstr., is an Observatory with first-class telescopes and meteorological apparatus; in connection with a so-called Scientific-Theater, in which panoramic and object lectures are admirably given. We should certainly advise every visitor to Berlin to pay a visit here, as it is unique of its kind. Another theater of the same kind is now building in the Taubenstr. Near the Marine-Panorama is the Lehrter Bahnhof and the station of the Elevated Road. At the Zoological Gardens, there are concerts in the summer season.

Not far from the Schloss-Brücke is the former *Bau-Akademie* (Academy of Design). In the open space in front, are the statues in the Schinkel-Platz, namely of Schinkel by Drake; Thaer Rauch's last work, and Beuth, by Kiss. *The Friedrich-Werder Church* is in the Werder-Market, near the Academy, a brick and terra cotta building designed,

by Schinkel. On the façade of the New Mint in the Unterwasser-Strasse is a fine frieze. The Main Telegraph Office is at the corner of Oberwall-Str. and Französische-Str. The Deutsche Reichsbank is in the Jäger-Str., between the Oberwall-Strasse and the Kur-Strasse; in the Renaissance style, Hitzig 1869.

The Bethanien-Hospital is in the Mariannen-Platz. The Wilms monument, by Siemering, stands in front of the hospital. The new Emmaus Church is in the Lausitzer-Platz, near the Görlitz Railway station, and barracks of the 3rd Foot Guards. Beyond the Colonnades, east of the Dönhoff-Platz is the Spittel-Markt, which contains the fountain called the Spindler-Brunnen. Ravene's excellent picture-gallery is at 92 Wall-Strasse. St. Peter's Gothic Church is at the end of the Brüder-Str. The Mar-Stall or Royal Stables are in the Breite-Strasse opp. the castle. The Köllner Rathhaus, in the Kölnische Fischmarkt, contains on the first floor the Märkisches Provinzial-Museum containing many things connected with the history of the Mark Brandenburg. This quarter has been much improved by the construction of the Mühlen-Damm. At either side of the Fischer-Brücke, the statues of the Margraves Albrecht der Bär and Woldemar. The old mills opp. are now used for city offices. The Kurfürsten-Brücke is to the north-east of the Schloss-Platz. On the bridge is the equestrian statue of the Great Elector. The Nicolai-Kirche in the Post-Strasse is the oldest church in Berlin, dating back to the 13th cent. The Rathhaus in the Königstrasse is a brick and terra-cotta building with granite facings; erected in 1861-70 from Waesemann's plans. Although, probably the largest building of the kind, it does not suffice for the enormous growth of the city. The tower which is 243 feet high, affords a fine view of Berlin.

The bronze statues of Emperor William I., and Elector Frederick I. are by Keil and Encke. The Maricnkirche is to the north of the Rathhaus in the Neue Markt; dates from the 13th century is very interesting and contains a death dance. On the corner of the Jüden-Strasse is one of the District Courts of Berlin. In the Kloster-Str. is the Museum of Hygiene, and the Hygienic Institute of the University also the Museum of German National Costumes established in 1889.

Nearly opposite is the School of Art, erected in 1877. Beyond this, in rooms once used by Rauch as a studio, is the Rauch Museum. Adjoining the School of Art is the celebrated Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster, founded in 1574, and containing the common and chapter rooms of the old monastery, in good preservation. The Gothic Klosterkirche built at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, an interesting old church of the middle ages. Beyond is the Parochial Church designed by Negring in 1695; interior restored.

At the end of the König-Strasse is a Colonnade, Königs-Colonnaden, and the Alexanderplatz-Station of the Stadtbahn. In the immediate vicinity is the Central Market, two immense halls, for the retail and wholesale respectively. In the Alexander-Platz is the Germania-Hotel; on the other side looms up the colossal Police-Headquarters, recently erected. In the Wallnertheater-Str. are the Schiller- and Residenz-Theater. Near the old Königsthor, is the Bartolommäe-Kirche, built in the Gothic style. Farther out, the pretty public parks Friedrichshain and Humboldtshain, both especially beautiful in the spring when the chestnuts are in bloom. Between the Grosse Frankfurter-Str. and Lichtenberg, best reached by the Stadt-bahn, is the great Viehhof or Cattle market, one of the largest of the kind, and worth seeing. Near the museums, on the Spree, is the Börse (Exchange), one of the most imposing edifices in Berlin. It contains a statue of Emperor William I. and the largest hall in the city. The Heiligegeist-Kirche, behind the Exchange, dating from the 13th. cent. is one of the very few old building. The Garnison-Kirche, near by, is also soon to disappear, as the new one in the Hasenhaide, will soon be completed. The old Monbijou Palace, now seldom used, contains the famous Hohenzollern Museum, with a very interesting collection of objects connected with the Hohenzollerns, particularly William I. and the Emperor Frederick III. One small room alone contains the wreaths sent at the time of the decease of

William I. The Museum deserves careful inspection. The pretty little English Church, designed by Raschdorff, is in the garden, and a bust of the poet Chamisso in the square, front of the palace. Near here, No. 67, Oranienburger - Strasse, is the house in which Alexander von Humboldt lived. The Royal Clinics are in the Ziegel-Str. The Lying-in-Hospital, in the Artillerie-Str. On the other side of the Spree, not far from Bahnhof Friedrich-Str., are the great institutes connected with the University, the Dorotheen-Kirche, the War Academy, corner of the Neue Wilhelm-Str. At the end of the Chausee-Str., the continuation of the Friedrich-Str., in the Wedding - Platz, the Dankes - Kirche, erected as a thank offering for the Emperor William I., escape from assassination in 1878. In the Chausee-Str. the Friedrich-Wilhelmstädtische Theatre, devoted to light opera. In the Invaliden-Strasse to the right, the Stettiner Bahnhof; to the right, the extensive Natural History and Agricultural Museums. Near these museums is the new Gnaden-Kirche, consecrated in 1895. Behind it, the Invaliden-Column and Home for invalid veterans. In the Louisen-Str., facing them a few steps farther the great Charité Hospital, and the celebrated Veterinary School, Monument to Prof Gräfe, the great oculist, cor. of Louisen and Schumann-Str. New and imposing Patent Office Building. From here, through the Carl-Str. in which, the great private optical clinics, and the barracks and drill-ground of the 2nd. Regt. of the Guards, and Circus Renz, we pay a visit to the great Synagogue in the Oranienburger-Str. The old French Cemetery at the Oranienburger Thor, contains the graves of Schinkel, Stüler, the philosophers Hegel and Fichte, the actor Devrient, Rauch and Schadow, the sculptors, and Ravené, the friend of art, with sarcophagus.

Returning via Unter den Linden, our attention is attracted by the splendid Beer Palaces, most of them erected by the great breweries. The following are the most noticeable and worth visiting: Schultheiss, corner Behren-Str., Pschorr, on the opposite corner; Siechen, Nuremberg beer, in the Behren - Str., Gabriel Sedlmayr, "Zum Spaten"; Löwenbräu, corner Französische- and Charlotten-Strasse, Tucher's Nuremberg house, Weihenstephan, Hackerbräu and Bürgerbräu in the Friedrich-Strasse. Hofbräu-Keller cor. Jäger-Str. Headquarters for the favorite Pilsener beer, "Zum Klausner", in the Krausen- between Friedrich- and Charlotten-Strasse. Borchardt in the Französische-Strasse, Dressel, Hiller, Restaurant Mühling, Unter den Linden, and Kempinski in the Leipziger, near the Friedrich-Str., are noted for their good suppers.

The great *Thiergarten,* about two miles in length and nearly four miles broad, extends from the Brandenburg Thor to Charlottenburg, one of the finest parks of the kind in the world, and is noted more for its natural than artificial beauties. It contains also some very fine monuments, viz.: The Goethe Denkmal, facing the Königgrätzer-Str., the Lessing Denkmal in the Lenné-Strasse, the splendid monument to Queen Louisa and opposite, that of William III. These are all remarkable works of art. Opposite the Lessing Str., a few steps from the high road, is the new Kaiser Friedrich Memorial Church: a handsome brick structure, consecrated Oct. 21, 1895 in presence of the Emperor, Empress and Royal Court. *The Zoological Garden,* opened in 1844, is now one of the most complete in Europe. Week-day evenings the resort of the fashionable world; band concerts every afternoon and evening. The Antilope and Elephant houses are very fine structures. In the Fasanen-Str., the Künstlerheim, a building in medieval style and occupied by artists, worth seeing. At the beginning of the Kurfürstendamm is the beautiful Kaiser William Memorial Church, consecrated September 2nd. 1895. It is the finest church in Berlin and cost nearly five million marks.

Agents for the *North German Lloyd:*

CAPT. C. ARNOLD, Berlin, W., 4a, Unter den Linden, and F. MATTFELDT, Berlin, N.W., Invaliden-Strasse 93.

We call special attention to the great

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF

BERLIN OF 1896,

WHICH IS TO BE HELD FROM MAY 1 TO OCTOBER 15th.

In the year 1896, the 25th anniversary of Berlin as the Capital of the German Empire, the great Berlin Industrial Exhibition is to take place under the protectorate of

PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

and the honorary presidency of the

Prussian Minister of Commerce

FREIHERR VON BERLEPSCH.

The Exhibition will comprise the following twenty three groups:

GROUP I. Textile fabrics.
GROUP II. Clothing industries.
GROUP III. Building and engineering.
GROUP IV. Wooden manufactures.
GROUP V. Porcelain, Delftware and glassware.
GROUP VI. Fancy goods and notions.
GROUP VII. Metal industries.
GROUP VIII. Graphic and decorative arts and book-publishing.
GROUP IX. Chemical industries.
GROUP X. Food-products.
GROUP XI. Scientific instruments.
GROUP XII. Musical instruments.
GROUP XIII. Machinery, shipbuilding, and transportation.
GROUP XIV. Electricity.
GROUP XV. Leather and rubber industries.
GROUP XVI. Paper industries.
GROUP XVII. Photography.
GROUP XVIII. Sanitary institutions.
GROUP XIX. Educational matters.
GROUP XX. Fishing boating and similar sports.
GROUP XXI. Driving and horsemanship, water-sports, cycling, shooting and hunting, aeronautics.
GROUP XXII. Horticulture.
GROUP XXIII. German colonial exhibition.

The main object of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition is to present a complete picture of the industrial activity of Berlin, to show the manifold and progressive character of its manufacturing achievements, and to demonstrate the importance of the German capital as a centre of trades and manufactures.

The greatest attention will be paid to the INDUSTRIAL ARTS, which have prospered here in an unrivaled manner, and a place of honour will be devoted to their best products. To stimulate these artistic trades a vast number of the master-pieces of former ages will also be exhibited, and HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR has graciously consented to lend the many treasures of Industrial Art in his possession for this exhibition.

The CITY AUTHORITIES OF BERLIN will erect a separate pavilion in which they propose to present a detailed picture of all the MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS OF BERLIN.

In addition to the trade exhibitions very complete exhibitions will be

made in the following departments: Horticulture—Benevolent Institutions, Sanitary matters and prevention of accidents.—Educational matters including art—and trade schools.

Berlin, one of the greatest manufacturing cities on the European Continent, will demonstrate that its industrial activity has kept even pace with the development of public life in the German Empire. The GERMAN COLONIAL EXHIBITION held under the auspices of the Imperial Government, presided over by the *Prince of Arenberg* and the *Director of the Imperial Colonial Department, Privy Counsellor, Dr. Kayser,* and the FISHERIES EXHIBITION, presided over by the *Prince of Hatzfeld-Trachenberg* and *President Herwig,* an exhibition of the greatest national importance, will form parts of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition of 1896, and give to this grand undertaking a truly national character.

The Exhibition Grounds, which have been placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Managers by the City Authorities, have a greater area than those of any International Exhibition ever held in Europe, and present particular advantages on account of their close proximity to the City and their great picturesque beauty. Treptow Park, which has been devoted to this purpose, comprises with the outside territory used, an area of about a million square meters. Its beautiful shady groves and well kept lawns extend along the banks of the Spree, which here widens into a broad lake, where all sorts of watersports are to take place.

The MAIN BUILDING alone covers a space of 53,000 square meters. Other great structures in process of erection are the buildings for Fisheries and Sports, for Food Products, for Benevolent Institutions, for Educational Matters, for Chemistry, Scientific Instruments and Photography and last but not least, the great Hall for Building and Engineering. Hundreds of side buildings will give great architectural variety to the structures on the grounds.

Contrary to the custom prevailing heretofore, the Exhibition buildings will be kept open till a late hour at night, and will be brilliantly illuminated by electric light. The grounds of the Exhibition will remain open until about midnight.

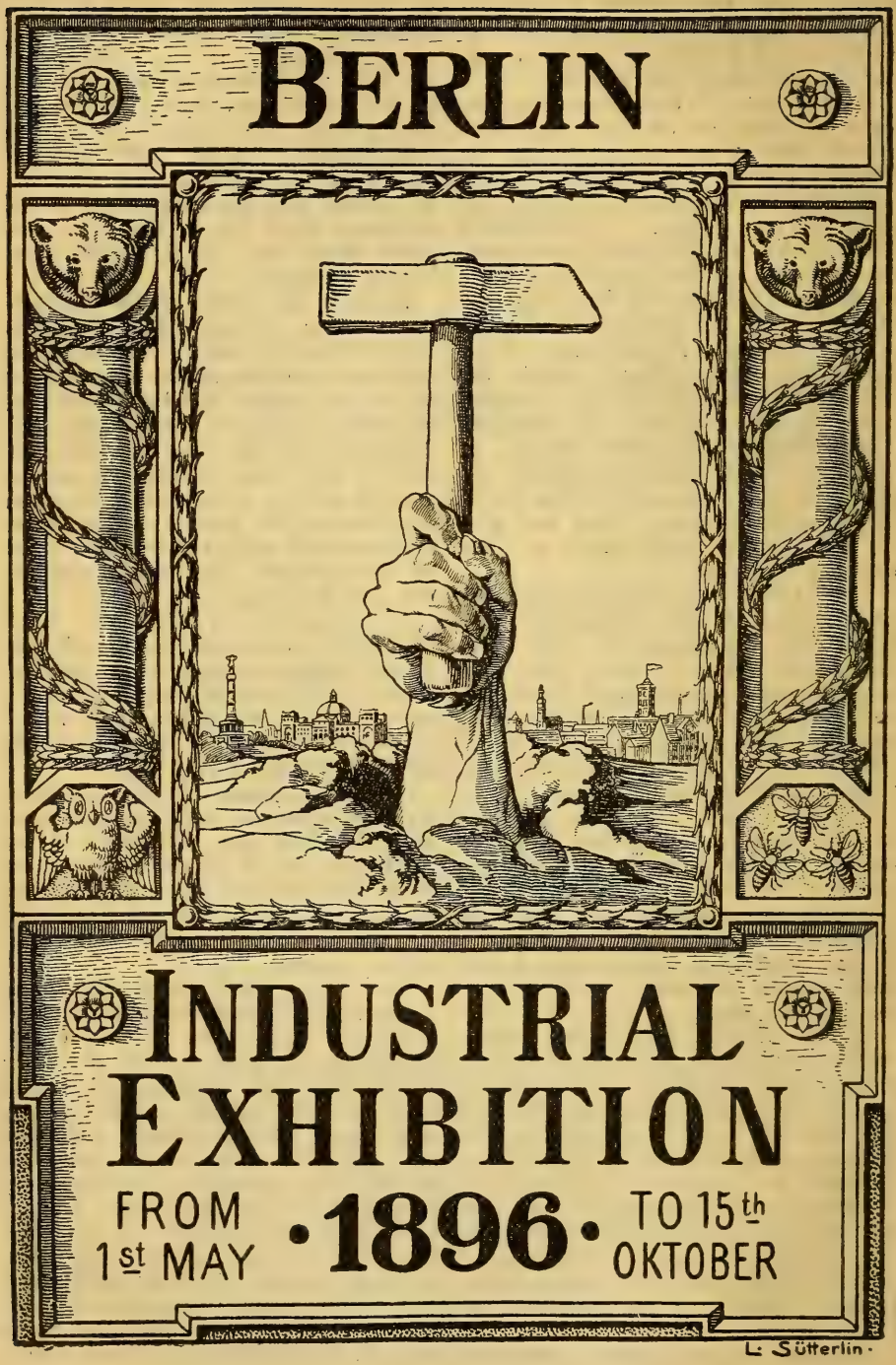
But the Exhibition will not only be devoted to instruction. The greatest efforts will be made to provide AMUSEMENT AND ENTERTAINMENT for the visitors, and care will be taken that the enterprises in this direction shall be in the best possible taste, but also of the most varied character.

Right in the centre of the Grounds, on an area of 45,000 square meters. "OLD BERLIN" will be erected. The construction of this artistic reproduction of the old capital has been entrusted to noted architects, and under their direction the old City of the Margraves will arise again, and present a vivid picture of the almost forgotten days when the people of the Mark Brandenburg were the bold guardians of the extreme outposts of German life and manners.

A separate "THEATRE OLD BERLIN", endowed with all the lastest improvements in stage machinery, will present dramatic tableaux showing the development of Berlin from a little fishing village into the great Metropolis of our days.

A new branch of the industrial activity of Berlin will show itself in the "STREET OF CAIRO". Here he Berlin art of imitative decoration ts to demonstrate on a well known object what perfection it has obtained in copying from nature and from artistic models.

The City of Berlin itself, whose representatives have done all in their power to insure the success of the Exhibition, is preparing to greet the guests that are expected from all parts of the world. Every visitor will meet with a hearty welcome, and will, we feel certain, retain in his or her memory a pleasant recollection of the hospitable Capital of the German Empire for all time to come. The management has been entrusted to the able hands of Messrs. Fritz Kühnemann, Counsellor of commerce, B. Felisch, Architect and M. P., and L. M. Goldberger, Privy Counsellor of commerce.


BERLIN
INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION
FROM
1st MAY
·1896·
TO 15th
OKTOBER
L. Sütterlin

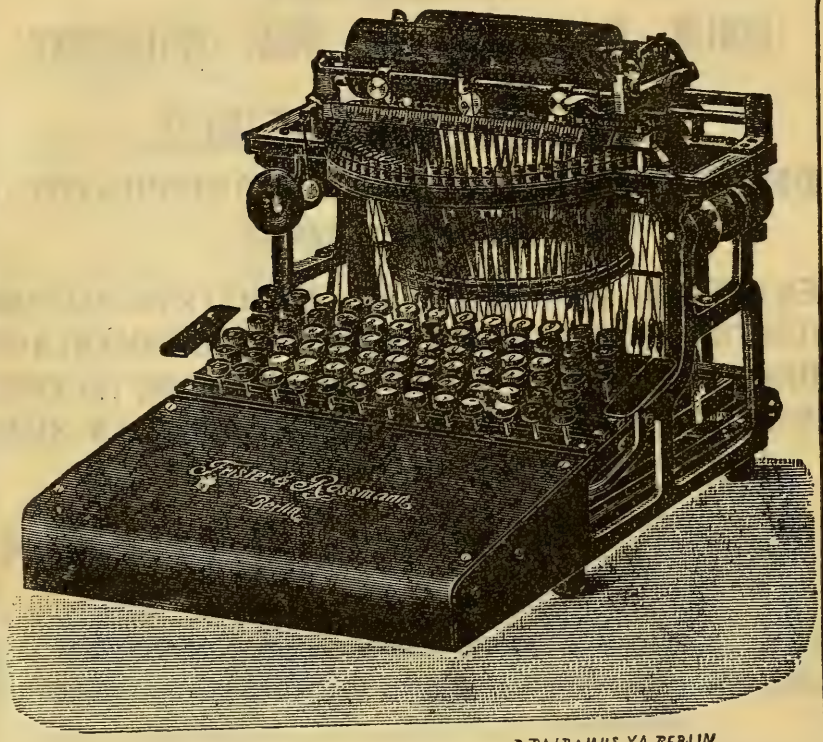
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„	„	S.,	Oranienstrasse 138.
„	„	C.,	An der Stechbahn 2.
„	„	O.,	Alexanderstrasse 17.
„	„	C.,	Königstrasse 43/44.
„	„	SW.,	Jerusalemerstrasse 38/39.
„	„	NW.,	Alt Moabit 127/128.
„	„	N.,	Chausséestrasse 10/11.
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„	Charlottenburg,		Berlinerstrasse 63.

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GENERAL RESERVE FUND	MARK	13 744 754,25
DIVIDEND RESERVE FUND	„	2 500 000,—
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND I	„	697 173,55
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND II	„	1 624 315,50

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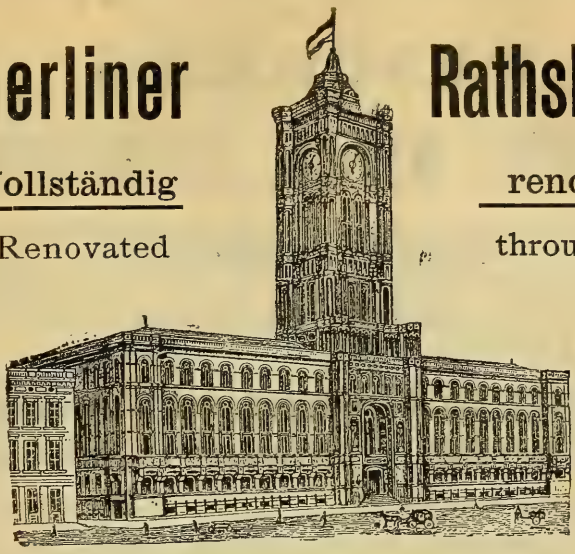
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UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

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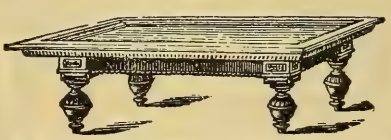
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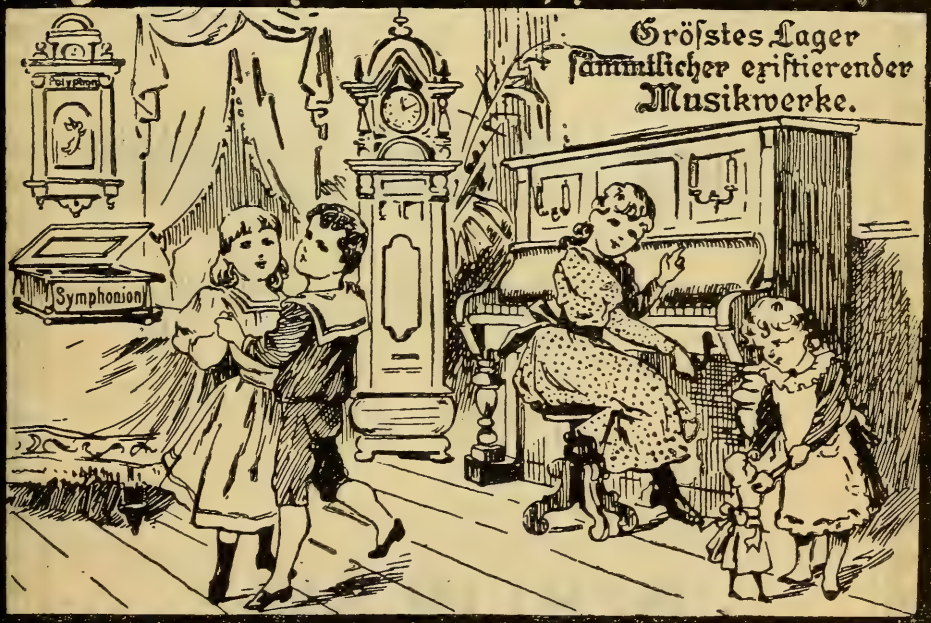
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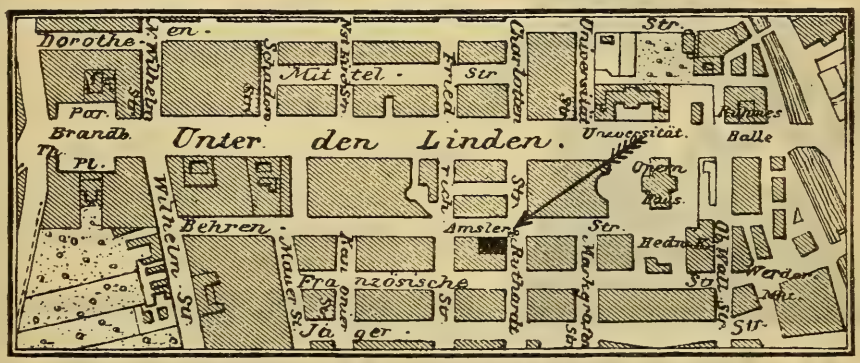
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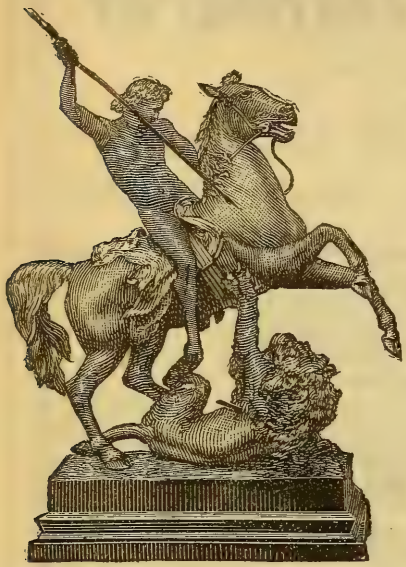
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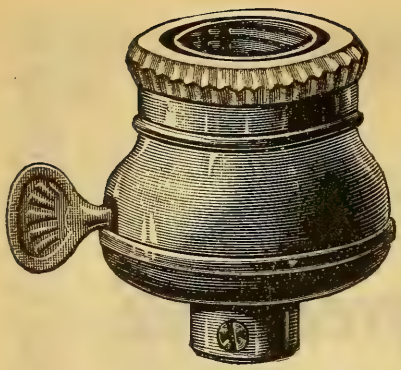
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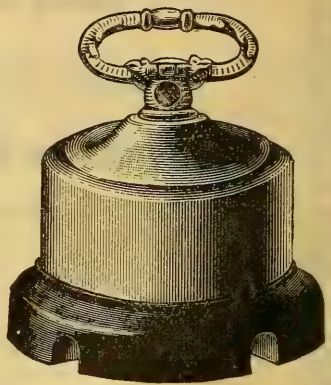


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Manufacturers of

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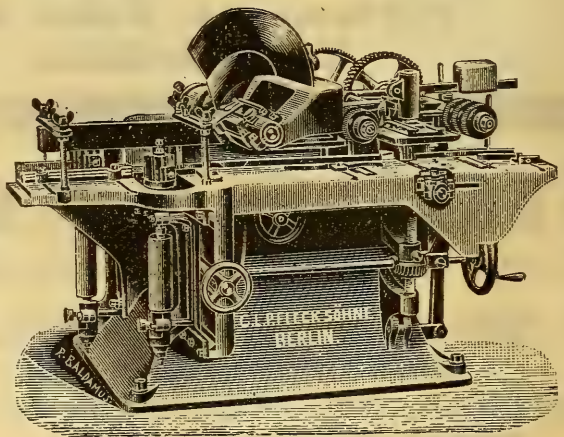
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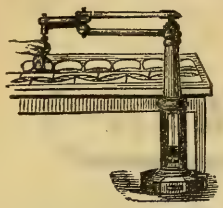
38 **BERLIN S.W., 12, Friedrichstr. 212.**



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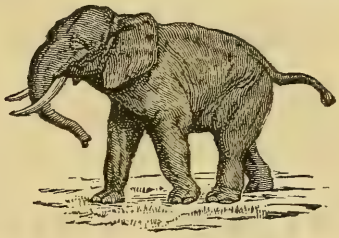


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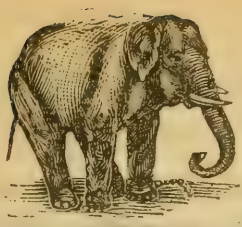
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New designs.

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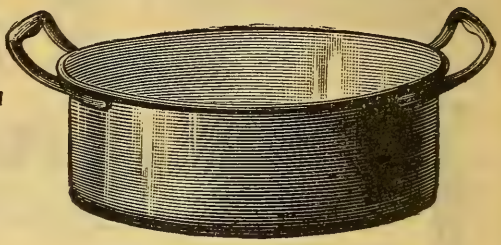
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Cooking Utensils



Pressed out of one piece.

with the annexed trade-mark guarantee their being made of real solid nickel,



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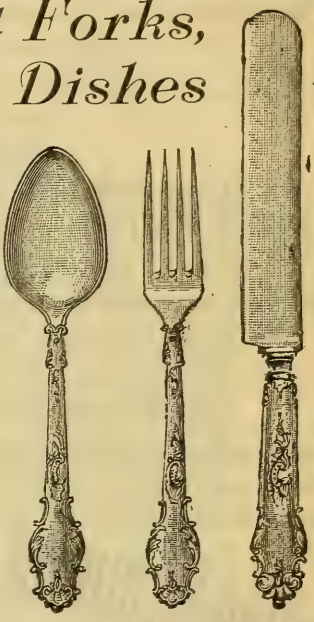
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Spoons, Knives and Forks, Coffee and Tea Sets, Dishes etc.



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We carry on ourselves the sole sale of Bottled Beer. 231

Wholesale. **O. Schwarz jr.** *Export.*

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with steam power

Berlin S., Dieffenbach-Str. 33. 227

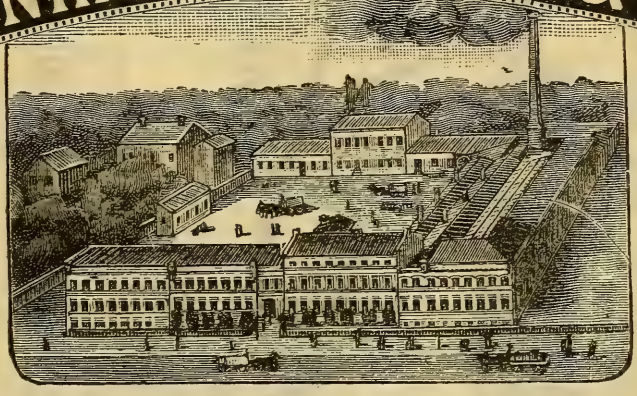
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Underwear: Circular frame made goods

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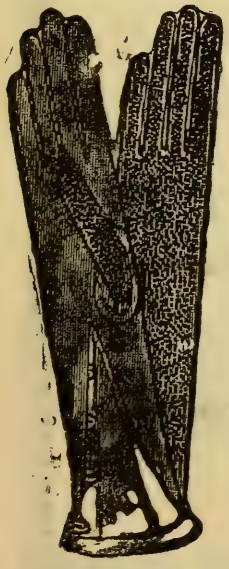
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CHARLOTTENBURG,

formerly the village of Lietzow, with about 77,000 inhabitants derives its present name from Sophie Charlotte, Queen of Frederick I., who had a chateau here. The historically interesting palace, dates back to the end of the 17th. cent, having been designed at different times by Schlüter, Eosander and Knobelsdorff. In this palace Napoleon I. stayed when he occupied Berlin, and here he was frightened in the night by the striking of a clock, thinking himself betrayed by the Prussians.

The rococo furnishings and Chinese porcelain service are very fine. The Emperor Frederick III. spent some days here, and held here his last parade in the park. The *Mausoleum* in the park contains the tombs of Frederick William III. and Queen Louisa, the exquisite marble figures are by the famous sculptor Rauch, and are of Carrara marble. The structure has lately been enlarged and now also contains the marble recumbent figures of Emperor William I. and his Queen Augusta; their remains, also repose in the vault below. A small casket contains the heart of Frederick William IV. The artificially arranged light adds greatly to the solemnity of the place. The *Porcelain Factory*, founded by a private person, was soon after purchased for the state by Frederick the Great. The ware now manufactured can compete with that of Meissen. The architecturally fine *Polytechnic School*, in the main avenue leading to Berlin, is one of the finest equipped in the world, and numbers famous names among its staff of professors, and is visited by students from all parts of the world. The *Flora*, a large garden, and establishment for concerts and opera, was at one time celebrated for its Palm-House; it can now be visited with pleasure and profit on week days. At *West End*, just up the hill, is the *trotting-park*, races at which, are announced by hand-bills in Berlin. The so-called *Spandauer Bock* is a favorite resort for the Berlin middle classes, from it a very pretty view. From here excursions by the Ringbahn to Halensee, *Grunewald (Restaurant Hundekehl*, very good), and beautiful *Wannsee*, delightfully situated on the lake of the same name, (Restaurant, Kaiser Pavillon). The resort of the fashionable and genteel Berlin society is the *Schwedischer Pavillon*, on the other side of the lake; boats ply back and forth every few minutes. Here a good dinner can be had and at the same time the splendid view over the lake. Persons whose time is not limited can take a sail from here to Potsdam, which is certainly very enjoyable.

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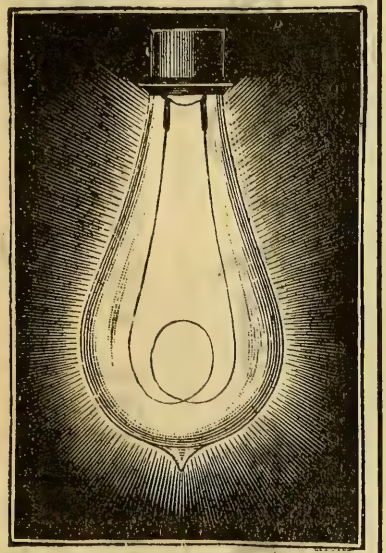
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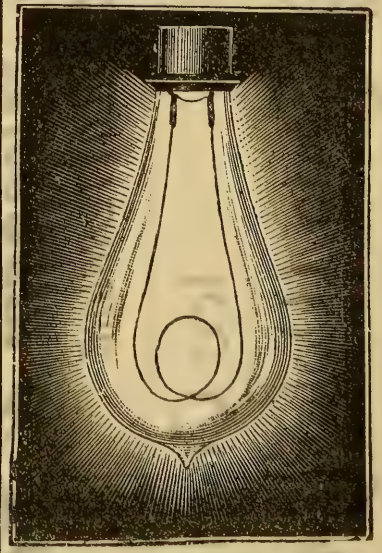
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BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG.

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Ice Cream
Soda Water

Cakes

BLACK FOREST.

FREIBURG.

With 48,800 inhabitants, in the Breisgau, about 11 miles from the Rhine, *HOTELS: Zähringer Hof; Deutscher Kaiser; Victoria* The University, established in the year 1456, is attended by some 1200 students. St. Martin's Gothic Church in the Franciskaner-Platz. The Rathhaus, which has been recently restored, dates from 1218. The Kaiser-Strasse, a wide and well-paved street, runs through the town from north to south. A Gothic Fountain adorns the centre. There is also a modern fountain with statue of Berthold III. Statue of the Archduke Albrecht with a fountain. The Münster or Cathedral is a beautiful building in the Gothic style, and has a tower 380 feet high. The Kaufhaus dates from the 15th century. The Theatre, a little to the south of the Kaufhaus, near it is an ancient Augustine convent, now used as a school. In the Salzstrasse, the Crown Prince Palace. Colossal War Monument in the Kaiser-Strasse, erected in 1876. The stones from the ruined Abbey of Thennenbach have been utilized for the construction of the Protestant Church in the Romanesque style, which was built by Hübsch in 1839. The Martinsthor terminates the Kaiser-Strasse. The Alleegarten consisting of beautiful grounds with waterfall. The Realschule has some fine groups by the sculptor Knittel, General Werder's Monument by Knittel is near here. The ruins of the Schlossberg, where there were formerly two Castles demolished by the French in 1744.

Agent of the North German Lloyd ED. HEBTING, Freiburg i/Baden.

OFFENBURG.

HOTELS: Bahnhofshotel; Fortuna; Schwarzer Adler; Sonne. The town, with a population of about 8500, is situated on the Kinzig. Statue of Sir Francis Drake who introduced potatoes into Europe. Modern Gothic Protestant) Church. Ortenberg Castle, destroyed in 1689; rebuilt in 1834.

HAUSACH.

HOTELS: Bahnhofshotel; Hirsch; Krone and *Engel.* Has a population of 1465. Here are the ruins of the ancient Castle of the Fürstenburg Princes. Railway to Freudenstadt.

HORNBERG.

HOTELS: Rössle; Bär. An ancient town with a population of 2000. Near the Church is the War Monument. On the hill stands the Chateau which was taken by Marshal Villars, but recovered by the peasantry. Be sure and sit on the right. One of the finest views in the Black Forest.

The Schwarz-Wald-Bahn is a wonder of engineering, and is a favorite line of tourists going to, and returning from Switzerland.

TRIBERG.

The most picturesque spot in the Black Forest, has 2500 inhabitants. *Hotel Schwarzwald; Bellevue,* on the hill. Chief centre of the clock trade. Grand waterfall 500 feet high. The entire town and waterfall lighted only by electricity.

ACHERN.

HOTELS: Railroad with restaurant; *Post; Adler* and *Sonne.* Population 3400. A prosperous little town at the mouth of the Kappeler Thal. Monument to the Grand Duke Leopold in the market place. Near Achern is the Illenau Lunatic Asylum. From here through the Kappeler Thal to Allerheiligen.

MÜLLHEIM

population 3200. *Bahnhofs-Hotel; Schwan-Hotel,* famous for Markgräfler wine. Ask for "Reggenhager wine."

BADENWEILER.

Hotel Römerbad; Hotel Sommer. This place is noted for its curative

springs, which are very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, &c. There are about 4000 annual visitors. The Curhaus contains a restaurant, concert rooms, and comfortable reading-rooms. Above the town are the ruins of the ancient Castle, from which point a magnificent view may be obtained. The Bath-house is a handsome building erected by Leonhard. The old Roman baths which were discovered in 1784, are 318 feet long and 99 feet broad, and are in a state of good preservation.

ALT-BREISACH.

HOTELS: Deutscher Kaiser. Salmen the Roman Mons Brisiacus, an interesting old town with a population of 3100, situated on a spur of the Kaiserstuhl at the foot of a rock rising 240 feet above the Rhine. St. Stephen's Münster is upon the highest point in the town. In the Choir are two large pictures by Dürer. The altar-piece represents the coronation of the Virgin; it is in carved wood and was executed by Lievering. The Schlossgarten contains a tower built in honor of Colonel Tulla. Neu-Breisach is a small fortress which was built in 1703 by Vauban. The Germans took it in 1870, after a siege of 8 days.

APPENWEIER.

HOTELS: Adler; Krone; Railway Hotel; has a population of 1500. The railroads to Strassburg and to Oppenau here branch off from the main line.

BODETHAL

a very wierd region and the *Rosstrappe* on the north of the Harz district, near Thale. Magnificent view from the Rosstrappe, 1325 feet in height. near the Hexentanzplatz, 1,525 feet in height. *Hotel Hubertusbad* at the mouth of the valley. *Zum Waldkater* below the Hexentanzplatz.

BRANDENBURG.

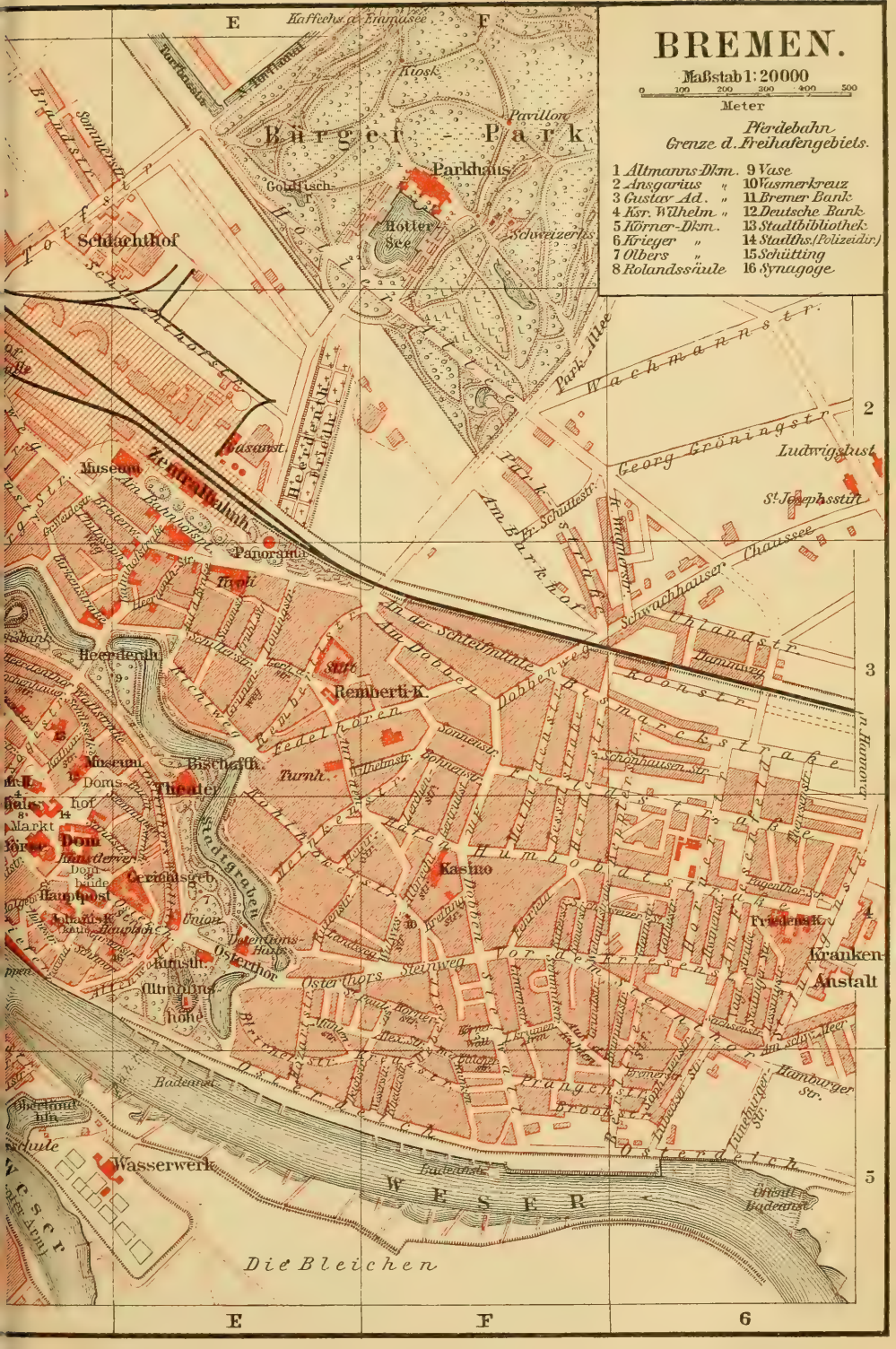
Population 37,800, on the Havel, *Hotel Schwarzer Adler, Schwan-Hotel. Schwarzer Bär.* The river divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt and Dominsel. Principal buildings and objects of interest: The Rathhaus, dates from the 14th century. Near the Rathhaus stands the Roland-figure about 18 feet in height. St. Catherine's Church is a brick building in the Gothic style. The Petrikirche in the Gothic style, dates from the 14th century. The Cathedral, built about the year 1170, was rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th century, It was restored in the year 1834. Tombstone of Bishof Theoderich. Near the Cathedral is the Ritter-Akademie. In the Altstadt is the Church of St. Godehard; the old Rathhaus dating from the 14th century, and the Commercial School. The Nicolaikirche dates from the 12th century. From the Marienberg a magnificent view may be obtained.

BREMEN.

Population 125,000, on the river Weser. *HOTELS: Central Hotel; Hotel Europe,* Franz Voth; *Hotel Hillmann; Hotel du Nord.* Travellers are met on arrival at the railway station by porters and omnibuses from the hotels.

Cab fares are as follows: For 1 or 2 persons, within the city, 70 Pfg. To the suburbs 1 M. and 20 Pfg. extra for each additional person. Bremen has a very extensive commerce and


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n. Bremerhav. u. Hamb.
Uthbremer
Wilhadi-K.
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St. Pauli
Kleine Weser
Friedhof
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2
3
4
5
Oldenbg.


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15 Schütting
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E
F
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Turnhalle
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Sonnenstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Tugendstr.
Tiefer
Contrescarpe
Am Wall
Am Schlachtleer
Am Brill
Am Leibnizplatz
Am Theaterplatz
Am Domshof
Am Markt
Am Dom
Am Hohen Ufer
Am Ostertorsteinweg
Am Ostertorsteinweg
Am Ostertorsteinweg

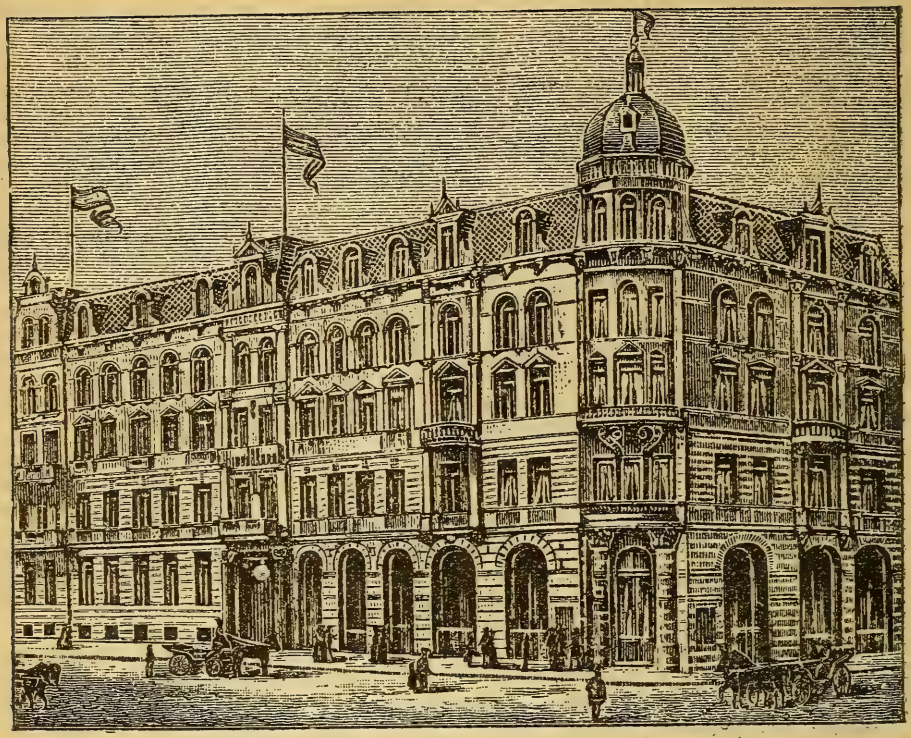
shipping business and indeed must be regarded as one of the most important commercial towns on the European Continent. It is the chief emigration port of Germany. The number of emigrants leaving here in 1890 was 141,425. In 1888, Bremen joined the Zollverein (German Customs Union).

The principal buildings and objects of interest are: The Theatre, the Art Gallery, *the Rathhaus* erected 1405-10 with 8 statues representing the Emperor and the 7 electors. *The Rathskeller,* where excellent Rhine and Moselle wines may be obtained, by the bottle or glass. Some of the casks are very old, especially those called the "Rose" (1653) and the "Twelve Apostles". The cellars are worth seeing. *Statue of Roland,* a stone figure 18 feet in height, erected in the year 1412. Schüting, built in 1538 (Chamber of Commerce). *The Exchange,* German Börse, is one of the most striking buildings of the town. In the large hall is a fine fresco painting, representing the colonisation of the Baltic provinces by the Hansa. It covers 1280 sq. yds. of space. The Triumph of Neptune on the wall of the great staircase, is another fine work of art. Notice also the other good frescos. The oil paintings emblematic of the export and import trade, required two years of work. The old Gewerbehaus, erected in 1619 by the Cloth Dealers Guild, is an excellently preserved building and the only structure of the kind in Bremen. It originally consisted of two separate houses, The façade was restored in 1860 or thereabouts. The Frieze of the upper staircase very curiously represents the trade of the artisan from early childhood till entering the married state. The Great Hall contains 26 frieze subjects, representing the development of the human intellect, and is very interesting, the artist going back to the primeval age. The Kaiser-Saal contains bust portraits of the ancient German emperors. Printed descriptions can be had of the janitor. The Gewerbehaus belongs to the state, and forms an important factor in the promotion of Bremen trade, The Panorama of Vesuvius will be found worth a visit.

The Liebfrauenkirche dating from the 12th century, the Stadthaus, *the Cathedral* in the Gothic style dating from the 11th century, in which is the Bleikeller, a vault containing mummies, some of which are 400 years old. *The Museum,* Gustavus Adolphus Statue in the Domsheide. This figure was designed by Fogelberg and cast in Munich. It was destined for Gothenburg, but the ship transporting it was wrecked. Some Heligoland boatmen recovered the statue however and it was bought by some Bremen merchants in 1856. The Künstlerverein (artists' club) at the back of the Cathedral, is an edifice in the Gothic style. The Kunsthalle contains designs by Dürer. Washington's passage of the Delaware, and many notable paintings, The Post Office is a fine building in the style of the Renaissance. Near this are the Hauptschule, the Orphanage and the Synagogue. Johanniskirche, (Roman Catholic). St. Ansgar Church is an edifice of the 13th century, and St. Stephen's Church (1644).

The city is adorned by handsome promenades (Wall-Anlagen) on the ancient ramparts. All visitors to Bremen should not fail to visit the Bürger-Park, the pet of the town's people. The origin of this park is very curious and is as follows:—The citizens having at the beginning of the eleventh century no pasture land for their cattle, a certain Countess Emma von Lesum made them an offer of as much land as a cripple who could not walk, could encompass by creeping from sunrise to sunset. The cripple was found who accomplished his task well, as the present territory proves. Whether this is founded on truth or not, it is a fact that the present beautiful park, like Boston Common of yore, was at one time used as a pasture. It much resembles Central Park New-York. The Kaffeehaus on the Emmasee is a pleasant place of resort which can only by recommend for its restaurant with good and cheap cooking. From here, a path leads over pretty bridges to the Meierei or Dairy Gardens, all worth seeing.

There are many bridges over the Weser, connecting the Altstadt with the Neustadt. From Wacht-Strasse to the Werder is the Gross Brücke. There are steamers to Bremerhaven twice a day.



BREMEN.

HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

First-class house,

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120 Guest chambers and parlors.

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BREMERHAVEN.

Population 17,000. *Beermann's Hotel,* is situated about 30 miles below Bremen, with splendid docks and fine harbor. The town is developing rapidly and trade is increasing with rapid strides. Tourists should inspect the dry dock of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, whose steamers start from this port. Other objects of interest are: the lighthouse affording a capital view, and the Church, an edifice in the Gothic style of architecture.

After departing from Bremen the train passes through Rotenberg, Buchholz and Harburg, for Hamburg.

BRESLAU.

There are four railway stations in Breslau: The Central Station, for the Upper Silesian, Posen and Glatz railways. The Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station. Freiburg Station, and the Oder-Thor Station for Oels, Gnesen, Warsaw, &c.

HOTELS: Galisch's; Goldene Gans; Weisser Adler; Kaiserhof; Hotel du Nord; Gebauer; Deutsches Haus.

Theatres: Stadt-Theater; Thalia-Theater; Lobe-Theater; Saison-Theater; Circus Renz. Lieblich's Etablissement.

Cab fares: Per drive within the town: 1 person 50 Pfg.; 2 persons 60 Pfg.; 3 persons 80 pfg.; 4 persons 1 M. By the hour for one person 1 M. 25 Pfg.; 2 persons 1 M 50 Pfg.; 3 persons 1 M. 75 Pfg.; 4 persons 2 M.

Steamers: During the summer season a steamer starts from the promenade near the Sandbrücke for the Zoological Gardens, Zedlitz and Oderschlösschen and Wilhelmshafen; and from the Königsbrücke for Pöpelwitz, Oswitz and Masselwitz.

Breslau, consisting of the Altstadt, the Neustadt, and 5 suburbs, is the capital of Silesia, and has a population of 335,000. It is situated on both banks of the Oder. There are several bridges connecting the islands which are here formed by the Oder. The ancient fortifications have been converted into handsome promenades. The Zwingergarten; the Liebichshöhe are the best parts of these promenades. A good view may be obtained from the Ziegelbastei or Holtei-Höhe, at the north east corner of the Promenades. The Episcopal Palace gardens are on the opposite bank. The Cathedral, one of the finest churches in North Germany, has a beautiful choir, with chapels, worth careful inspection, and sepulchral monument by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. The Government offices are situated in the Lessing-Platz, to the east of the Ziegelbastei. The Real-Gymnasium, the War Monument and the School of Art are situated in the Kaiserin-Augusta-Platz.

The Ring, originally the Market Place, is in the middle of the town. The north side is known as the Naschmarkt; and the west side, the Siebenkurfürstenseite. The latter containing the house wihch was formerly occupied by the Bohemian kings. The south side is called the Goldene Becherseite. The *Old Rathhaus* is on the Grüne Röhrseite. On the south-east side is the Rathhaus, erected in the middle of the 14th century, and restored in 1885-88. The meetings of the Silesian Princes were formerly held tn the handsome apartment known as the *Fürstensaal.* The bronze equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, erected 1842 is situated in the west part of the Ring; also the equestrian statue of Frederick William III,. erected

1861, both the work of Kiss. Adjoining the Rathhaus is the Stadthaus, finished in 1863, with some handsome apartments containing the Library, Archives, &c. The principal street is called the Schweidnitzerstr. *Blücher's* bronze statue, designed by Rauch, stands in the Blücher-Platz. The Alte Börse is situated on the south side of the Platz. To the north-west of the Ring is St. Elizabeth's Protestant Church, founded during the first half of the 13th century. It has a tower 335 feet high, and three choirs. To the east of the Ring is St. Mary Magdalen's Church. One of the towers was burned down in 1887. The Dompnig Column has some sculptures dating from 1491. *The Post Office* and the Oberpraesidium are in the Albrechtstrasse. St. Dorothea's Minorite Church, the Government Buildings and the Theatre are at the end of the Schweiduitzerstr. In the Exercier-Platz, on the north, is the Royal Palace, and, on the west, the Ständehaus, and to the north of this latter, the Imperial Bank. The Neue Börse is beyond the Ständehaus, at the corner of the Graupenstrasse. The Synagogue built of brick in the Oriental style, is beyond the Stadtgraben. The Eichborn'sche Garten and the Law Courts are to the south of it. *The Fine Art Museum* in the Museums-Strasse, built of brick, was commenced in 1875 from Rathey's design, and completed in 1879. In the Tauentzien-Platz is the Tauentzien Monument. The Central Railway-Station and the Provincial Record Office are to the south-east. Other buildings are the University, the *Sandkirche*, the Kreuzkirche and St. John the Baptist Cathedral; St. Michael's Church, &c.

BROMBERG,

on the Brahe, has a population of 41,400. *Railway Restaurant; Moritz Hotel.* The canal connecting the Vistula and the Oder, which was constructed by Frederick the Great, is the cause of the prosperity of the town. In the Markt-Platz stands a monument to Frederick the Great.

BRÜCKENAU

with 1800 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Schloss-Hotel; Hotel Füglein.* In Franconia on the Sinn, 915 feet above the sea-level, at foot of the Kreuzberg Kurhaus and Kursaal Waters beneficial for scrofula and Kidney diseases. Beautiful situation.

BRUNSWICK

on the Ocker,

is the capital of the Duchy. Population 100,000. *HOTELS: Hotel Deutsches Haus; Monopol - Hotel; Kaiserhof.*

Agent of the North German Lloyd: FRITZ FARINA.

In the Museum is a collection of valuable pictures, including works of Rubens, Titian and Rembrandt.

The Cathedral dating from 1173, restored 1854, contains the tomb of the Duke of Brunswick who was killed at Jena and of his son killed in the battle of Waterloo, also of Caroline, the wife of George IV.

In the adjacent square, is a lion in bronze (1166). Tha Palace which was built by Ottmer in the Renaissance-style, was destroyed by fire in 1830, and in 1865, and afterwards rebuilt Statue of Otho IV. and of Otho the Child, by Bläser.

St. Magnus Church, consecrated 1031, behind the Palace. It was restored in 1877. The ancient convent, dating from the 14th century. Bronze statue of Henry the Lion, by Howaldt. St. Catherine's Church has been recently restored. It contains many tombstones of the 16th century. St. Andrew's Church dates from 1200. It was restored in 1740.

The Neustadt Rathhaus, Städtisches Museum, collection of national antiquities. The Brüderkirche in the Gothic style was finished in 1451, and was rebuilt in 1865. There is a Monu-

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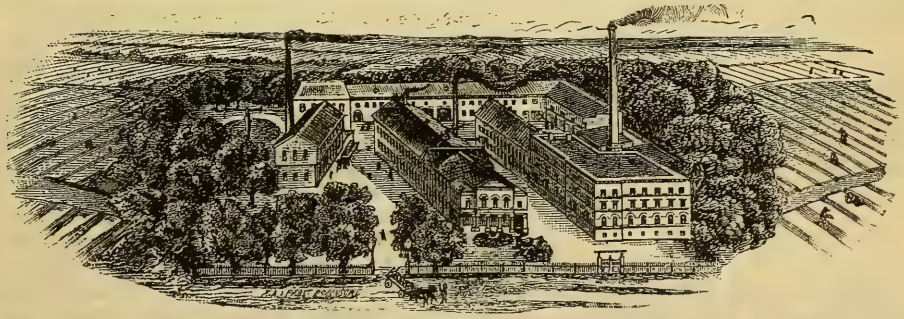
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SCHUTZ-MARKE

SCHUTZ-MARKE

ment of Victory in the Sieges-Platz, to commemorate the triumphs of 1870. In the Lessing-Platz there is a bronze statue of Lessing. (1853) by Rietschel. Near here is the Aegidienhalle, an ancient Gothic church of the 14th century, now used for industrial exhibitions. The Museum was built 1883-7, being designed by Sommer. The Theater (1861). The Polytechnicum, founded 1745. The Ducal Hospital near the Wenden-Thor, established 1764, with a Museum of Anatomy. Statue of Gauss by Schaper. In the Exercier-Platz is Olfermann's column. Schill's Monument stands in the St. Leonhard's-Platz, where he and his men were shot.

CANNSTATT

on the Neckar,

has a population of 20,267. *HOTELS: Karl-Olga-Bad; Vier Jahreszeiten.*

This place is noted for its mineral springs and baths. Some interesting Roman remains have been discovered here and conveyed to the Stuttgart Museum. Farther on, is the Rothenberg with its Greek Chapel erected by the late King in memory of his wife. Untertürkheim, famous for its wine.



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CARLSRUHE

population 73,000; the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Baden. *Hotel Germania; Hotel Victoria; Bier Restaurant zum Krokodil.*

The town, six miles from the Rhine, was founded by Margrave Charles William in the year 1715. The streets are broad, well-paved and very clean. The industries of the town are rapidly developing, the chief manufactures are railroad locomotives, carriages, plated goods and furniture.

The statue of Minister Winter in bronze stands in the Platz before the railway station. To the left is the War Monument, commemorating the victories of 1870 and 1871. The group in marble is by Volz. At the beginning of the Karl-Friedrichstrasse, opposite the memorial, stands a beautiful fountain. The Verfassungssäule, an Obelisk to the Grand Duke Karl, is situated in the Rondel-Platz. To the right is the Palace of the Margrave, by Weinbrenner. The Landes-Gewerbehalle, has a good technical library and a museum. The City Hall erected in 1821, is situated in the Marktplatz. In the same Platz, to the right, is the Protestant Church by Weinbrenner. The Grand Duke Lewis Statue and Fountain are situated in the middle of the Markt-Platz. The Pyramid in honor of the Margrave Charles William stands in the Karl-Friedrich-Strasse, near the Kaiser-Str. The Grand-Duke Charles-Frederick statue in bronze adorns the square in front of the Palace. The Schloss which was built in 1776, has a tower 150 feet high, from which a beautiful view may be obtained. The Court Theatre is adjacent, being connected with the Palace by an arcade. It was built in the year

1853 by Hübsch on the site of one destroyed by fire. The Academiegebäude, erected by Hübsch 1845, in the Romanesque style, contains a fine collection of pictures. The statue of the Architect Hübsch is near the entrance to the Botanical gardens. The Palace of Justice is in the Linkenheimer-Strasse. The Scheffel statue by Volz was erected 1892. The Friedrichs-Platz is a beautiful square with some fine buildings and a handsome fountain. The Roman Catholic Church is on the north-west side, erected in the style of the Pantheon by Weinbrenner. The Vereinigte Sammlungen building, was built 1872 by Berckmüller. The only Gymnasium (High School) for Girls in Germany was established here 1894. The Kaiser-Strasse intersects the town. The Kaiser Wilhelm-Passage at the corner of the Wald-Strasse leads to the Academie-Strasse. The Synagogue is at the corner of the Kronen-Str. The Polytechnic school was built by Hübsch in 1836, and excuted in 1863 by Fischer, and enjoys an excellent reputation.

RASTATT

near the Oos and the Rhine, formerly a seat of the Margraves of Baden. *HOTELS: Kreuz; Schwert.* The treaty of peace ending the war of the Spanish Succession, was concluded in the palace. The revolution of 1848 broke out in this town.

DONAUWÖRTH.

Donauwörth on the Danube; there are remains of the Holy Cross Abbey, where rests the unhappy wife of Louis of Bavaria, Mary of Brabant. A nice view of Neustadt and Regensburg.

CASSEL.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: AUG. PECHMANN.

Hotels near the Station: *Hotel du Nord; Hotel Royal,* both opposite the Station; *Hotel Schirmer; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm,* in the Friedrich Wilhelms Platz; *König von Preussen,* in the Königs-Platz, *Hotel Ritter,* these two first class. Cabs from the Station to the town, 1 pers 50 pf. 2 pers. 60 pf. 3—4 pers 80 pf. by the hour: ¼ hr. 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., every additional quarter of an hr. 30, 40, 60 pf.

Theatre: open six days weekly. English Church; services at 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Picture Gallery Museum, the Auegarten, and Wilhelmshöhe. Cassel is an important railway-centre, on the Fulda, separating the Altstadt and Ober Neustadt, from the Unter Neustadt. The short Museum-Strasse leads to the Friedrich Wilhelm Platz, in the centre of which is the Löwenbrunnen, by Schneider. On the N. side the Industrial and Technological Museum is situated. The Stände-Platz with its beautiful rows of limes, the Stände-house built in 1836, and the Kunsthaus, the Post-Office is in the Königs-Platz. From the Königs-Platz the tramway starts to Wilhelmshöhe. In the Martins-Platz the Protestant Church of St. Martin, restored 1842. In the apse the Monument of Philip the Generous and his wife, the Landgravine Christina of Saxony. In the adjoining Marktgasse lived the brothers Grimm in house No. 2. The Ober Königs Str. is the chief business street, in it; the Rathhaus, the Gymnasium is at the end of the street, and to the right the Ober Präsidium in the Friedrich Platz the old electoral Palace built in 1769, the Museum Friedericianum, the Roman Catholic Church and the Royal Military School . . The Statue of Landgrave Friedrich II. in the centre. One part of the Friedrich Platz is called the Opern Platz with the Court Theatre. The Auethor decorated with two bronze reliefs in remembrance of 1870 and 71 and an eagle by Brandt. In the Museum Friedericianum, a collection of ancient sculptures, coins, &c. The Natural History Museum in the Steinweg. The Bellevue-Schloss, now the Academy of Arts was the residence of King Jerome. The Picture Gallery is a recent structure, containing a valuable collection of pictures. The Karlsaue is a favorite promenade of the inhabitants and is bounded by the Fulda. The Orangery is behind the Aue, near the Marmorbad, decorated with marble Statues. A sleeping lion a Monument, in the vicinity erected 1874 to the memory of fallen Hessians.

HOTEL SCHIRMER

First Class House. **CASSEL** First Class House.

Horse-Railway Station for Wilhelmshöhe.

221 *Hermann Conrad, Proprietor.*

CHEMNITZ.

HOTELS: Stadt Gotha; Römischer Kaiser; Reichold; Central Hotel.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: OTTO EISING, Zwickauerstr. 73.

Cab fares: per drive in the inner circle: 1 person 50 Pfg.; 2 persons 60 Pfg.; 3 persons M. 1. To the outer district: 60 Pfg.; 80 Pfg.; M. 1, and M. 1 25 Pfg.

The important manufacturing town of Chemnitz has a population of 138,900. It is situated in a plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. Besides machinery, stockings, gloves and woven goods are made here.

In the Hauptmarkt is the Rathhaus in the Gothic style; and near by, the Jacobkirche dating from the 14th century. Other buildings are: the Cattle Market, the Central Railway Station, the Reichs-Bank, the Technical Schools and the Law Courts, the Petrikirche and the Nicolaikirche, Industrial Museum, &c. The Schloss, formerly a Benedictine Abbey, is now a restaurant. The Schlosskirche is a Gothic stucture dating from 1514—25.

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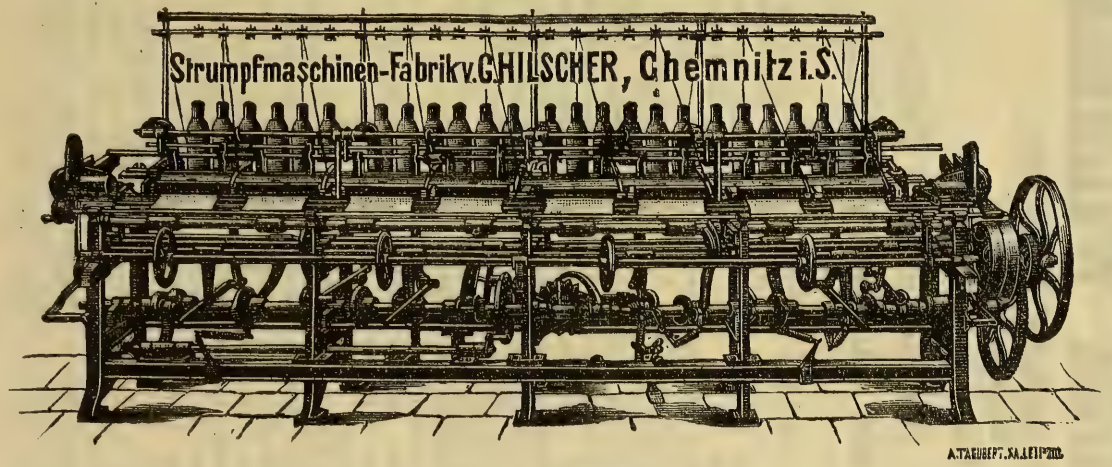
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COBURG (LICHTENFELS).

Grüner Baum; Goldene Traube; Leuthäuser; Bahnhofs Hotel.

Population 17,000, situated in the valley of the Itz; is the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Prince Albert statue in the Market-Place in the centre of the town. Here are also the Rathhaus and the Government Buildings. Near by is the Arsenal. The Duke John Frederick II. Monument is in the Moritzkirche. This edifice has a tower 334 feet high and dates from the 15th century. The Gymnasium, established in 1604, stands opposite the church. The Anthropological Museum is in the Steingasse opposite the Palace. The following buildings are situated in the Schloss Platz: The Ducal Palace, stables and riding school; Theatre; Coburg Palais; Guard House; Duke of Edinburg Palace. The bronze statue of Duke Ernest I. in front of the Palace. The New Roman Catholic Church in the Gothic style is on a height behind the Duke of Edinburg Palace. The Ehrenburg Palace, formerly a Monastery, was converted into a Ducal Palace in 1549. The War Monument in commemoration of the victories of 1870—71 is in the Ernst-Platz. In the Hof-Garten are the Kleine Palais, 1868, the Mausoleum of the Duke Francis and Duchess Augusta Caroline; and a pavilion.

About 500 feet above the town towers the ancient Coburg Castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and the Saxon Dukes. Luther lived here for three months and translated the psalms, &c. The Castle has been restored and is now used for a Museum. A grand view is obtained from the Teufelskanzel. There is a lofty tower on the summit of the Eckartsberg, a hill to the south of the Castle. A fine view may also be obtained from the Adamiberg, above the station.

Here stands the summer-house of Jean Paul Richter, who resided in Coburg in 1803—4. A branch railroad goes to *Sonneberg*, a place with a good church and Hydropathic House; famous for wooden toys. *Lichtenfels* at the end of the Werra railway, over the Main, near Banz Abbey and Vierzehnheiligen Church. Prinz Albert was born at Rosenau, at present a summer residence. Persons interested in farming are advised to visit the model farm, near Eichhof.

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COLMAR

on the Lauch, is an old free town, 1697 taken by France, and restored to Germany 1871, with St. Martin's Church of the 13th century. At an old convent is the Museum of paintings. *HOTELS: Deux Clefs; Van Briesen.* Population 30,400. Museum, formerly a Gothic church, is worth seeing. The old town is very picturesque and interesting.

CUXHAVEN

belongs to Hamburg and is a busy place, united with Ritzebüttel 1872; it is a sea bathing place. The Chateau is one of the oldest buildings in N. Germany. Population about 4500.

DANZIG.

HOTELS: Preussischer Hof; Hotel du Nord; Englisches Haus. Droschken 2nd cl. 1 or 2 persons 75 Pfg.

Danzig is the fortified capital of West Prussia, on the Baltic, and a naval and commercial port near the Gulf of Dantsic. It has a population of about 120,600, and is very picturesquely situated, with gable houses, of the 16th—17th century, on the Vistula. The old Langgasse, Frauengasse, and the Langemarkt, with the Neptune's Fountain, also a few old gates are interesting to see. It was strongly fortified in the beginning of the century, and has an Imperial floating Dock, Basin, and building slips. It has a great timber and corn trade; large vessels stop at Neufahrwasser. The Marienkirche dates from the 14th century, it has a turreted tower, and is 250 ft, high. St. John, St. Catherine, and Trinity are also old Churches, of the 16th century. The Rathhaus of the 14th century is restored, it has a tower of 295 ft. Artus-Hof or Junker-Hof, used as an Exchange, is of the 14-16th century: it contains Statues and Paintings; in the old Franciscaner Monastery is the Stadt-Museum. The Bishopsberg, the Johannisberg, Convent of Oliva. At the foot of the Karlsberg, near Dantsic are very interesting places

Neufahrwasser, a suburb of Dantsic, with greatly enlarged docks.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: ADOLF LOHT.

STOLP.

A Hanseatic town with 23,900 inhab. on the Stolpe. *HOTELS: Hotel de Prusse; Mund's Hotel.* The Marien Church, which dates from the 14th century.

DARMSTADT.

Population 57,000. *HOTELS: Darmstädter Hof; Prince Karl. Hotel Traube.*

The capital of the Grand-Duchy of Hesse. Statue of Grand Duke Ludwig I, erected in 1844, on a column 140 feet in height. The Residenzschloss dates from the 15th century, But was renovated at the end of the 16th century. The present structure dates from the last century. It contains a good library and Natural History Collection. The Artillery Arsenal is situated on the north side of the Parade ground. Near here is the War Monument in memory of the Victories of 1870. Other objects of interest are: the Herrengarten with the tomb of Henrietta Carolina ancestress of the reigning King of Prussia. In the Picture Gallery are a few works by Rembrandt and some Dutch painters. The Roman Catholic Church in the Wilhelminen-Platz, constructed in the style of the Pantheon at Rome. The new Palace of the Grand Duke in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: ANTON FISCHER, Darmstadt, Ochsengasse.

DESSAU.

HOTELS: Goldner Beutel; Railway Hotel. Goldenes Schiff; Cabs with 1 horse, per drive 1 person 50 Pfg; with 2 horses M. 1; each additional person 40 Pfg.

Dessau with a population of 34,600, on the left bank of the Mulde, is the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt and the residence of the Duke. The street leading from the Station to the town, is called the Kaiser-Strasse. The monuments to Moses Mendelssohn; the Anhalters who were killed in 1870-71, and to the Emperor William I., are in the grounds to the right. The Kaiser-Strasse terminates at the Friedrich-Strasse opposite the Behördenhaus, over which is the figure of Ascania. St. John's Lutheran Church is in the Neumarkt. Here are also the Duke Leopold Frederick Francis' statue and a fountain. The Princess Louise Palace, and the Erbprinz Palace are in the Cavalier-Strasse, in which is also the Theatre. The Ducal Library is behind the Theatre. A monument to Wilhelm Müller, stands before the Gymnasium and the Real-Gymnasium in the Cavalier-Strasse. In the tower, which is a copy of S. Spirito in Rome, there is a Geological Collection. The Mendelssohn Institution built on the site of the house in which Moses Mendelssohn was born is in the same street. Prince Leopold's Statue, erected 1860, is in the Grosse Markt. The Schloss-Platz is to the east. The Ducal Palace stands on the bank of the Mulde. The west wing was erected in 1532; but the main building was rebuilt in 1874. The Schlosskirche is near the Grosse Markt. It was erected in the 16th century and contains some good paintings by Cranach, and the "Entombment and Resurrection" by Schubert. The vaults, below the church are worth seeing. If time allows, a walk to the Wallwitzberg is well worth the exertion. The palace at Kühnau contains an interesting collection of historical objects. The Rathhaus is in the Kleine Markt. Here is also a marble monument, erected on the 50th anniversary of the accession of Duke Leopold Frederick. The Amalien-Stiftung for old women is in the Zerbster Strasse. The Roman Catholic Church.

DETMOLD.

HOTELS: Lippischer Hof; Teutoburger Hof; Neuer Krug; with pretty garden at the other end of the town. Capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, a delightful little town with beautiful avenues shaded by old trees. Pop. about 10,000. Palace in the Renaissance style. Excursion from here to the Teutoburger Wald and the Hermann's Denkmal, worth a visit.

DIRSCHAU.

On the Vistula, has a population of 11,900. In 1888-90 a fine railroad bridge was constructed over the Vistula at this point. The line here branches off to Danzig.



Madonna Sixti.





Zwinger-Pavillon.

Dresden is greatly patronized by foreigners.

Dresden is a pretty and a healthy town and has charming surroundings.

Dresden offers great comfort for moderate prices.

Dresden owns most important art-treasures

Dresden has first class theatres

Dresden has famous schools and excellent professors

Dresden offers great attraction to foreigners in regard to the moderate taxes. — He who intends to make a short or longer stay at Dresden or to settle there will receive all desirable informations and particulars at the office of the Society for the Furtherance of Dresden and its intercourse with Foreigners.

ADDR. FREMDENVEREIN DRESDEN.

DRESDEN.

Cab into the town from any of the stations, for 1 person 60, 2 persons 70, 3 persons 90 Pfg., 4 persons 1 M.; trunks 20 Pfg; at night double fares. There are four railway stations at Dresden: 1. Böhmischer Bahnhof; 2. Berliner Bahnhof; 3. Leipziger Bahnhof; 4. Schlesischer Bahnhof. The first two, are in the Altstadt, the last two, in the Neustadt.

HOTELS: Albertshof. The most genteel house in Dresden. Rooms from 3 Mk. upwards, including electric light, heating and attendance. Private suits of apartments for families. Board prices, Every comfort. Unexcelled cooking. *Elevator.* Splendid Garden in which daily concerts in summer. First-class Restaurant.

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Population 276,000. Steamboats. Up the river. depart from the foot of the Brühl Terrace in the Altstadt and from the Carl-Str. in the Neustadt. In summer to Loschwitz and Blasewitz 31 times daily; to Pirna, Wehlen, Rathen, Königstein and Schandau 6-11 times daily; to Tetschen and Aussig 2—4 times daily. Down the river to Meissen 8 times, and Riesa 4 times daily; starting from a pier near the Hotel Bellevue. *Post office* in the Post-Platz open from 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.

Theatres. Neues Hoftheater, for operas and important dramas; performances daily, except Mon. & Frid. The Albert Theatre in the Neustadt, charges lower, is likewise a court theatre. Residenz-Theater Circus-Str., Victoria-Salon, Weisenhaus-Strasse 25.

English Church in the Wiener Str. (All Saints), matins daily, services on Sunday 2 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Moore. American Church Reichs-Platz service at 2 a.m. Rector Rev. T. F. Caskey, Scotch Presbyterian services at 11.00 a.m. and 6 p.m. pastor, Rev. Davis Bowden.

Collections. The royal collections are closed on Easter Day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24. Dec. Christmas, and the two Saxon fast-days. On other holy-days and on Sunday the Library, Cabinet of coins, and the Green Vaults are alone closed.

Dresden lies on both banks of the Elbe, which separates the Altstadt

Under the Protection
of
His Majesty, King Albert of Saxony.

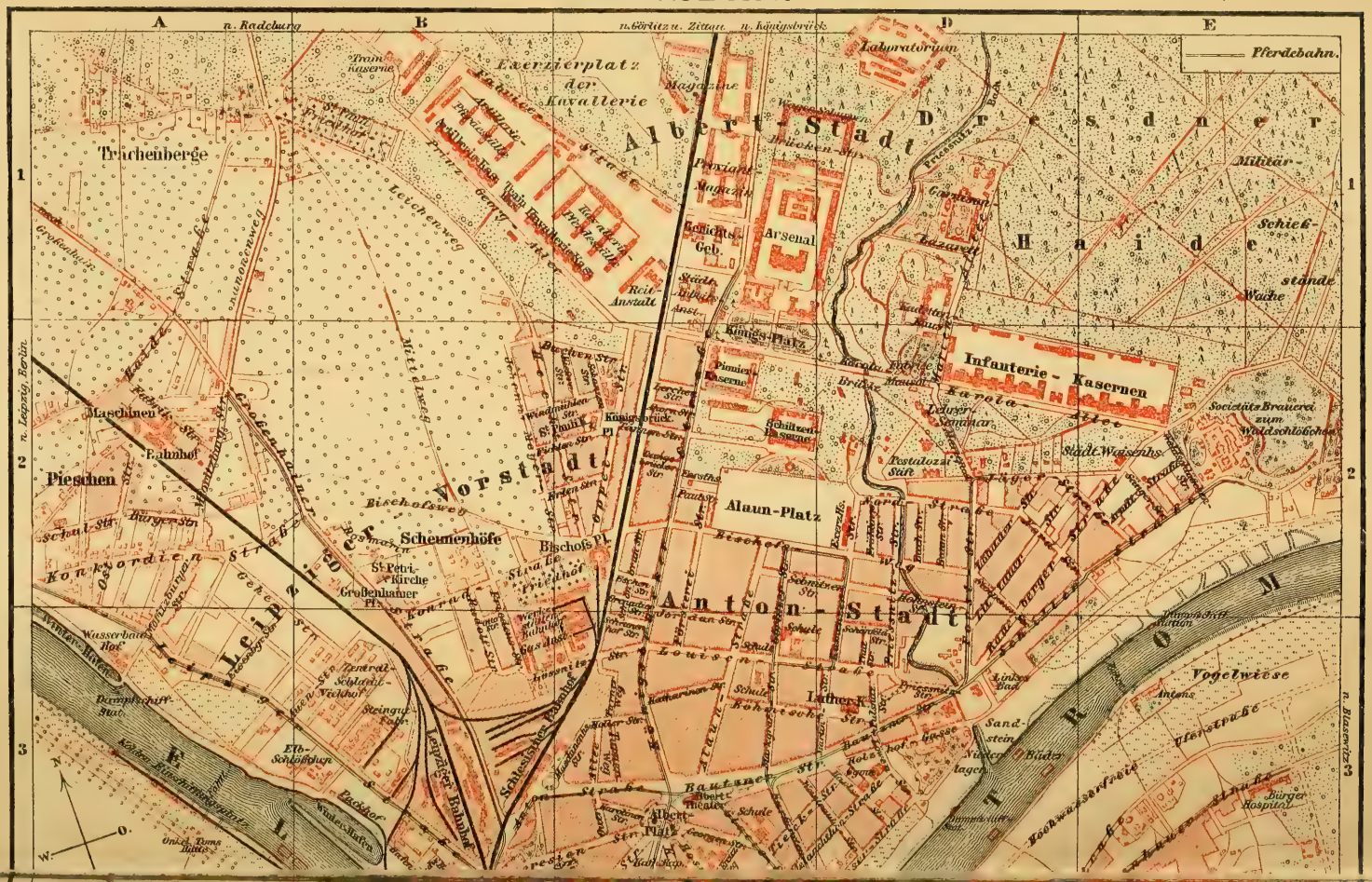
SAXON
INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION
at
DRESDEN

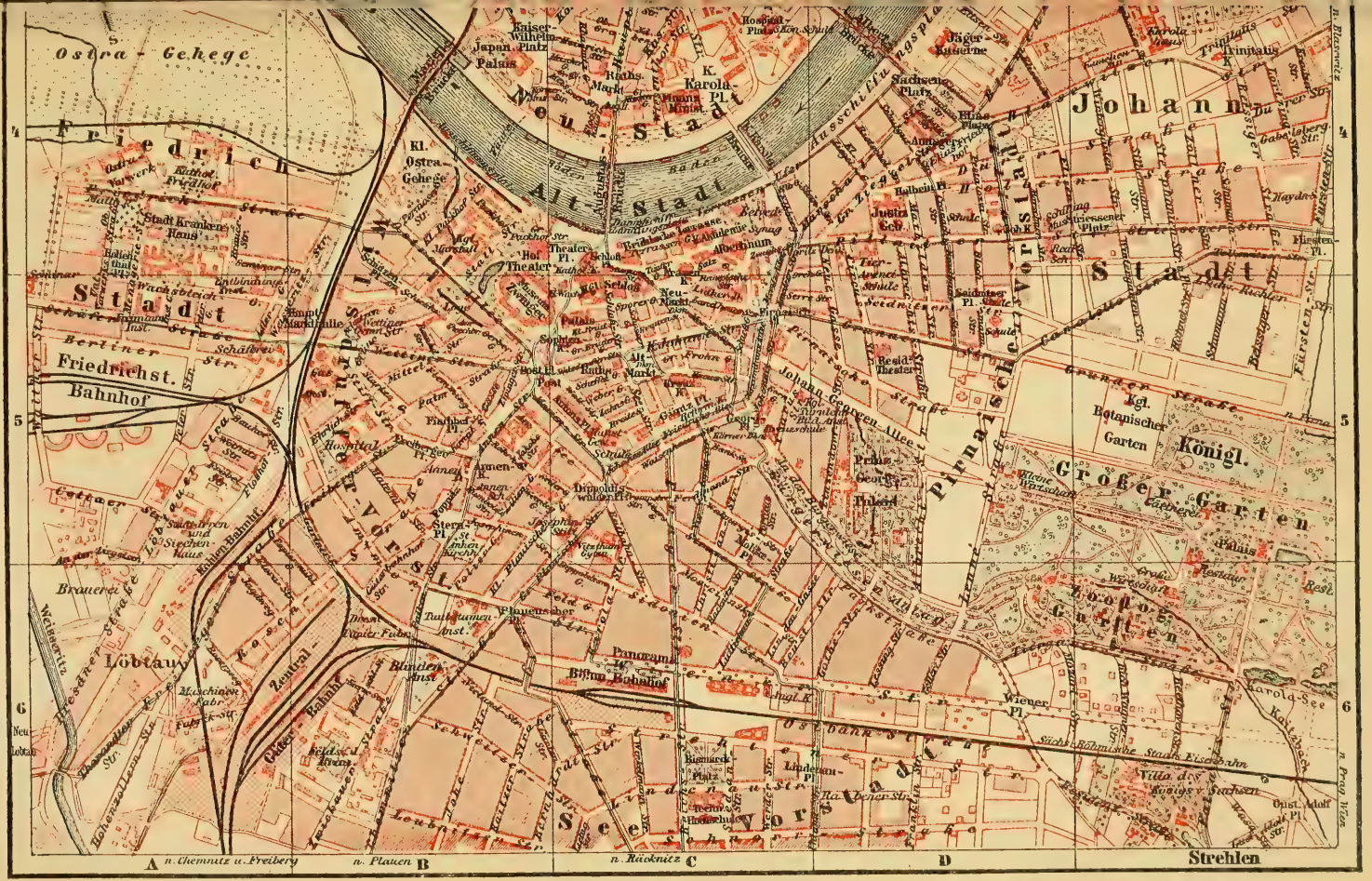
arranged in dedication of the Municipal Exhibition Palace near the Great Royal Gardens, and is combined with an "Old Town" representing the most interesting historical residences of Germany, as well as life and manners 200 years ago.



June 27th – September 27, 1896.

DRESDEN.


A
B
D
E
n. Radeburg
n. Görlitz u. Zittau
n. Königsbrück
Pferdebahn.
Exerzierplatz der Kavallerie
Laboratorium
Trachenberge
Train Kaserne
Albert-Stadt
Dresdner Militär-Schieß-stände Haide
Arsenal
Reit Anstalt
Infanterie-Kasernen
Kapelle
Maschinen-Bahnhof
Pieschen
Vorstadt
Scheunenhöfe
Alaun-Platz
Anton-Stadt
Leipziger Bahnhof
Elbe
Vogelwiese
Trift
Wasserbau-Hof
Dampfschiff-Station
Elb-Schloßhof
Packhof
Leipzig, Berlin
Dresden, Bautzen


Ostra-Gehege
Neu-Stadt
Alt-Stadt
Friedrich Stadt
Johann Stadt
Friedrichst.
Bahnhof
Lößnitz
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Königl. Botanischer Garten
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with its suburbs from its Neustadt: beautiful environs, and the most famous *Picture-Gallery* north of the Alps.

A large English and American Colony.

Three stone bridges connect the Alt-stadt and the Neustadt. The old or Augustus bridge, on 16 arches, below it the Marienbrücke, with 12 arches. The Albertbrücke, connecting the suburb of Pirna with the Neustadt, was opened for traffic in 1877; a fourth bridge was completed in 1895. On the left bank is the Schützen-Caserne (Rifle-Barracks). On our left, as we approach from the Neustadt, the Brühl Terrace, and opposite us, the Royal Palace, and the Roman Catholic Court Church; to the right, the Museum with the Zwinger the monument of King John, and the Hof-Theater.

The Brühl Terrace, is a favourite promenade, commanding a fine view of the river. On the terrace steps, a broad flight of steps towards the Schloss-Platz four Groups representing night, morning, noon and evening, in gilded sandstone by Schilling. On the Terrace is the Café Belvedere, near which, the beautiful Academy of Art, recently opened for the reception of the sculpture-gallery and casts. From the vestibule we descend the staircase, to the court, in which is the Rietschel Museum and casts of work of Dresden school and other modern sculptures. Up one flight is the collection of Antiquities. The second floor contains an exeellent Collection of Casts. In the rear of the Brühl Terrace, is the Synagogue; Romanesque edifice designed by Semper in 1840. Following the Zeughaus-Str. we perceive on the right the singular Moritz Monument. The Schilling Museum is near here in the Pillnitzer-Str. In the Schloss Platz is the Roman Catholic Court Church, built 1737, fine music by the Royal orchestra and opera singers. The tower is 280 feet high. The Royal burial vaults are in the Crypt, but are not shown. The Royal Palace was begun in 1534 and was enlarged and beautified in 1895. The highest tower in Dresden rises above the Grüne Thor. It is 331 feet in height.

The *Grüne Gewölbe,* or green Vault, one of the sights of Dresden, on the ground floor of the Palace, has a large and valuable collection of works of art, jewels, &c. The Guard House and the Theatre are directly opposite in the Theater-Platz. The Hof-Theater is a grand structure in the Renaissance style, opened 1878. It occupies an area of 5550 square yards and is considered to be one of the finest theatres in Europe. It was designed by Semper and is on the site of the old one, which was burnt down in 1869, and is crowned by a bronze group, Dionysus and Ariadne by Schilling. In the front of the building is the equestrain statue of King John, father of the present king. Weber's statue in bronze is between the Museum and Theatre. The *Museum* is a grand Renaissance edifice, built after designs by Semper, commenced 1847 and finished in 1854. The exterior is ornamented by some sculptures by Hähnel and Rietschel. In the cornice, statues of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, Gocthe, Dante and Cornelius. The Museum forms one wing of the Zwinger which was built in 1711 under Augustus the Strong and contains besides the wonderful Picture Gallery, zoological, ethnographical and mineralogical museums.

The *Prinzen-Palais* is opposite the Zwinger towards the east. The Protestant Court Church or Sophien-Kirche with beautiful open work spires aud buttresses, dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. The Imperial Post Office is in the Post Platz, in front of which the Cholera Fountain built 1842 as a thank-offering. The Saxon Industrial Museum is in the Anton-

Platz behind the Post Office. The Annenkirche dates from the 16th century. Old Statue of the Electress Anna in the space behind the church.

Napoleon once took up his quarters in the old Marcolini Palais. In the garden is a handsome fountain in sandstone. The Herzogin Garten is in the Ostra-Allée near the Zwinger. The Frauenkirche, the most historical church in Dresden, is in the Neumarkt it was built in 1726. The new Luther Monument is in the square in front of the Church. On the spot, indicated by a cross, the Calvinistic chancellor Crell was executed. The *Johanneum Museum*, built in the 16th century, on the other side of the square, now contains the Porcelain collection and the Historical Museum, and the finest collection of suit armor on the continent.

The *Jüdenhof* next to the Johanneum, with a fine gate of the ancient palace chapel. The house once occupied by Carl Maria von Weber is in the Galerie-Strasse No. 18. The statue of Frederick August II. adorns the opposite corner of the Neumarkt. It is in bronze by Hähnel and surrounded by figures of Piety, Wisdom, Justice and Strength. The figure of Germania recently erected in the Altmarkt to commemorate the war of 1870-71. The Kreuzschule a pretty Gothic building, is in the Georgs Platz near the Bürgerwiese. In front of it, the statue of Theodore Körner, by Hähnel, and the busts of Gutzkow and Otto. A Panorama, the attack of the Saxons at St. Privat, is at the end of the Prager Strasse near the Böhmischer Bahnhof. The English Church is in the Wiener Strasse. The Polytechnic School is in the Bismarck Platz. The Russian Chapel is in the Reichs-Strasse. The American Church is in the Reichs-Platz.

The equestrian statue of *Augustus II.* is in the large square of the Neustadt. The Japanese Palace farther on, to the left, was built by Count Fleming in 1717 and so named after the Japanese porcelain formerly kept here. It is now used for the Royal Library. Connected with the Palace is the Japanese or Palais Garden, a pleasant resort early in the morning. The Körner Museum contains some interesting memorials of the Poet.

The wide *Haupt Strasse* leads from the Markt Platz to the north east. The Dreikönigskirche is on the left with a high tower, and statues of the Magi and the Evangelists. The Roman Catholic Pfarrkirche is farther on to the right. The portal is surmounted by a figure of Christ. The Albert Platz, with two fountains. The Albert Theatre, in which only plays are given. The Lutherkirche, erected about ten years ago.

The Grosser Garten is very beautiful in its natural state. To get a good idea of it ride through it. The Lustschloss is a chateau in the centre of the park, (1680) and now contains the Royal Museum of Antiquities. The Botanical and Zoological Gardens are very near here.

Günther and Rudolph, the well known banking firm, Reading-room, American and Eglish daily papers, "Graphic", is to be found there. One of the proprietors of the firm is the British Consul, Mr. Henri *Palmie* who, in a very liberal manner, is always at the disposal of English and Americans passing through Dresden.

Mr. Carroll, the obliging American Consul is always ready to assist his fellow-countrymen with good advice, but do not trouble a man whose time is so much occupied, with needless questions.

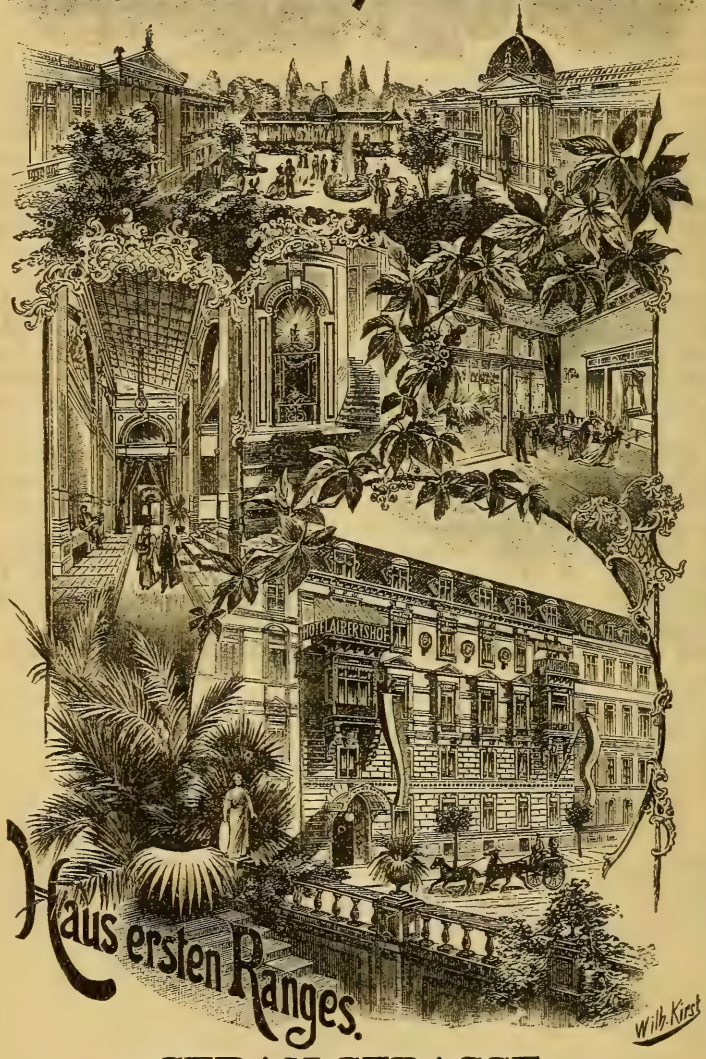
Henry Palmie Esq. of the well-known firm of Günther & Rudolph, the British Consul, always holds himself at the service of Her Brittanic Majesty's loyal subjects, also placing at their disposal the latest papers and magazines.

Der Verein zur Hebung des Fremden-Verkehrs is, in good Queen's English, an exceedingly useful society for promotion of the interests of strangers, visiting this Florence on the Elbe. In its multifarious workings it virtually forms a headquarters for information, having for its sole aim the furtherance of the comfort and enjoyment of all strangers visiting the city, whether for a short or long time. The address of the society can be ascertained at any hotel, where a conspicuous placard of the society is generally to be found. Persons interested in seeing life at night in the Saxon metropolis, would do well to pay a visit to *Café Central*,

corner of the Schloss Str. and the Altmarkt, where everything will be done for them by the genial proprietor and his staff of waiters. This café is also the resort of a champion billiard player, and a fine game can often be witnessed here. From here a horse-railway line runs to *Blasewitz,* a little villa town on the Elbe and well-known to Americans for its *Weisse Schloss,* the guests of which establishment are almost exclusively Americans, so that it can almost be called an American Exchange. Visitors to Blasewitz will, generally, cross the new foot bridge to *Loschwitz,* one of the prettiest suburbs of Dresden, picturesquely situated on hills, nestled among green trees. A little house is shown here where Schiller wrote his Don Carlos. Do not fail to ascend to the *Victoriahöhe,* from the good restaurant on which, a beautiful view can be had of the surrounding country, and that too without leaving our seats under the trees. On returning to Dresden make use of the cable road to the *Weisser Hirsch,* a favorite and well-known health resort, much frequented during the spring and summer months. From here a few moments, on a fine road, to the Restaurant Waldschlösschen, horse railway to Dresden through the Neustadt. Another very pretty excursion, and one little known to most tourists, is to *Schloss Weesenstein* in the Müglitz Thal, to reach which take train from the splendid new *Central Railway Station,* near the American quarter. Change cars at Mügeln, having taken a through ticket from Dresden, and from Mügeln in ten minutes by the narrow gauge road, either direct to Weesenstein, or persons who do not mind walking three quarters of an hour, can get out at Dohna, and follow the shady promenade road, a few roads from the main road. *The Castle* which dates from the 16th century, is one of the most interesting and well preserved in Europe. It is built on rocks so that the upper stories are the oldest; the cellar is in the fifth story and the stable in the third! It is now the property of Prince George of Saxony, The *Restaurant* at the station is very plain, but very good. Before leaving Dresden, a visit to the salerooms of the *Meissener Porcelain Factory,* in the Schloss Str. will be found very profitable, and still more so, a trip to *Meissen* and a careful inspection of the eelebrated factory itself, one of the sights of Dresden.

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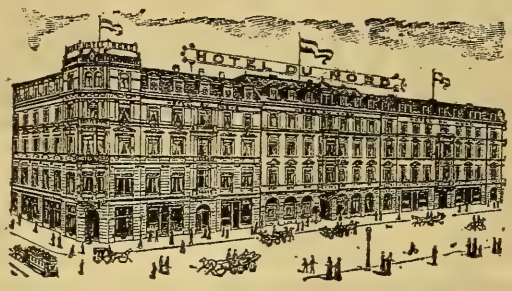
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R. C. SCHMALZ. 48

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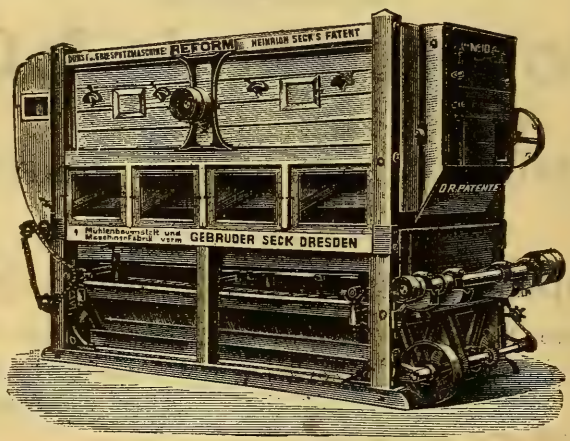
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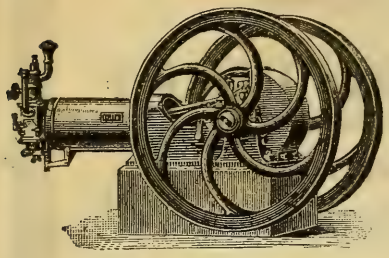
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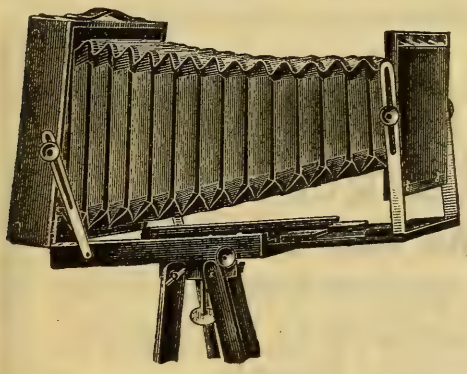
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Established 1824 by Dr. Geitner, the inventor of German Silver. 105

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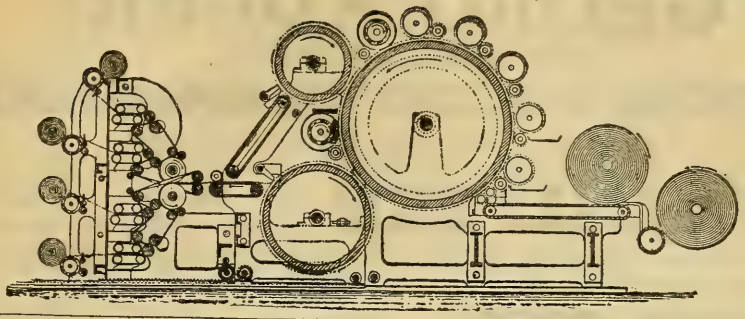
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Bienne (Switzerland).
Prague, Heuwagsplatz 9.

Established 1850.

Ernst Gessner, Aue.

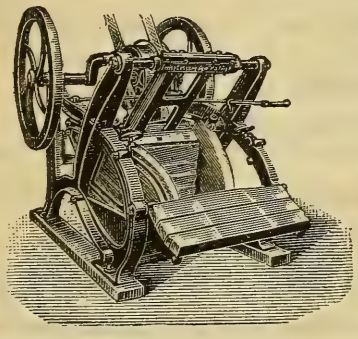
Highest Awards.

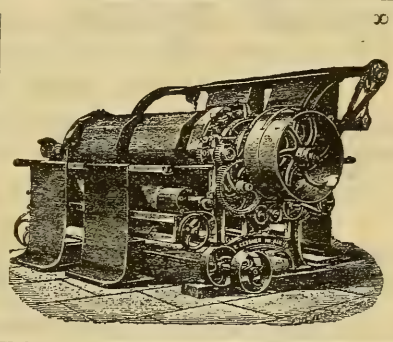
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Homespuns and Tricots in all colors and shades. 89

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LINEN GOODS, COVERS, TABLE CENTRES, MATS, TOWELS etc. etc.

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MANUFACTURER OF FANCY CARD-BOARD AND WOODEN BOXES.

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WOODEN BOXES, varnished and polished, with ornaments and mountings, with and without trays. **Made to Order.**

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PRIZES AWARDED:
at Chemnitz 1867: First Prize. — Vienna 1873, Medal. — Dresden 1873: First Prize. — Philadelphia 1876: Prize-Medal. — Sydney 1880: First Prize Melbourne 1881: First Prize. 104

WILHELM BIEGER, Oschatz, Saxony

(en route BERLIN-CHEMNITZ).

Manufacturer of { *Golf Jerseys, Skirts etc.*
Woollen Goods, caps, jackets and all baby Articles. 118

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Exporter of all kinds of toys, dressed and undressed dolls, assorted cases of toys and Christmas-Tree Trimmings.

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DRESS-TRIMMINGS.

FRIEDRICH SEIDEL, Eibenstock, Saxony.

Passementery, Edgings, and Trimmings.

Manufacturer of machine made colored Embroidery and Ribbons.

Patent Imitation Cross-stitch Embroidery for Sopha-cushions, Chair-centres, &c.

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SPECIALITIES FOR EXPORT. 168

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170

Novelties in Dress Trimmings, especially in colors.

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Treuen, Saxony.

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WOOL MUFFLERS.

Specialty: Honeycomb-Shawls. 232

D. F. PAUL

LENGENFELD I. V.

Cloth manufactory. 230

Spec.: **Lady cloth, Cloth for Furniture, Decoration and Tapestry. Cap- and military cloth.**

Listner & Buchheim,

Embroidery-Manufacturers

Plauen i. V. (Saxony).

Specialities:

Embroidered Lace in Cotton and Silk.

Edgings and Insertions.

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PLAUEN i. Vogtland.

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Manufacturers of

Laces & Lace-Goods.



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Prominent novelties.

Goods exported to all parts of the world.

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UNTERSACHSENBERG on the Saxon-Bohemian frontier.

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Electric Light-Plants. Power-Transmission.
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Manufacturer of Swiss Embroideries, Guipure & Edelweiss Laces of all Kinds.

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MACHINES AND COMPLETE PLANTS

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MOSTLY INTRODUCED in NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA.

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Müller & Lohse

Art Establishment, Dresden,

recommend their well known beautiful and cheap

CHROMOS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHS and WATER-COLOR PRINTS.

All of their own make and in great profusion.

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Trade mark. The oldest porcelain factory in Europe. Trade mark.

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The most exquisite painting after ancient and modern masters.

MANUFACTURE OF ALL KINDS OF TECHNICAL

Rubber and Asbestos Goods,

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88 SPECIALTY MADE OF

Pneumatic Rubber Tires

für Bicycles (Imperial) Carriages, Ambulances and Baby Carriages.

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SAXON SWITZERLAND

(Sächsische Schweiz)

comprises that section of the mountainous district on both banks of the Elbe from Liebethal to the Bohemian frontier and from Falkenberg to Schneeberg. The highest points are: on the left bank of the Elbe the Zschirnstein 1870 feet; the Hartenstein 1855 feet; the Kotzstein 1,572 feet; Königstein 1870 feet. On the right bank: Grosse Winterberg 1883 feet; Kleiner Winterberg 1640 feet; Prebisch Thor 1440 feet; Lilienstein 1368 feet; the Falkenberg 1952 feet. The Borsberg 1210 feet..

During the summer season, many travellers visit Saxon Switzerland. From Dresden, trips are made by rail or by steamer. Steamers stop at: Loschwitz, Pillnitz, Pirna, Wehlen, Rathen, Königstein, Schandau, Herrnskretschen, Medergrund and Tetschen. Trains stop at: Pirna, Pötzscha, Rathen, Königstein, Schandau and Herrnkretschen.

The tourist proceeds from *Wehlen* to the *Bastei,* a walk of an hour and a half. From the Bastei it takes half an hour to get to Rathen, from there on to Hohenstein and thence to Schandau over the Brand on the frontier of Bohemia. Other points are the Kuhstall 1060 feet, little Winterberg and great Winterberg, from which point the mountains of Saxony, Bohemia and Silesia can be seen. From this point in one hour to the Prebisch Thor, then on to Herrnskretschen, where the tourist takes the steamer to Königstein, a little town at the foot of the rock upon which is a fortress of the same name, which it is very difficult to obtain permission to visit. From *Lilienstein* on the right bank of the Elbe, a fine view is obtained.—The valley of Bielagrund should also be visited.

Excursion from *Herrnskretschen* to the *Edmunds Klamm,* a wonderful gorge, traversed by boat. Another pleasant tour, and one which travellers generally know nothing about, is as follows: from the Lichtenhainer Waterfall (not worth seeing), to Hinterhermsdorf (walk of two hours), thence to the Boots-Station (1 hour), then by boat through the *Ober-Schleuse* (sluice), then an hour and a half, through the shady and refreshing Kirnitsch-Thal (valley), to the Kirnitsch-Schenke, otherwise called Hinter-Dittersbach, in Bohemia (drinking and eating not good). After a good rest, from here in an hour and a quarter, to *Dittersbach,* one of the most beautiful regions in North Germany. Good and cheap quarters and eating at *Hotel Bellevue,* situated on an eminence with a glorious view of the panoramic scenery. This is one of the most enjoyable spots in this part of the country. Carriages can be obtained everywhere.

From Dittersbach, over Rainwiese (excellent hotel), either to the Edmunds-Klamm, in half an hour, or in a little over an hour to the *Prebischthor,* a natural gate formed by the action of the water on the rocks. Magnificent view from the top. The entire region of Saxon Switzerland, was at one time, undoubtedly volcanic. From Prebischthor to Herrnskretschen direct.

283

SCHANDAU

First Class Pension Elysium.

In the immediate vicinity of the steamboat landing, near the Stadtpark. splendidly and romantically situated in the Kirnitschthal. Good attendance.

Hugo Praetorius, proprietor,

DRIBURG (BATHS).

HOTELS: Englischer Hof; Stadt Driburg. In the Teutoburger Wald, 6 m. from Altenbecken in North Germany. A very strong carbonic spring, the water of which is heated by steam. For the bladders and kidneys the Herslerbrunnen is very efficacious; there are also baths of sulphurated mud, and whey cure. From May to Sept. is the season.

EICHSTÄTT.

HOTELS: Schwarzer Bär; Schwarzer Adler. Romanesque Cathedral, with Statues of St. Willibald and other bishops, whose Palace was on the Willibaldsburg, and the Walpurgis Ch. to which pilgrimages are made. The evening is the best time for visiting the Burg.

EISENACH.

HOTELS: Grossherzog von Sachsen; Goldener Löwe and *Liliengrund;* near the *Wartburg Castle,* where Luther was imprisoned from May 1521 to March 1522. While in prison he wrote several books and translated a part of the Bible. The room where he lived is exhibited to visitors.

SCHMALKALDEN.

HOTELS: Krone; Deutsches Haus; it has 700200 inhab. and is an old, but entirely modernized town. The monument to Karl Wilhelm the composer of the Wacht am Rhein, who was born in this town, and an old Gothic Church are in the market place. The Protestant League of Schmalkalden, was concluded in the Krone, in 1531. The articles by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers were drawn up, in a house, indicated by a golden swan, on the Schlossberg not far from the market. Above the town, is the old Wilhelmsburg. In the vicinity are valuable iron mines. The salt baths are near the station.

EMDEN, or EMBDEN.

HOTELS: Weisses Haus; Union; Bellevue. The Ems has so altered its course that the town formerly on it, now lies $1^1/_2$ miles distant. Intersected by canals, which are connected with the Ems and Dollart, the town presents a very prosperous appearance. The beautiful Renaissance Rathhaus, forms the centre of attraction, the arsenal in it contains old weapons from the Thirty Year's War and weapons captured during the last war with France. In the Grosse Kirche, a sepulchral monument of a Count of East-Friesland. The Museum contains a pretty good picture gallery and other collections.

EMS

on the river Lahn, with a population of 6730.

HOTELS: Hotel d'Angleterre; Hotel Guttenberg, situated opposite the station, beautiful garden, hydraulic elevator, electric light. See advt. *Europäischer Hof; Royal Kurhaus; Vier Jahreszeiten.*

Service in the English Church on the left bank, at 11 a.m. and at 5,30 p. m. There are 60 baths in the Royal Kurhaus, and the chief springs are: the Kränchen, Kesselbrunnen, Kaiserquelle, Fürstenbrunnen. Augusta-Quelle, Victoria-Quelle, and König Wilhelms-Felsen-Quelle. The baths are taken at the principal establishments: the old Kurhaus, Four Tours, Neubadhaus, and König Wilhelms Felsenquellen. Prices: 1,50 to 2,00 M. A certain number of tickets are usually purchased in advance. The Bubenquelle is used in case of sterility. The Kesselbrunnen is the principal spring used for drinking purposes and has a temperature of 116 deg. Fahrenheit. The Four Seasons Hotel and European Hotel are connected with the bathing establishment of the König Wilhelms Fnlsenquellen.

In the Kurgarten is the Kursaal, built in 1839, with café and concert rooms. On the Lahn is the Vier Thürme bathhouse, and near here the Roman Catholic Church. The Neue Badhaus is on the left bank of the Lahn, built 1853. There is a railroad to the summit of the Malberg (Hohen--Malberg-Hotel).

HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE

EMS.

F. SCHMITT, Proprietor. 160

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is in the best situation of Ems, opposite the Royal Baths, with a beautiful Garden, and combines every comfort; moderate charges, excellent Cooking and choice Wines. Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms. Arrangements, on very reasonable terms, are made at the early and late part of the season The Hotel is lighted by Electric Light.

OMNIBUS AT THE STATION. HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Ems. HOTEL GUTTENBERG Ems.

With Beautiful Dependence, situated near the River.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL of old renown, near the station and the Bath Establishment, with Large and Shaded Garden. Restaurant. Convenient situation for travellers and residents en pension. Moderate charges. 162

Arrangements for protracted stay.

Electric Light & Hydraulic Lift. FRANÇOIS ERMISCH, Proprietor.

EMS.

FOUR SEASONS HOTEL and BATH HOUSE.

(HOTEL ET BAINS QUATRE SAISONS. 161

THIS WELL KNOWN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is in the best and most central position of Ems, opposite the Coursaal and Curgarden. Mineral Springs. Baths, and Inhalation Rooms in the Hotel. Excellent Cooking and choice Wines. Arrangements on very reasonable terms at the early and late parts the Season. Omnibus at the Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT. MODERATE CHARGES. PENSION.

ERFURT.

HOTELS: Römischer Kaiser; Weisses Ross. Among the objects of interest are the Cathedral, over 500 years old, the Martinstift, the Rathhaus dating from the 13th century, and Roland's statue. Schmidt's Greenhouses are worth a visit.

ESSLINGEN.

Hotel Krone. Founded by the Emperor Frederick II in 1216 This town has a population of 22,150. It is situated on the Neckar and is still in part encircled by walls. St. Dionysius Church founded in the 11th century is in the Markt-Platz. The Gothic Church of St. Paul was finished in 1268. The old Rathhaus which was built in 1430, was formerly called the Steinerne Haus. The Wolfsthor is a fine gate with the lions of Hohenstaufen in stone. The Liebfrauenkirche was built in 1522 and restored in 1862; fine stained glass windows.

FLENSBURG.

HOTELS: Flensburger Hof; Central-Bahnhofs-Hotel. The town has 37,000 inhab. and is situated at one end of the Flensburg Fjord. The Nicolai-Church, the Marien-Church, the Law Court and the Post Office, are the most important buildings. The Ruin of Dubourg near the new Barracks. Near the windmills, not far from the Café Bellevue, a fine view on the same height is the old Cemetery, containing a marble sphinx by Thorwaldsen. The Flensburg Fjord is a fine sheet of water, with varied wood and water scenery.

FRANKFORT on the MAIN.

HOTELS: Hotel Continental; Hotel National; Hotel de Russie; Hotel zum Schwan. Population 179,800.

This town was annexed to Prussia in 1866. Previous to that date it was a free town and the seat of the German Diet. The streets are wide and handsome, Zeil being the principal thoroughfare. The Römer is an ancient building where the Electors of the Empire used to meet for the election of Emperor. It contains portraits of the Emperors from Conrad I to Francis II. The Cathedral is an ancient edifice of the 13th cent. which was greatly damaged by fire in 1868, but has been restored. Other objects of interest are:

The Church of St. Catherine. Saalhof. Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis in the Zeil. Exchange. Theatres. The house where Luther lived. Goethe's statue. Group-statues of Gutenberg, Faust and Schoffer. Schiller's statue in bronze. Stadel Museum and art gallery. Senkenburg Natural History Museum with library. Statue of Ariadne. Opera house. Palmen-Garten, the finest in the world, The display of outdoor plants and flowers is perfectly wonderful. Good but dear restaurant. The chief business transacted in Frankfort is banking. The celebrated watering places Homburg and Wiesbaden are very near here.

On the stone connecting Frankfort with Sachsenhausen the tourist will observe a statue of Charlemagne.

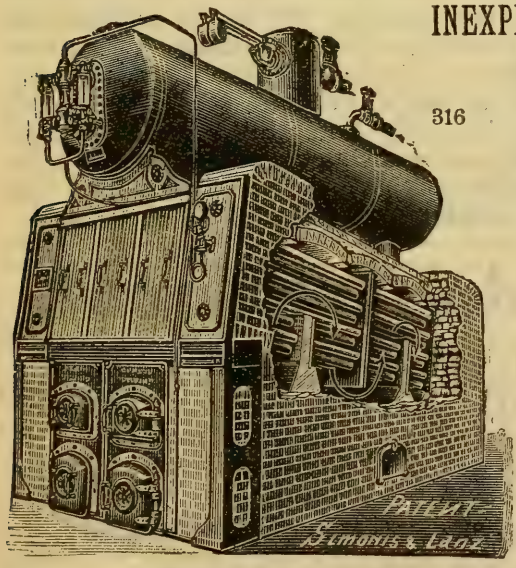
The new building of the Post-Office Department was dedicated October 18, 1895 with appropriate ceremonies; Dr. Stephan making a very fitting address and pleasantly referring to the birthday of the Emperor Frederick. It is an interesting fact that the present structure occupies the site of the building, in which the former German Bundestag held its sessions, and in which Wilhelm I. often stayed when in the city, A statue of the first German Emperor has been erected in the court-yard.

The *Dom* or *Cathedral Church* is historically, the most interesting building in Frankfort, as being more connected with German history than any other one building. Here in the chapel on the south side of the church, the Electors proceeded to choose the Emperor, Maximilian was the first Emperor elected and crowned in the Cathedral. Günther von Schwarzburg, one of the kings, died shortly after his election and lies buried in the Cathedral. An ascent of the steeple or tower is well worth the while. The church belongs to the Catholics, but the chimes are the property of the city; the largest bell requires sixteen men to ring it. In the Historical Museum, near by, are some intensely interesting archives and documents, also a good collection of paintings by old masters; free admission Wednesday and Sunday from 10 to 1.00 o'clock. Fahrgasse 17, is a handsome medieval stone structure called the Fürsteneck, erected in the 15th century, with a fine antique hall in the renaissance style. The former handsome paneling was sold in 1887 and carried to England. At No. 146, in the same street, is the famous banking house of the Rothschilds. Passing through the Batton Str., we notice a large old monastery with the ruins of a church. This latter was called the church of the Dominicans and was erected in 1238. In it Adolf of Nassau and Henry VII. were chosen to wear the imperial crown. The heart and bowels of Margrave Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg lie buried in the choir. The monastery was sequestrated in 1790. Returning to the Börne Str. we come to the Börne Platz, the former Judenmarkt, to the left of which stands the new synagogue. Through the Lange Str. to the Stadtbibliothek or City Library,

containing a valuable collection of books, manuscripts and coins, some 200,000 of the latter. In the vestibule is a statue of Goethe, in a sitting posture. Admission free; Monday and Friday 9-1, and Wednesdays from 3-5 p,m. Before the Obermainbrücke is a statue of Lessing. Passing over the bridge, we come to Sachsenhausen, well and favorably known for its social inhabitants and excellent cider. Before us lie the extensive slaughter houses covering somewhat over 41,000 sq. meter. From here we have a fine view up the Main and the blue outlines of the hills of the Spessart. Continuing along the Deutschenherrnkai, and following the track of the electric railway, we pass the Elephantenthurm and the Kuhhirtenthurm, remains of the old ramports, and come to the former home of the Deutschen Orden, dating from the year 1190. Not far from here is the old bridge or Sachsenhausen bridge, and the statue of Charlemagne, the founder of Frankfort. Passing along the Schaumainkai, we continue through a delightfully shady avenue, lined with villas on the left, to the Wilhelmsbrücke and the street of the same name, where the restaurant zur *Mainwarte* with its spacious and shady garten invites us to enter and refresh ourselves. For those fond of ascending steps, the tower with 125 steps affords a fine view over the Main. The Wilhelm-Strasse itself is beautifully laid out with grounds covered with flowering shrubs, the resort of Frankfort's fashionable world, and a part of the city no stranger should miss seeing. Proceeding a little farther, we reach the so-called Nizza the most beautiful part of this wonder of landscape gardening, ornamented with every conceivable kind of exotic plants, one of the principal points of attraction. The *Leonhardskirche,* on the same quay, the ground for which was presented by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1129, is one of the finest and oldest churches in the city.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: CHR. EMIL DERSCHOW, Kaiserstr. 27.

SIMONIS & LANZ, Frankfort o/M.



INEXPLOSIVE WATER-CIRCULATING
Steam-Boilers.

316

Built of Wrought-Iron.
The rivet-holes are drilled.
All edges of sheets are planed.

SECTIONAL SAFETY
Steam Boilers.

Small Space taken up.

Easy to transport, as the boilers can be dissected.

Can be set up in Germany at high steam pressure under inhabited rooms.

Highest references Accurate designs free of cost for purchasers.

EXPORT TO ALL COUNTRIES.

Frankfort o/M. (Germany).

HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL and RESTAURANT

modern style. 225

Electric light. Lift. Garden.

CHOICE WINES.

FAMILY BERTHOLDT, Proprietors. **J G. SAEGMUELLER, Manager.**

Frankfort o/M.

First Class. **Continental Hotel.** First Class.

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

Electric light and Steam Heating in **every room. New Reading and Smoking Rooms.** Splendid position, Moderate charges: Service, Light, Heating included.

Pension, during winter from 7 Mark upwards. 184

LIFT. Telephone 1260.

Proprietor R. Gerstenbrand.

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Opposite the right hand entrance to the Central railway-station. Splendid new building with every comfort. 80 rooms and saloons. 120 excellent beds. Lodging from M. 2—3.50. No charges for Service. Electric Lighting and Steam heating Telephon 2924. Telegraph and Lift in the hotel Tramways in all directions. Most comfortable Breakfast and Dinner-Saloons The only hotel with nice garden next to the railway-station. Reading and Smoking rooms. First rate table. Prompt service. 226

Proprietor: FRITZ WÜSTNER, formerly Proprietor of Hôtel national.

Grand Hotel National.

Frankfort on the Main.

First Class Hotel, the nearest to the Station.
Electric Light in every room. — Every Comfort.
Moderate charges.—High class Cooking and good attendance.
Table d'Hote at 6 o'clock.

LIFT. READING ROOM. SMOKING ROOM.

H. Haberland, Proprietor. 185

224 **Frankfort on the Main.**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Splendid view of the Taunus.

Electric light throughout.

Lift.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE

OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

Calorifire

No charge for light and attendance.

TELEPHONE 2394.

Proprietor: *CHARLES FRANK.*

183

Frankfort on the Main.

HOTEL ZUM SCHWAN.

A well-known, first-class Hotel, centrally situated, patronised by families and tourists. Rooms suitable for conference and sample exhibits, Elevator. New Proprietor, **EDUARD STERN,** for many years owner of the Kurhaus, in Soden (Taunus) and Saalbau, Frankfort on the Main. In this hotel the Franco-German Treaty of Peace was concluded May 10, 1871.

FIRST-CLASS PENSION and FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.

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ELEGANT VILLA, beautifully situated. Excellent Cooking. Terms very moderate. Best references. English, French, and German spoken.

Proprietress, Mrs. NIEDERHEITMANN. 196

Georg Anderson, Frankfort on the Maine.

Established 1813. — *Purveyor to the Royal Bavarian Court.* — Established 1813.

Wine-grower, Mittelheim, Winkel, Oestrich and Johannisberg on the Rhine.

CONTRACTOR FOR THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Speciality RHEINGAUER WINES. 228

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PERMANENT EXHIBITION

of Samples of German Manufacture suitable for Export. About 300 Exhibitors, from all parts of Germany.

Price-lists and samples provided, and orders received and executed

FREE OF COMMISSION

at manufacturers prices. 195

FRANKFORT on the ODER.

Population 55,700. *Hotel Deutsches Haus; Prinz von Preussen.* Principal buildings and objects of interest: St. Mary's Church, dating from the 13th century. The Rathhaus in the Marktplatz, built 1607. The Reformed Church, dating from the 13th century. The Unterkirche (1525). In the town is a large Monument of Victory, and a monument of von Kleist. The Daries monument, by Schadow. The Gertraudkirche, erected 1875—79. Prince Friedrich Karl monument (1888). Duke of Brunswick monument.

FREIBERG

(in Saxony.)

Hotel de Saxe; Schwarzes Ross.

Freiberg the capital of the mining district of Saxony, on the Nolde, is an old town, noted for its Cathedral, its Mining Academy and its silver, copper and lead mines. The Goldene Pforte with fine sculptures. A visit to the Himmelfahrt mine is very interesting.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

HOTELS: Deutsches Haus; König von Württemberg; Krone; Rauch's Restaurant. The town of Friedrichshafen was founded by King Frederick of Württemberg, has a population of 3000, and a harbour. A fine prospect from the pavilion in the palace garden. In the old Hotel Bellevue are the collections of the Bodensee-Verein, prehistorical, &c., worth seeing. On the lake there is a Kurhaus with terrace.

FULDA

(Hessen - Nassau)

has 13,000 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Kurfürst* and *Wolff.* The town, the former seat of a Prince-Bishop, is about 25 miles from Bebra; once famous for its Abbey which was established by St. Boniface. The Cathedral contains his tomb, under the altar, and his statue is near by, close to the Schloss. Most of the episcopal councils of Germany are held here.

FÜRTH.

HOTELS: Schwarzes Kreuz. Kütt; National; Popul. 42,560. The principal buildings are. The Rathhaus with a high tower; St. Michael's Gothic Church in which, a beautiful Ciborium. A railway and suspension bridge over the Rednitz. Good beer.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: CARL KUBLAN, Schirmstrasse.

J. W. BERLIN, Fuerth (Bavaria).

MANUFACTORY of 3/4 white **German Looking Glass Plates** (silvered and bevelled). **Crystal Plates.** 144

GELNHAUSEN.

Hotel Hessisches Haus; a small town of about 4,500 inhabitants, on the Kinzig, 13 miles from Hanau. The chief objects of interest are: Remains of the Palace erected by Frederick Barbarossa who once held a council here, to depose Henry the Lion, and the imposing Gothic Church dating from 1260.

GERA.

Hotel Frommater; with about 39,000 inhabitants is the capital of the principality of Reuss on the White Elster. The chief object of interest is the Castle.

A. Ursin, owner. **Hotel Frommater Gera.** **A. Ursin,** owner.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL: In the City in a newly built house on the Adelhaid-platz beautifully situated, beside the Post & Telegraph, near the Railway-Station, the Theatre, the Reichsbank; 50 very comfortably furnished Chambers with 70 Beds; in the Parterre splendid rooms, and Restaurant with garden, Dining-rooms & Rooms for festivities, Writing-Rooms etc.

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GREIZ

situated farther up the Elster with about 20,000 inhabitants, has a College, some important factories and a Castle.

GIESSEN

Population 20,800. *Hotel Kühne; Einhorn.* Belongs to Hessen-Darmstadt. It is situated on the river Lahn, and has a University established in 1607. The Felsenkeller, beer restaurant, is a pleasant place for a short stop; pretty view.

GLATZ

near Reinerz in Silesia with 14,000 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Weisses Lamm; Stadt Rom; Schwarzer Bär; Neu Breslau*: situated on the Neisse, strongly fortified, 58 miles from Breslau.

GLOGAU,

Hotel Deutsches Haus. 20,000 inhabitants. A fortified town situated on the Oder about 35 miles from Sagan. Cathedral on the Dominsel. Town Hall; Castle; Citadel, &c.

GMÜND

(Württemberg).

HOTELS: Rad; Drei Mohren. 16.804 inhabitants; ancient town of Suabia; 30 miles from Stuttgart. Holy Cross Church: St. John's Church, in which a picture of the Castle of Hohenstaufen. Considerable jewelry trade.

GÖRLITZ.

HOTELS: Vier Jahreszeiten; Stadt Dresden; Victoria-Hotel; Strauss.

Görlitz on the Neisse has a population of 62,100. There is a handsome fountain in the Post Platz. In the same Platz are the Post Office and the District Courts. The Frauenkirche is a little farther on to the right, dating from 1473. The Kaisersrutz dating from 1490 now a guard-house and arsenal and the Theatre are in the Demiani-Platz. Adjacent to the old Reichenbach Tower is the building of the Industrial Society. The War Monument having a pedestal bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, taken by Görlitz soldiers, stands in the pleasure grounds. The Statue of the Burgomaster Demiani in the Marienplatz. Adjoining is the Frauenthurm dating from the 15th century. The Museum of Natural History and the Annenkapelle, opposite the tower. The Emperor William I Monument dedicated in 1894, in the Obermarkt; to the left the Abbey Church dating from 1245. The Gothic Gymnasium beyond the Church. In the Elisabeth-Strasse, is the Milich Library. The Rathhaus dating from the 14th century is in the Untermarkt. The St. Peter-Paul Church is a Gothic structure dating from 1423. The Renaissance Girls College in the Wilhelms-Platz. An imitation of the Holy Sepulchre is in the Sepulchral Church of the Holy Rood. Jacob Böhme's

grave is in the cemetery to the north-east. The Roman Catholic Church in the Romanesque style is near here. the botanical-gardens; a fountain, and a statue of Humboldt are in the Town-Park. The Ständehaus is reached by an avenue of Linden trees from the Porticus, an imitation of the Brandenburg Thor in Berlin. Thence past the Tivoli to the Blockhaus Restaurant, near here the Prince Frederick Charles Statue and the Schiller Monument.

GÖTTINGEN.

HOTELS: Gebhard's; Krone; Royal; Deutscher Hof. An ancient town with a population of 23,700, noted for its University established in 1737 bei George II. The War Monument; the Post Office; the Anatomical Rooms and the Natural History Museum are near the Station. The King William IV. Statue in the Wilhelms-Platz. Here is also the Aula with a Picture Gallery, &c. In an old Monastery near St. John's Church is the University Library of 400,000 volumes. The Lecture Hall is at the end of the Weender-Strasse. Near here are the Botanical Gardens and the Agricultural Institute. Near the Geismar-Thor is the Chemical Laboratory. Bismarck studied here together with Motley the historian

GOSLAR.

HOTELS: Kaiserworth; Hannover. An ancient mining town, with about 14,000 inhabitants on the Gose in the Upper Harz, where Emperor Henry IV. was born in 1050. The beautiful Romanesque church of the Neuwerk Monastery near the station to the left, dates from the 12th century. Opposite to it is the Paulsthurm a relic of the old fortifications. The Kaiserworth and the Rathhaus are in the Markt, embellished with a fine fountain-basin, dating from the 12th century. The Rathhaus is a Gothic structure dating from the 15th century. Near here is a small Chapel with some interesting relics. The Kaiserworth, once a guild house, now an inn, dating from 1494, with statues of eight German Emperors. The Marktkirche is a Romanesque edifice with a Gothic choir. Opposite the west portal of the Church is the Brusttuch dating from the 16th century and restored in 1870. The house is decorated with curious wood carvings. There are some interesting ruins in the large open space known as the Kaiserbeet. The Domkapelle once formed the vestibule of the north section of the famous Cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude established by Henry III, in 1039, and demolished in 1820. The Kaiserhaus was established by Henry II. The Palace was destroyed by fire in 1289, and subsequently rebuilt. At the end of the Breite-Strasse is the old fortified gate called the Breitenthor. Hence following the ramparts towards the west we come to a round tower, known as the Zwinger. There are some ruins of a Monastery on the Georgenberg, near the railway station. Above the town is the Rammelsberg, 2040 feet above the level of the sea.

GOTHA.

HOTELS: Stadt Coburg; Deutscher Hof; Herzog Ernst, &c.

Gotha, with a population of 29,000, is the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The following are the principal buildings: The Life insurance Office; the Ducal Stables; The Palace: Friedrichstadt Palais; Orangerie; Post Office; Masonic Lodge; Theatre; Government Offices; and Private bank. A War Monument in commemoration of the victories of 1870—71 opposite the Theatre. The Arnoldi Monument next

to the Theatre. The Abbey Cloisters, dating from 1258. The Crucifixion, by Jacobs in the Church. In the Haupt-Markt is the Rathhaus, dating from 1574. The Friedenstein Palace with a Cabinet of Coins and Library is on a slight eminence. The Museum is on the terrace to the south. There are fine Promenades on the west, south and east of the Palace. The Thee-Schlösschen and the Blumenbach statue are in a grove on the east side. The Park is situated to the south of the Palace. A Crematory is in the new cemetery, shown to the public.

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Manufacturer of detached animals, **animal-families,** floating-animals, **fine figures, bathing-dolls,** doll heads, jointed babies and Nanking dolls.

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HAGEN.

(Westphalia.)

Hotel Lunenschloss: 35,000 inhabitants; manufacturing town situated on the Volme; 14 miles from Barmen. In the vicinity is Limburg Castle and ruins of Hohen-Syburg-Castle.

HAGENAU

(Alsace)

with a population of 14,000. *Hotel Europäischer Hof; Hotel Schwan.* Manufacturing town on the Moder in a Forest, 21 Miles from Strassburg. St. George's Church of the 12th century.

HALBERSTADT.

HOTELS: Prinz Eugen, Goldenes Ross, Central. Thüringer Hof, Krone.

Halberstadt is an old town, on the Holzemme, with about 36,500 inhab., it has an important trade, and considerable manufactories. The market is divided, by the Rathhaus, into the Holzmarkt and into the Fischmarkt, it dates from the close of the 14th cent., but in the 16th and 17th cent. it received some Renaissance addition. The Roland was set up, in 1433. The custom-house is now the old Episcopal Palace opposite, erected in 1596. The finest wood-structure in the town, is the late-Gothic Rathskeller in the Holzmarkt, built in 1461. Tetzels house of 1529, and the Schuhhof, a Renaissance building of 1529, are in the Fischmarkt. The Cathedral, the most important edifice at Halberstadt (restored 1850—1870) was, in 1179 destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, during the following centuries. It was consecrated in 1492. On one side of the extensive Dom-Platz, is the Liebfrauenkirche, erected in 1005-1284; in the square a War Monument in commemoration of 1870-71. Halberstadt is famous for its wooden architecture, being the finest in Europe.

HALLE

on the Saale.

HOTELS: Kronprinz, Stadt Hamburg, Goldene Kugel.

Population 100,000. It is noted for its University. Objects of interest are: The Rothe Thurm and Handel's statue. The Markt Church in the Gothic style dates from the 16th century. It has some fine paintings. The Residenz, formerly the Archbishop's Palace. The Orphan Asylum founded in 1697, contains schools, library, &c. In the court is a bronze statue of Francke the founder, by Rauch. Moritz-Kirche. Ruins of Giebichenstein Castle. Halle was the first German city to introduce electric railways, a very enterprising town. A visit to the hospitals, interesting for medical men.

GRAND HOTEL BODE, HALLE on the Saale.

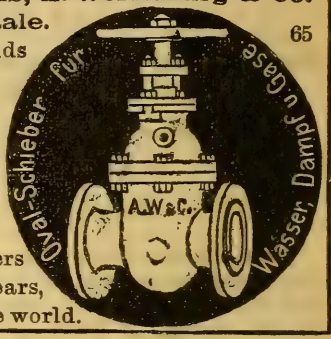
FIRST CLASS HOTEL, stands alone, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and the Royal Clinics and Infirmaries. All modern conveniences. Reading, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Baths in the house, lift and central heating, electric lighting. Price of rooms including light and heating from 2 Marks upwards. Special arrangements made for families. Telephone 810. Porter at Station. A. BODE & HOHLBEIN, Proprietors. 34

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HALLE on the Saale. 65



Armatures for all kinds of industrial purposes. Water-Filtering Apparatus for Boilers of excellent and approved construction D. R. P. (Imperial German Letters Patent.) Spec. for 20 years, Goods sent to all parts of the world.



HAMBURG.

Population 590,500. The principal hotels are: *Hamburger Hof*, *Hotel de l'Europe* and *Streits Hotel.*

Agent of the North German Lloyd: WILHELM LAZARUS, Rolandsbrücke 4.

Cab fares: The charges vary from 75 Pfg., for 1 or 2 persons, and 15 Pfg. extra for each additional person, to M. 1,20 according to district. By time, for 1 or 2 persons M. 1,50 per hour, and 30 Pfg. extra per hour for each additional person.

Hamburg on the river Elbe, is the principal commercial town in Germany. It joined the Hanseatic league in the year 1241, and was a member of the North German Confederation. The Constitution was established in 1712. The town consists of the Altstadt and the Neustadt. The chief promenades are Old Jungfernstieg, New Jungfernstieg, the Alsterdamm, &c.

Principal buildings and objects of interest: St. Nicholas Church in the Hopfenmarkt; St. Peter's destroyed by fire in 1842 and rebuilt in the Gothic style. St. Catherine's Church dating from the 13th century: St. James's Church and St. Michael's erected 1751-62. The Rathhaus. The Museum of Natural History. Art Museum. The Exchange. The Johanneum, built 1834 contains the Johanneum College, established in 1529. Bugenhagen's mo-

numcnt (1885). Kunsthalle (1867) on the Alsterhöhe. The Steinthor. Monument in iron of Count Adolph IV. of Holstein. The Hansa Fountain (1878) in the Hansa-Platz. Monument by Schilling in memory of the soldiers of Hamburg killed in the war of 1870. Dammthor, the Stadt-Theater, Post-Office in the Stephan-Platz. Lessing's Statue in the Gänse-Markt. The Eppendorfer Krankenhaus fitted up with all the scientific and modern conveniences, is worth inspecting by all interested in the care of the sick. The liberal management, open to all improvements, has lately introduced in its culinary department Szczawinski & Cronenberg's Thermophor.

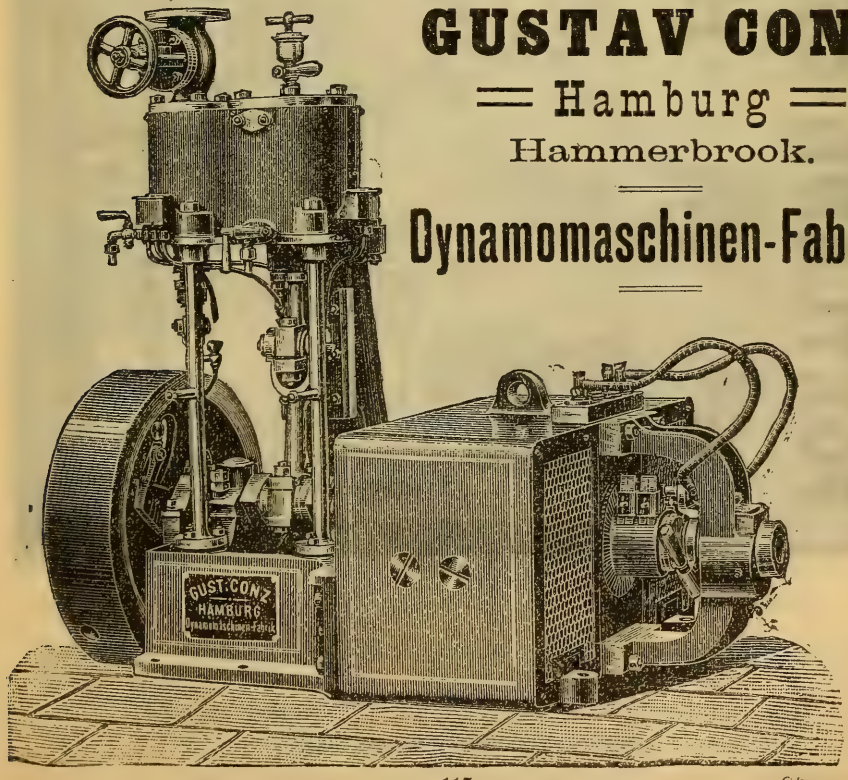
Thermophor. Process for keeping foods and liquids warm, WITHOUT USING ANY FUEL. D.R. Patent (Imperial German Letters Patent) 79924, patented in all countries. Silver Meat and Vegetable Dishes for Hotels and private families. — Enameled iron stands for nickeled tea and coffee pots. NO FILLING WITH WARM WATER. WILL LAST A LIFE TIME, INDESTRUCTIBLE. Prospectus send free and post-paid.

Szczawinski and Cronenberg, Elberfeld.

The Petrikirchhof, contains a sarcophagus in memory of the banished Hamburg citizens who perished in the winter of 1813-14.

Beyond the Holstenthor is the Palace of Justice, designed by Zimmermann. Not far from the Deichthor is the Reservoir supplying water to the whole city.

The Botanical Gardens are just beyond the Dammthor, and a little farther, the Zoological Gardens. The new bonded warehouse district covers 1750 acres.



GUSTAV CONZ

Hamburg

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A. Look here! That's Hemmoor Cement, which is the best in the world.
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Please ask for copies of a new pamphlet, which the Hemmoor Company has lately issued and which can be obtained either from the Company or from the agents.

HAMELN.

HOTELS: Sonne; Rattenkrug. A quaint old town on the Weser, population 13,600, known to English speaking people by Browning's ballad, contains many interesting buildings connected with the Rat Catcher legend viz. *Rattenfänger-House* and *Hochzeitshaus.*

HAMM.

HOTELS: Graf von der Mark; Stadtkeller. Capital of the county of Mark, with 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the plain of the Lippe, 92 miles from Cologne. Napoleon III. was confined here before he became emperor. On the Lippe is a Roman Camp. The principal buildings are the Supreme Court; Gymnasium and three churches.

HANAU.

HOTELS: Adler and *Post* at the confluence of the Main and Kinzig. Population 25,000. In the Neustädter Marktplatz is the Grimm Monument. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born here. The Chateau of Philippsruhe, the property of the Landgrave of Hesse, is situated on the Main.

HANNOVER.

Population 163,000. Chief *HOTELS: Hotel Royal; British Hotel; Union Hotel*; *Grand Hotel Hartmann*; *Hotel Monopol.*

Hannover on the Leine, has since 1866 formed a part of the Kingdom of Prussia. The river divides the town into two parts, the old town and the new town. Principal Buildings &c. Stadthaus ((1439).—The Royal Library, Theatre.—Museum.—Royal Palace.—Rathhaus, formerly the Palace of George V.—Royal Palace of Herrenhausen.—Royal Mausoleum.

Monuments: Waterloo column, Waterloo-Platz, Equestrian statue of Ernest Augustus near the railway station. Hannover is the birthplace of *Herschel*, the astronomer (1738). The tourist should certainly visit the fine forest Eilenriede. Other places: The Aquarium. Tivoli beer-garden. Zoological Gardens.

GEBR. KOERTING, Körtingsdorf bei Hannover.

The firm was established in 1874 by the present partners, for the manufacture of radiators. Having established a world-wide fame for the excellent quality of their many inventions, the firm began the construction of Gas-Motors, Steam and hot-air heating-fixtures, Pulsometer and Electric Plants. Whereas in the beginning, the firm employed only two workmen, the number of hands today in their pay, including those in their branch houses and factories, amounts to no less than 340 clerks and 1800 workmen. The firm has branch houses in all the great German cities, as well as in all other civilized countries; also large factories in Vienna and Sestri Ponente.

Over 100 prizes have been awarded the firm in the form of State Medals and Exhibition Awards.

M. GRUNITZKY,
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Specialität: „LEIBNIZ."

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Baumwoll-Spinnerei und Weberei

Linden, near Hanover

Annual Production six and a half million pounds of raw, bleached and colored yarn on cops, in bundles and warps.

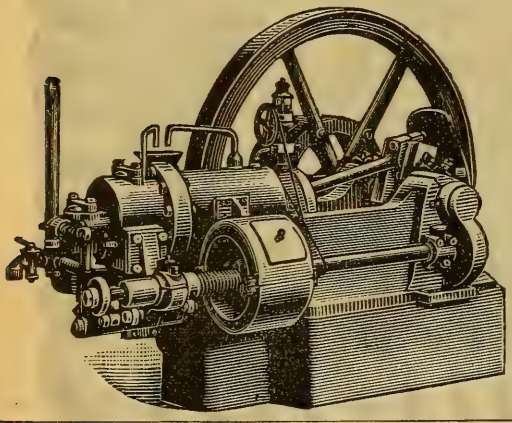
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GRAND HOTEL, TESCH & STEFFEN, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE HANOVER.

opposite the Central Railway Station and the Post-Office. Newly and comfortably furnished throughout, **electric light in every room**, light and service not reckoned extra. Porter always at the station. First class **Restaurant** with the famous and well known Biertunnel called the Bier-Kirche. Beer from the Bürgerliches Brauhaus, Pilsen and Munich Hackerbräu.

HARZ or HARTZ.

The group of wooded granite hills, known as the Hartz, situated in North Germany, is divided into the Ober and Unter Hartz, with extensive forests. The Brocken, rising 3740 feet above the sea level is the highest point of the Upper Harz. The Victor's Höhe, 2160 feet above the sea is the highest point of the Lower Harz. About ten days are requisite in order to explore the best scenery of the Harz. The general starting places are the following: Thale, Quedlinburg, Ballenstedt, Blankenburg, Wernigerode, Ilsenburg, Goslar, or Harzburg on the north side, and Nordhausen, Ellrich, Herzberg on the south side.

HARZBURG

or Neustadt Harzburg. *HOTELS: Harzburger Hof; Hotel Belvedere.* A small place near Brunswick and the old Castle of Harzburg on the Burgberg, with a fine view. An Obelisk on the Bismarckstein commemmorates a saying of Bismarck. Thence 10 m. to the Brocken, or 8 m. to Ilsenburg and the Ilsethal.

HEIDELBERG.

HOTELS: EuropäischerHof; Grand Hotel. On the river Neckar, population 32,000. The chief street is the Anlage, containing a statue of Prince Carl von Wrede. St. Peter's Protestant Church near the end of the Anlage was built at the end of the 15th century and recently restored. The Klingenthor is opposite, on the other side of the railroad, near which is the Carl Metz statue. The University Buildings, dating from 1715 is in the Ludwigs-Platz. The University was established in the year 1386, and is one of the oldest in Germany. The Museum is also in the Ludwigs-Platz. The Jesuitenkirche dates from the 18th century. The Heilig-Geistkirche, in the Markt-Platz was built in the 15th century. The ruins of the ancient castle on a spur of the Königsstuhl. Otto Heinrichs Bau was built in the year 1556, adorned with beautiful sculpture. Friedrichs-Bau was built in 1607 from the designs of Schoch in the style of the Renaissance. Adjacent to the Friedrichs-Bau is the Königs-Saal. The site of the old fortifications is now occupied by the Schloss-Garten. The Elisabeth-Pforte built by Friedrich V. The Englische Bau also erected by Frederick V. The celebrated Heidelberg Tun with a capacity of 49,000 gallons, was made in 1664. The Molkencur (ascent by railway), a restaurant about 980 feet above the level of the sea, commands a magnificent view. Langenbrücken is noted for its sulphur baths.

At *Durlach* are the ruins of a castle formerly the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach.

PENSION CAEMMERER.

3. ANLAGE 3. HEIDELBERG. 3. ANLAGE 3.

FIRST-CLASS PENSION, and a most comfortable home for travellers of all nations. Three minutes from the Station, on the best part of the principal Promenade, close to the Public Gardens, Concert, etc. A liberal table kept. Elegantly furnished rooms. Moderate terms. Excellent references. 148

HEILBRONN.

(Württemberg).

Population 29,399. *HOTELS*: *Eisenbahn-Hotel; Bahnhof-Hotel.* Church of St. Kilian. Rathhaus famous for its connection with Götz von Berlichingen. Das Kätchen-Haus.

HALL

or Schwäbisch Hall.

Hall is an old salt town 33 m. on the Kocher, with a pop. of about 9,168. *Hotel Lamm.* St. Catherine's Church, of the 14th century, St. Michaels Gothic Church, 15-16 century and the Abbey of Komburg, which is now a military hospital; at Wilhelmsglück is a saline-spring.

HELIGOLAND.

or Helgoland.

Stadt London, Victoria-Hotel. Excellent lodging houses, but often crowded. Helgoland is an island, at the mouth of the Elbe, noted for its healthy climate and sea bathing; it has 2,000 inhabitants besides 10,000 visitors and 5,000 excursionists during the season. The bathing establishment, concert hall, Conversation House, Post and Tel. Offices are in the Lower town, in the Upper Town are Church, Schools, Governor's House, Batteries and Lighthouse 100 feet high. The old Church and Mr. Gätke's collections of birds, shot on the island well worth a visit. On the west side, the sea is gradually washing away the island, not a horse or cart to be seen. Ship signal and life boat Station. 4 M. a week a person Kurtaxe, or 9 M. for Families of more than three. The people are Friesländers; it has belonged to Germany, since 1890.

Steamers during the season from Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, Föhr and Norderney.

HERFORD

(Westphalia).

HOTELS: Stadt Berlin; Rhodes; with 19,000 inhabitants, on the Werra, 59 miles from Hannover. The place owes its origin to a nunnery which was established about the 9th century. The handsome Marienkirche was founded in 1030 and rebuilt in 1325. The Romanesque Minster dates from the 13th century.

HERZBERG

(Hannover).

HOTELS: Weisses Ross; Stadt Hannover; Pieman's. The town with a population of 4400 is situated on the Sieber. The ancient Schloss was founded in 1130 by Emperor Lothaire.

HILDESHEIM.

HOTELS: Hildesheimer Hof; Hotel d'Angleterre; Wiener Hof. Hildesheim is an old town with a population of 33,500, on the Innerste. There are many interesting buildings in the Altstädter Markt. The Rathhaus in the Gothic style, dates from 1443; the Templar House also in the Gothic style; the Knochenhauer-Amthaus or ancient guild house of the butchers; 1529. The Wedekind House, with carving, dates from 1598. In the middle of the Platz is the Roland Fountain

The Renaissance Kaiserhaus, Langer Hagen, dates from 1586. In the Andreas-Platz, near the market-place is the Protest and Andreaskirche. The Annenkapelle is in the Trinity Hospital. The Mercers House stands opposite. St. Michael's Church, erected1001-33, formerly belonged to the Benedictines, and is a fine Romanesque edifice. There are several interesting works in the St. Magdalen Church. The New Museum and the Municipal Museum contain a good collection of pictures, antiquities, etc. The Cathedral is a Romanesque edifice built about 1055-61. The Christ-Column or Christus-Säule is in the Domhof on the north side of the Cathedral. The Church of St. Godehard is a Romanesque structure erected 1133-72.

HOHENZOLLERN.

A peak 2,840 feet in height; 4 miles south of Hechingen; first seat of the reigning house of Prussia. Hohenzollern Castle was built by Frederick William IV. in 1850-55 and finished in 1867. The ancient castle which formerly occupied this site was demolished 1423, but several times rebuid, lately greatly damaged by fire. The inscription over the Adler-Thor refers to the history of the castle.

HOMBURG v. d. H.

Population 9,000. *HOTELS: Hotel Belle Vue; Ritters Parkhotel; Royal Victoria Hotel; Hotel de Russie; Hotel Riechelmann.*

Ten hours from Bremen 60 francs, 477 miles from Paris. N. of F. R. R. via Cologne and Frankfort, thirteen hours, eighty francs. It is only ten miles from Frankfort on the Maine in thirty minutes by rail. From London eighteen hours. £. 3-4-10.

Waters. There are five cold springs of saline ferruginous acidulated water. Their principal constituents are chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, iron, lithium and carbonic acid. The direct effect of three of the waters (Elisabeth, Kaiser and Ludwig) is an increased flow of the gastric juice, increased appetite and more active peristaltic motion of the bowels.

Another effect of the waters which is, however, only to be found in two of them, the Stahl and the Louisen-Brunnen, is their tonic action, which may be ascribed to the great amount of ferrous carbonate contained in them. Drinking the water is the principal treatment. A great improvement is the new and handsome Kaiser-Wilhelms-bad, where various kinds of baths are given—pine, mud and salt baths, with and without carbonic acid.

Therapeutics. Dyspepsia, chronic constipation, catarrhal troubles of the stomach and intestines, liver diseases, chlorosis and anaemia, diabetis, gout, malaria.

Homburg is called "Vor der Höhe", because it is at the base of the Taunus Mountains. Altitude 650 feet. Has a population of 9,000; number of visitors, 12,000. The climate is bracing and healthy, rather cool and dry in summer. The sanitary conditions are of the highest order as far as drainage and sewerage are concerned. The water-works, which are abundantly supplied from springs high up in the Taunus Mountains, furnish the town with good and pure drinking water.

The centre of attraction in Homburg is the imposing Kurhaus, one of the larges and, in its interior arrangements most elegant of all similar buildings in Germany. It contains reading rooms, magnificent concert, ball and dining rooms and a splendid theatre. It is open all the year round. Adjoining is the Kurgarten with its famous terrace and the concert pavilion. The place is quite international, and is said to have as many English and American visitors as German. The Prince of Wales is a regular visitor. There are English and a Scotch churches. The woods and walks about Homburg are all in its favor. In the beautiful and extensive park are a magnificent Lawn Tennis ground, with thirty six courts, a small and large golf ground and places for cricket and rounders.

HOTEL BELLE VUE.

Hydraulic Lift. **HOMBURG V. D. H.** Baths in-doors.

Facing the Kurgarden. First-class in every respect. Latest Sanitary Improvement.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

No charge for light and attendance. Electric light throughout.

W. FISCHER, Proprietor.

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Only Hotel opposite the Parc.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT — LIFT.

The usual Residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and best American families.

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Royal Victoria Hotel. (Lift.)

And Villas; Alexandra, Helena and Beatrice, with Priv. Apartm. This first-class Hotel has been honoured by the stay of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family; is in a high, and and health. posit., close to the springs and the Kursaal.

Fine Garden, facing south, admirably situated for visitors suffering from Gout and Rheumatism. Reasonable arrang. in the early and late part of the season. Best Stag and Roebuck Shooting as well as good Trout Fishing free to the visitors of the Hotel. **GUSTAV WEIGAND.** Propr. Purv. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. H.R.H. the Gr. Duke of Mecklenburg-Strel. & H.R.H. Prince George of Prussia.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE

HOMBURG V. D. H. *First Class Hotel.* **HOMBURG V. D. H.**

One of the best in the Town, with Dependence "VILLA AUGUSTA" situated in the extensive garden of the Hotel.

Best position near the Kursaal, the Springs, and Bathing Establishment.

Perfect sanitary arrangements.

Splendid Dining Room with covered verandas.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. **HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

Best English and French Cooking. **Finest open air Restaurant.**

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F. A. Laydig, Proprietor.

Purveyor to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

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During many years the residence of His & Her Highness Prince & Princess Bismarck.

Close to the springs, Kurhaus and Bathing Establishment. Beautiful Rose Garden. Covered Veranda Restaurant. Excellent English & French Cuisine. Large & small apartments with balconies. Very moderate charges.

FRANKFURT TO MUNICH (München)

via Stuttgart.

The first place of interest on the route is *Bretten,* noted as being Melanchthon's birthplace, next *Maulbronn* with an interesting church in the Romanesque style of architecture. Passing Bletigheim and Hohenasperg castle now a prison, the train reaches.

IMMENSTADT.

Population 3000. *Hotel Kreuz; Hotel Engel* on the Steigbach.

ISERLOHN

(Westphalia).

Hotel Sander. Iserlohn has about 22,119 inhabitants, manufactories of iron, steel, and bronze, has good Trade and Technical schools. Near it are the Grürmannshöhle, the Felsenmeer, and a cave, containing fossil bones.

JENA.

HOTELS: Deutsches Haus; Sonne; Bear; the latter historically interesting on account of its connection with Luther.

Jena is an old university town, on the Saale, with an old market, narrow streets, high gable roofs, old town gates, and a statue of John Frederick, the founder of the University. In the great church is a fine organ. Remarkable buildings are: the District Court, the Observatory, the Lunatic Asylum; the walks and drives in the neighbourhood are beautiful, especially up the Hausberg and round to the old Castle on the Cunitzburg.

KIEL,

on the Baltic, has a population of 69,200. *Hotel Germania; Bellevue; Zum Kronprinzen.* The principal buildings and objects of interest are the following: The University (1665). Naval Academy. Docks, quays and fortifications. Thaulow Museum. Kunsthalle. The Schloss. Museum of National Antiquities. Library and Gymnasium. There is a daily service of steamers for Korsor, from which place there is a railroad to Copenhagen.

The North Sea and Baltic Canal.

The most important engineering work of the nineteenth century, the foundation stone of which was laid June 3. 1887 by Emperor William I. and opened with imposing ceremonies June 20th 1895 by the present emperor William II. To this inauguration all nations were invited to send their war ships, and according to the testimony of German officers, the cruisers of the U. S. Navy were the finest in every respect, and the American Admiral was honored by a visit from the Emperor who expressed his satisfaction at the splendid outfit of the American ships. The completion of this canal is of inestimable importance to the strategic position of Germany, as her warships now have easy and speedy connection with the Baltic without making any detour, the time of passing the entire length of the canal now being only twelve hours. The canal ist sixty miles long. 200 feet wide at the surface and 85 ft, at the bottom, accommodating vessels of 10,000 tons register, so that the largest war vessel can easily pass. It cost 39,500,000 dollars, of which expence, Prussia bore about one third. One of the most striking features of this great engineering undertaking, is the high bridge at Levensau, having the longest span of any bridge on the continent (541 ft.). The highest point from the surface of the water is 137 feet. Width of bridge is 33 ft. 9 inches. It weighs 3000 tons and every part of the enormous structure was made in Germany, and is a monument of German engineering skill. Americans visiting Bremen or Hamburg should try to arrange to sail through the canal, especially as the town of Kiel, a very important naval station, offers many attractions, and is very little farther, from Berlin than Hamburg.

KISSINGEN.

HOTELS: Kurhaus; Englischer Hof; Preussischer Hof, latter cheaper.

Kissingen is a favorite watering-place, in Bavaria, with a population of 4200; in the valley of the Fränkische Saale, surrounded by wooded hills. In the Chief Promenade, the Kurgarten, between the Kurhaus and Kursaal, a statue of King Maximilian II. in marble, and a Hygeia. The principal springs are the Maxbrunnen, the Rakoczy and the Pandur. The Actien-Badhaus is situated opposite the garden, on the right bank of the Saale. It is a large structure in red sandstone. Near it is the New Casino, with restaurant, reading rooms, &c. Pleasant walk to the Bodenlaube ruins, the south tower of which is said to date from the Roman epoch. There are good walks to the Altenberg, the Staffelsberg, the Wichtelshöhlen, the Kaskadenthal, Altenburg Haus, Klaushof, &c. On the house of Dr. Diruf is a tablet recording the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck, in 1874. The Saline Springs and evaporating sheds are on the Saale. A fine bathhouse has been built over the Artesian well. Near here is Prince Bismarck's statue.

KÖNIGSBERG,

on the Pregel, has a population of 161,500. *Hotel Deutsches Haus; Hotel de Prusse.*

Königsberg, the ancient capital of Prussia, consists of three quarters formerly independent of each other, the Altstadt, the Kneiphof and the Löbenicht. It is a strong fortress.

Principal buildings and objects of interest: The Palace, formerly occupied by the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, also by the Dukes of Prussia, was erected in 1257. In front of the Palace, a statue of Frederick I. Statue of Albert I. in bronze, by Reusche (1891). Equestrian statue of Friedrich Wilhelm III., by Kiss (1864). The University, finished in 1862, is built in the Renaissance style, was established in 1544 by Duke Albert of Prussia, whose equestrian statue adorns the façade. There are also statues of Luther and Melanchthon. Von Schön's monument stands in the König-Strasse. The Museum and Picture Gallery, and the University Library. The Cathedral in the Gothic style stands on an island in the Pregel. The Exchange, finished in 1875, is on the left bank of the Pregel.

KÖNIGSHÜTTE.

Silesia, with 37,000 inhabitants, is a rapidly developing town; with coal mines, zinc works and iron foundries.

KREUTH

in the Bavarian Alps, a watering-place in a thick forest. It is 40 miles from Munich. There is a good hotel but plain cooking, and douche baths, also sulphur and iron springs.

KÖSEN

is noted for its salt works and baths. Then the tourist sees the ruins of Rudelsburg, and further on the towers of Saaleck. Some four miles from Stadtsulza is Auerstadt and the battle-field of Jena, where the Prussian were defeated by Napoleon.

KREUZ.

The line is crossed here by that from Stettin to Posen.

LANDSBERG

on the Warthe, population 28,100. *Pasedag's Hotel;* a manufacturing town, picturesquely situated.

LEIPZIG.

HOTELS: Hotel Hauffe. The most genteel house in Leipzig. Admirably situated on the "Rossplatz" facing the "Promenades". Best situation alike for business and pleasure. Splendidly furnished house, with all the modern conveniences, such as elevator, baths, electric light throughout, reading, writing and smoking rooms, famed for its good table and excellent wines. *Hotel Hentschel,* Rossplatz, first class Boarding House good family-home, situated on the promenade. *Hotel Kaiserhof* is a new and very fine Hotel on the Promenade near the Theatre, Railway station and Museum; electric light and heating throughout, elevator, moderate charges. Robert Börner, Proprietor, Purveyor to the courts. *Hotel de Pologne,* much frequented by tourists; *Hotel de Prusse,* first-class house, excellent cooking, good beds, every comfort, fine brands of wines. New proprietors. *Hotel de Rome,* centrally situated, one of the most genteel hotels.

Leipzig or Leipsic with a population of 390,000, the centre of the German booktrade, and the seat of the supreme lawcourts of the Empire, finished in Sept. 1895, finest building in Germany. The University is one of the oldest and most important in Europe. The town is situated near the confluence of the Elster, the Pleisse and the Parthe.

In the *Augustus Platz,* are the Post Office, the Augusteum, the Museum and the New Theatre. Before the Museum is a beautiful monumental fountain, built in 1887. The *New Theatre* is an imposing building in the Renaissance style, erected from the designs of Langhans of Berlin, and finished in 1867. Opposite the Theatre is the *Museum,* built in 1858, and rebuild in 1883-86, with a good collection of pictures. On the west side of the Augustus-Platz is the *Augusteum,* built in 1836 from Schinkel's designs. It is the seat of the University established 1408. In the *Aula* there is a monument to the students who were killed in the war of 1870-71, and several busts and statues by Knauer and Rietschel. Near by is the *Paulinerkirche,* which was restored in 1544. A statue of Thaer, the Agriculturalist is near the Bürgerschule, and near here is a memorial stone and medallion-portrait of Robert Schumann. There are several ancient houses in the *Grimmaische-Strasse.* The *Fürstenhaus,* No. 15, was finished about 1575. The inscription in the house "Zur Grossen Feuerkugel" at No. 8 Universitäts-Strasse, records the fact that Goethe occupied the room while attending the University 1767-68. The *Municipal Library* is in the old Gewandhaus, or Drapers Hall. The *Nicolaikirche* is a few paces to the North of the Fürstenhaus. The *Old Exchange,* built in 1683, is in the Naschmarkt. *Auerbach's Keller* is opposite its south end, noted as the scene of a part of Goethe's Faust, with some paintings dating from the 16th century, illustrative of the traditions on which the play was founded. The *Markt-Platz* in which is the Rathhaus erected by Lotter in 1556. The War Monument, crowned by a Germania, occupies the north side of the square. The Hain-Strasse running to the north-west, contains the house in which Schiller resided in 1785-1789. The *Old Theatre* is situated in the Theatre Platz. Close by, is the Hahnemann monument. At the end of the Ranstädter Steinweg is the *monument* in commemoration of the blowing up of the bridge by the French, which turned out so disastrously to their rear-guard. The *Matthäikirche* and the St. Thomas Church. The bronze statue of Leibnitz. Near the *Thomaskirche* is the *Industrial Museum.* The Pleissenburg, soon to be removed, containing the barracks, is in the inner town. The *Lutherkirche* and the *English Church* are near the Johanna Park. A statue of king Fred. August is in the Königs-Platz. The Peters Steinweg, with the so called Römische Haus and the District courts. The University Library adjoining; it contains 350,000 volumes, and about 4000 Mss.; the New Gewandhaus, designed by Gropius & Schmieden, is opposite to it, the University building, the Academy of Art, connected with the School of Industrial art. The School of Architecture and the new building of the Royal Con-

LEIPZIG.

Hôtel Hauffe

Haus I. Ranges *in bester Lage an der Promenade.*

Siehe „Baedekers Norddeutschland." **Gebrüder Frey.**



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Best situation in Leipzig alike for business and pleasure.

Electric light throughout. Otis Elevator, Reading, Writing und Smoking rooms.

Reasonable Charges.

See „Baedekers North-Germany". **Frey brothers.**

versatory of Music opened in 1887, which has a great fame throughout Europe, is opposite it. The imposing new Peterskirche, in the Gothic style, is in the Schletter-Platz.

The Reformation Monument is in the front of the Church of St. John; it is composed of a bronze Statue of Luther, and one of Melanchthon, by Schilling; tomb of Gellert, also Bach was buried there. The new Bookseller's Exchange, in the Hospitalstr., is an imposing building, it contains the archives and the library of the Society of German booksellers, besides large rooms for meetings; the Museum of the Book Trade is also very interesting. At the corner of the Goethestr. and Ritterstr. is the unpretending *Royal Palace.* Richard Wagner, the composer, was born in the Brühl. Near the Magdeburg and Dresden Station is an Obelisk in commemmoration of the construction of the Leipsic and Dresden railway, the first of importance in Germany, and a Monument to the founder of this railway. The new Exchange, a handsome building, is in the Promenade, it was erected 1884-86. The Rosenthal, with its meadows and fine woods with a marble Statue of Gellert is a very pleasant place of resort; one of the lungs of Leipzig, The Zoological Garden is in it. Gohlis lies to the N. of the Rosenthal, there it was where Schiller composed his Ode to Joy. The Connewitz Woods are near and the battlefield where the Battle of Leipsic, which lasted four days, was fought.

In new Administration. LEIPZIG. In new Administration.

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LEIPZIG — Rossplatz.

First Class Boarding-House situated on the finest part of the promenade. 55

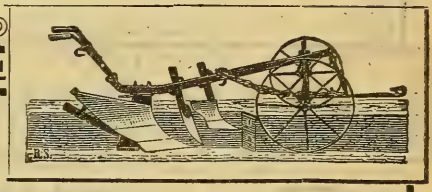
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HOTEL DE ROME

LEIPZIG. C. OERTGE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on the Promenade, opposite the Theatre close to the Station to Dresden, Magdeburg, and Thuringia, near the Post and Telegraph Offices. **Rooms 2—4 Marks. Pension. Elect. Lighted.** 56



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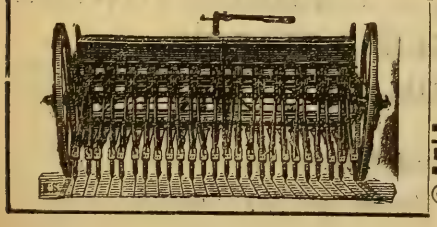
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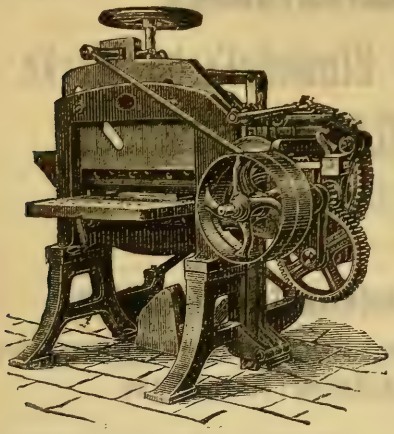
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ACa	65	14	650	775	185	115	85
AD	71	17	740	865	200	120	90
ADa	76	17	825	950	220	125	90
AE	83	18	950	1075	240	125	95
AEa	91	18	1050	1175	250	130	95
AF	95	19	1150	1275	260	135	100
AFa	100	19	1250	1375	280	140	100
AG	108	20	1400	1525	315	145	105
AGa	113	20	1500	1625	325	150	105
AH	120	21	1600	1725	340	155	110
AHa	140	21	1950	2075	365	160	115
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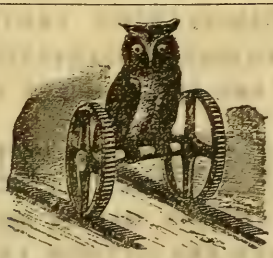
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LIEBENSTEIN.

With about 1000 inhabitants is a favourite watering-place in the Thuringian Forest. *HOTELS: Kurhaus, Bellevue, Aschermann,* &c. Good Kurhaus, Bath-house and Theatre.

LIMBURG

(Hesse Nassau).

Hotel Nassau, situated on the Lahn; with 7000 inhabitants, 43 miles from Frankfort. Byzantine Cathedral dating from the 13th cent. Interesting castle.

LINDAU

is a town of about 5400 inhabitants. *Hotel Bayrischer Hof, Hotel Krone,* upon an island in lake Constance, and connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge and the railroad. A good place for a summer stay, good bathing and cheap lodgings.

LUDWIGSBURG

has a population of 17,397.

Hotel Bär. This place is the military depot of Würtemberg, containing military schools, barracks, an arsenal, cannon foundry, &c. In the Market-Platz is the statue of Duke Ludwig the founder of the town. Schiller's statue in marble, in the Wilhelmsplatz. The Palace containing 460 apartments and a picture gallery in beautiful gardens. Zeppelin's monument (1804) by Dannecker, stands in the church yard. Seegut Castle has a model farm worth a visit.

LÜBECK.

HOTELS: Stadt Hamburg, Kaiserhof. Lübeck is situated, on a ridge between the rivers Trave and Wackenitz, it was one of the great Hansa towns, with marks of former grandeur, in the handsome citizens houses, the noble Church and the beautiful old brick built Rathhaus. The famous Hall of the Hansa, where deputies from 85 cities used to meet is now converted into offices, there is much carving in it, and bronze work on the outer door. The Cathedral, built in 1170-1335, has towers 390 feet high, the Holsten Thor, is very interesting, also the Marienkirche, of the 13th century, St. Peters, St. Catherine's, and St. James old Churches are remarkable. At the Minorite Convent, are the Museum and the town Library. In the Breite Strasse the Holy Ghost Hospital decorated with nice wood carvings. The Rathskeller with beautifully vaulted ceiling, is worth seeing.

MAGDEBURG

HOTELS: Central Hotel; Continental Hotel; Magdeburger Hof.

On the left bank of the Elbe, a fortified town, with a population of 202,300. The town has four suburbs named Sudenburg, Buckau, Neustadt and Friedrichstadt. The citadel is on an island in the river. The chief business thoroughfare is the Breite Weg, running from North to South. The Cathedral, which was built in the year 1208, is in the Gothic style. It was restored in the time of Frederick William III. The great bell weighs nearly 13 tons. The Liebfraucnkirche near the Cathedral, dates from about the year 1070. It was renovated in 1890-1. The monument of Otho I. stands before the Rathhaus in the Altenmarkt. Franke's statue in bronze, near the Hauptwache. Monument of Luther before the Johanniskirche.

There is a monument of Victroy near the Fürstenwall. Friedrich-Wilhelmsgarten, including the grounds of the ancient Kloster Bergen, contains a restaurant, &c.

Theatres: Wilhelmtheater; Stadt-Theater; Victoriatheater.

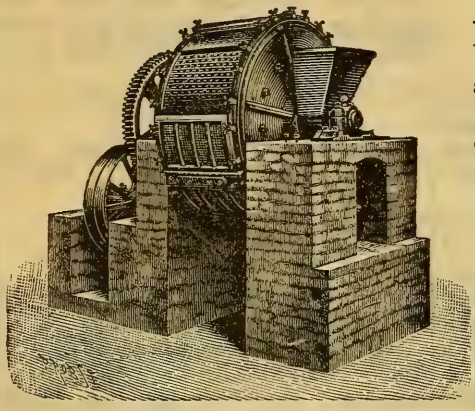
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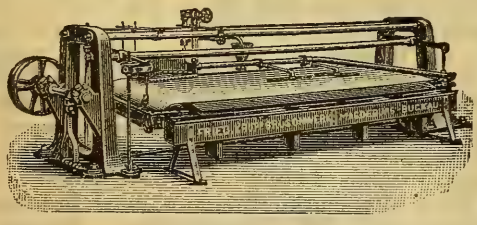
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MARBURG.

Hotel Pfeiffer; Hotel Ritter.
The ancient castle of the Landgraves of Hesse is now used for state archives. Marburg University has had many famous men as students, among them being Luther, Zwingli and Melanchthon and is still well attended. St. Elizabeth's Church in the Gothic style, one of the finest churches of the kind in Europe. Travellers should not fail to visit this interesting town.

MARIENBURG

on the Nogat, has a population of 10,300. *Hotel König von Preussen.* Principal buildings and objects of interest:

The Rathhaus in the Gothic style, dates from the 14th century. The Roman Catholic Church. The Blume Obelisk in the Gothic style. The Schloss or Castle, is the most magnificent edifice of the kind in Germany. Statue of Frederick the Great, by Siemering.

ELBING

on the river Elbing, has a population of 41,600, and large dock-yards.

BRAUNSBERG

on the Passarge, has a population of 10,800. *Hotel Rheinischer Hof.* Fine Gothic cathedral.

MEINBERG.

HOTELS: Rose, Stern Meinberg near Detmold, a watering-place with six springs and mud baths (salt, sulphur) good for gout. Excursions can be made to the Externstein-rocks, and to the Statue Hermann or Arminius on the Grotenburg, the highest part of the hills, 3 M. from Detmold.

MEININGEN.

HOTELS: Hirsch, Sächsischer Hof, situated among wooded hills, on the Werra, the Capital of the Duchy, and 38 miles from Eisenach. Ducal Palace, a Picture Gallery, English Garden, with a new Gothic Chapel in it. 1874, the town was burnt half down. Herrenberg, with pretty park.

MEMEL.

HOTELS: British Hotel; Hotel Victoria. Memel has in the Kurische Haff a fortified port, with a good harbour and does a large trade in wood, grain, &c., near it is *Tilsit,* on the Memel, memorable for the Treaty of 1867.

MERSEBURG.

Hotel: Sonne. Merseburg is situated on the Thuringian Saale, near Halle. The Ducal Schloss on the site of the Castle of Emperor Henry I. The Cathedral of 13-15th century, contains Cranach's Crucifixion, and effigies of Rudolph of Swabia and Bishop Tilo. Near Merseburg is Lützen, where Gustavus Adolphus was killed in 1632, Rossbach, where Frederick the Great defeated the French, and Gross Görschen, where in 1813 Napoleon I. defeated the Allies.

METZ.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Grand Hotel de Metz, opposite to it; *Hotel Dannhofer.*

Carriages to the battle field; small tour to Gravelotte 16 M.; half tour 20 M.; entire tour 24 M.

Metz is situated on the Moselle, which flows in several arms through the

town. Population 62,200. The Cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. Remarkable are further; the Church of St. Vincent, the modern Romanesque Church of St. Constance, and the New Protestant Military Church with a tower 318 feet high. In the Bibliothek-Strasse is the Library containing many valuable works; the Museum is in the same building. The Austrasian Palace (1599) in the Geisberg-Strasse. Near the Deutsche Thor is the Church of St. Eucharius, dating from the 12th century. The esplanade is very pleasant. Statue of Marshal Ney. The oldest parts of the town are near the Deutsche Thor. To the west, the battle-fields of 16th and 18th August 1870.

MINDEN.

HOTELS: Stadt London; Victoria.

Minden, on the Weser, was a former fortress; the river is crossed by a bridge of 600 feet. The Cathedral, of 11th and 12th century, is restored and contains picture by Cranach. St. Martin's Church. Government buildings. The battle of Modtenhausen was fought 1750 near Minden. In the valley of the Weser, between hills, is the Porta Westphalica, where the monument for Emperor William I. is to be placed.

MÜHLHAUSEN
(in Thuringia).

Hotel Weisser Schwan. An old town, on the Unstrut 25 miles from Gotha. Two Gothic churches. Thomas Münzer was executed here after the Peasants War.

MÜHLHAUSEN
or Mulhouse (in Alsace).

Hotel Central Etrangers.

Mühlhausen, situated between two arms of the Ill, 19 miles from Basle, is the most important calico centre of the continent. The new, well built town, contains St. Stephens Reformed Church the Catholic Church, college, Town Hall, picture gallery, Hospital and model workman's houses. Manufactures: cotton yarns, chemicals, paper, iron goods, machinery.

MUNICH or MÜNCHEN

on the Isar, is the capital of Bavaria and has a population of 348,000.

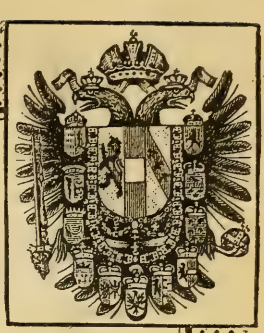
HOTELS: Hotel Achatz; Bayerischer Hof; Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten.

In the Max Josephs-Platz, the monument of King Max Joseph. The *Royal Palace,* on the north side of the Max Josephs-Platz, consists of three parts, the Königsbau, the Festsaalbau and between these, the Alte Residenz. The *Alte Residenz* was built by Elector Maximilian I. in 1619. It has four courts, namely, the Kaiserhof, Küchenhof, Brunnenhof, and Kapellenhof. The *Festsaalbau* was built in 1842 by Klenze. The Königsbau built by Klenze, was finished in 1833, after the style of the Pitti Palace in Florence. On one side of the *Max Josephs-Platz* is the Hof- und National-Theater. It was destroyed by fire in 1823, but rebuilt on the original plan by Klenze. On the east side of the Palace is the Allerheiligen Hofkirche, built in 1837.

The *Hofgarten* or (palace garden) is adjacent to the Festsaalbau. The Feldherrnhalle, was built by Gärtner in 1844. It contains the statues of Tilly and of Wrede, by Schwanthaler. In the Theatiner Kirche, built 1675, the Royal vaults. Louis I., equestrian statue is in the Odeons-Platz. Prince Luitpold's Palace, built by Klenze. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand's Palace opposite. In the Ludwigs-Str. Duke Max's Palace. The Royal Library is a handsome building erected 1842 by Gärtner. Ludwigs Church built 1844 by Gärtner. The towers are 210 feet high. Opposite stands the *Institute,* for the Blind, erected by Gärtner 1838. The *University* established 1472 at Ingolstadt, was transferred to Munich in 1800. *The Georgianum* opposite the University. The *Siegesthor* (Gate of Victory) was



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finished in 1850. It is built after the model of Constantine's triumphal arch at Rome, one of the finest arches on the continent. The *Art Academy,* designed by Neureuther in the style of the Italian Renaissance. *Kaulbach-Museum,* in the Kaulbach-Str. The *Post-Office* built by Klenze, stands on the south side of the Max Josephs-Platz. The *Maximilian-Str.,* is a mile long and 25 yards broad. Among other buildings of interest it contains, the Mint, the building of the Ministry of Interior, the National Museum. Also the statues of General Deroy, the American Count Rumford, Schelling, and Fraunhofer. At the end of the street is the *Monument* of King Maximilian II., built in 1875. The *Maximilianeum* on the right bank of the Isar stands on the Gasteighöhe. It was established by Maximilian II. for Civil Service students. The equestriant satue of the Elector *Maximilian II.* in the Wittelsbacher Platz. *Arco-Zinnerberg Palace* also in the Wittelsbacher Platz has a good collection of Antlers. *Schiller's statue* by Widnmann is at the end of the Maximilians-Platz. In the Maximilians-Platz, the new and beautiful fountain, erected in 1895. The *Wittelsbach Palace* was erected in 1850 after designs of Gärtner. There is an *obelisk* in the Karolinenplatz, 105 feet high, built in 1833, in memory of the Bavarian soldiers killed in the war with Russia. The *Old Pinakothek,* built by Klenze 1826-36, is in the style of the Renaissance and bears a certain resemblance to the Vatican. It contains a fine collection of pictures. The *New Pinakothek* built by Voit 1846-53 contains only modern pictures. Opposite the Glyptothek is the *Exhibition Building,* finished in 1845. The *Propylaea* is a handsome gate with Doric columns outside and Ionic colums inside. It was constructed from designs of Klenze and finished 1862. In the Aeussere Briennerr-Str. 19 is *Schack's Picture* Gallery, belonging to Emperor William II. In the Erzgiesserei-Str. is the *Bronze Foundry,* established by Stiglmayer. Basilica of St. Boniface was designed by Ziebland and finished in 1850.

Munich Exhibition of fine arts, Exhibition building opposite the Glyptothek, Königsplatz 1. This exhibition, organized by the principal artists of Munich contains the several branches of fine art and will be found to be not only a place well worth seeing but one of the most interesting places in the town. It is open daily from nine a.m. to six p.m. The Jury consisting of the best Munich artists decides upon the admission of paintings, *which are for sale.* Admission 50 Pfg. Information to be had at the office.

Opposite the Basilica are the *Botanical Gardens,* with a Palm-house, museum and aquarium.—The *Crystal Palace* is in the Sophien-Strasse. St. Mary's Column stands in the Marien-Platz.—The *Old Rathhaus,* restored in 1865.—The *New Rathhaus* is a Gothic building by Hauberisser.—The Fischbrunnen is situated in front of the Rathhaus.—St. Peter's Church is the oldest in München.—The *Frauenkirche* is a brick building in the Gothic style dating from 1468, in it, before the choir, is the fine monument to Lewis the Bavarian, erected in 1625 by the Elector Maximilian I. There are five *statues* in the Promenaden-Platz, namely that of Elector Max Emanuel; Westenrieder to the right; Gluck the composer; the Bavarian Minister Kreittmayr; and Orlando di Lasso.—St. Michael's Church, once the Jesuits Church, was built in 1583 in the style of the Roman Renaissance.—The *Academy of Science* is in the old Jesuit's College adjoining St. Michaels.

The Karlsthor at the end of the Neuhauser-Strasse.—*Goethe's statue,* at the corner of the Maximilians-Platz.—The Herzog Max Burg is on the south side of the Maximilians-Platz. It was built in 1579 and is now utilized for Government Offices and military academy—Opposite *stands the Synagogue.* —Near here is the Kunstgewerbehaus in the style of the Renaissance.—In Pranner-Strasse is the *Landtagsgebäude.*—Liebig's statue is in the gardens by the Maximilians-Platz.—*St. Matthew's Church* in the Sonnen-Strasse.—*Schwannthaler Museum* contains most of the models of the sculptor Schwannthaler.—The *Frauenklinik* No. 16 Sonnenstrasse.—A statue of *Senefelder* is in the Sendlinger-Thor-Platz. Beyond the Sendlinger Thor are the Anatomy Building, the Patho-

logical Institute and the Hospital, the Physiological and Hygienic Institutes.—The panorama of the battle of *Wörth* is in the Goethe-Strasse.—The *Holy Ghost Church* is in the Thal.—The *Isarthor* is situated at the east end of the Thal.—*Mariahilfkirche* built 1839 in the Gothic style has a tower 260 feet in height. — The *Ruhmeshalle* (Hall of Fame) to the southwest of the Karlsthor was erected from the designs of Klenze. It was finished in 1853.—In front of the building is the colossal statue of Bavaria 62 feet high. There is a staircase of 66 steps in the interior of the figure, and within the head are seats for 8 persons.—The summer palace of *Nymphenburg* is about three miles to the north of München. It was begun in the year 1663 and completed at the end of the 17th century. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds. In the park is a hunting lodge erected by Charles VII.

The visitor to Munich will be interested in visiting some of the great Beer Restaurations, the most important of which, are the Hofbräu, under Royal management and Hofbräukeller; Augustiner-Keller; Löwenbräu-Keller.

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„ 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. „ October „ „ „ March.

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MUENSTER.

HOTELS: König von England; Rheinischer Hof; Moormann. Münster lies in a flat district, on the Münstersche Aa, is the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and has a population of 49,300; and was a prosperous hanseatic town and during the reformation, the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under Johann of Leyden; it still retains many characteristics of an old town, in the Principal-Markt and Roggen Markt, with their old gabled houses and Arcades, church of St. Lambert and the Rathhaus. Coming from the Station on the right the new Windthorst Strasse and the Synagogue, to the right a little farther on, the church of St. Servatius 1197, rebuilt in 1537 and restored in 1854-58. The Church of St. Lambertus is very beautiful and of imposing exterior; the Prinzipal Markt surrounded by Gothic Arcades, is near the Lambert Kirche, in it the Rath with the Friedenssaal, where the peace of Westphalia was signed, fine Gothic gable. The old Weigh house, near the Rathhaus, on the other side the old Stadtkeller with collections of the Kunstverein. To the left of the Dom Platz are the Governmental Offices and the Gothic Post Office. The Cathedral, was consecrated in 1265, but finished in the next century. In the Dom-Platz is also the Academy, and the Episcopal Residence, the handsome Ludgerus Fountain is south of the Cathedral, opposite is the Ständehaus or Chamber of Estates, behind it the Ludgerianum and the Borromaeum, two halls for theological students. Our Lady or Ueberwasser Church dates from the 14th century, the Ludgeri Chapel next to the Liebfrauenkirche is the oldest building in Münster, dating from the 11th century, other remarkable sights are the old Kerckerinkhof, St. Aegidius: Church and the

Ludgerikirche, erected in 1170, restored in 1383. The Abbey Church of St. Maurice founded about 1070 and rebuilt 1862, is outside the Mauritz Thor. Other public buildings are: the Guild Hall of the shoemakers, built in 1525, the Krameramthaus, the Law Courts in the Neu Platz, and the Schloss. The Schlossgarten, includes the Botanical gardens and the Academy.

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NASSAU.

HOTELS: Müller, near the Station, *Hotel Nassau.* Hydrophatic and Pine-Bath on the road to Ems. Nassau is an old town, with 1700 inhabitants prettily situated, on the Lahn. The Prussian minister Stein was born here; the Schloss of the family dates from 1621. On the opposite bank of the Lahn, the ruined Castle of Nassau, on the same hill, but lower down, are the ruins of Burg Stein. A Monument to Stein, is on the rock in front of it.

NAUHEIM.

Hotel Sprenger. Nauheim has a population of about 3,000. The Park and Bathing-houses are interesting, the town is 24 m. from Frankfurt, a renowned healthy resort, on the side of the Taunus range, with bracing air. There are three warm saline springs, and two cold. The Friedrichssprudel makes a jet of 40 feet. Schwalheim a good table water. The waters of Nauheim are efficacious in cases of scrofula and rheumatism.

NAUMBURG
on the Saale.

HOTELS: Sächsischer Hof; Reichskrone. Among the objects of interest are the Cathedral, finished in 1249 and the Stadtkirche. Near here is the village of Schulpforta with the celebrated school.

NEUSTADT
an der Haardt.

HOTELS: Weisses Lamm; Bayrischer Hof and *Railway Hotel.* Neustadt the largest town in the Haardt, with 13,700 inhabitants, carries on a lively wine-trade, and does a good deal of manufacturing. The Saalbau is a Renaissance edifice, built in 1871-72. In the Gothic Abbey Church, founded in 1354 the tombstones of the Counts Palatine, founders of the town, Roman Catholic Ludwigskirche, the Stadthaus, the Créche, the Neptune-fountain, and the Hospital.

NORDERNEY.

HOTELS: Strand-Hotel; Kaiser Wilhelm; Bellevue; Deutsches Haus; a northern island, with 2900 inhabitants, the largest of the East Frisian islands, a popular sea-bathing place. The Conversationshaus, surrounded by grounds, the Bazar, the Grosse Logierhaus, and the Warmbadehaus.

NORDHAUSEN.

HOTELS: Berliner Hof; Römischer Kaiser; Prinz Carl; Weintraube. Situated on the Zorge and has 27,000 inhabitants, various manufactories, and extensive distilleries. Fine Cathedral, the Church of St. Blasius, with two valuable pictures by Cranach; a Roland column near the Rathhaus. A Luther Fountain, Museum of Antiquities.

NUREMBERG
(Nürnberg.)

142,400 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Bayrischer Hof: Goldner Adler; Hotel Strauss.*

There are many bridges over the river which divides the town, the chief being the Fleischbrücke (1598), the Karlsbrücke, &c. St. Lawrence Church in the Gothic style dates from the 13th century. Near the Church is the Tugendbrunnen fountain erected 1589. The monument of victory stands in the Adler-Strasse. Industrial Museum in the König-Strasse. In the Markt-Platz the Marienkirche in the Gothic style of architecture, dating from 1361. The Gänsemännchen fountain, in the Gänsemarkt. The Sachs monument built in 1874, in the Spital-Platz. Near here is the Synagogue in the Moorish style, built in 1874. The Heiliggeistkirche is a Gothic

structure, built in 1341. Near the Frauenkirche is the Schönebrunnen (1396) restored 1824, a beautiful Gothic obelisk, 63 feet high, with statues representing the 7 Electors and other figures. The Rathhaus is an ancient building (1619) in the style of the Renaissance. The tourist may inspect the underground dungeons and passages. St. Sebaldus Church is a beautiful Gothic structure of the 13th century. St. Moritz Chapel is a Gothic edifice, opposite St. Sebaldus Church. In the Albrecht Dürer Platz, the statue of Dürer (1840) by Rauch. In Dürer's house near the Thiergarten Thor, copies of the master's paintings are exhibited. The ancient Monastery, containing the city archives, library, &c. in the Burg-Strasse. The Castle (Burg) is a massive structure, founded 1024 and rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1856. The Heiligkreuz Kapelle is a Gothic edifice dating from 1390. Peter Vischer's grave is in the St. Rochus cemetery, beyond the Spittler Thor. St. Jacobskirche dates from 1212. It was renovated in 1692 and restored in 1824. Melanchthon's statue by Burgschmiet stands before the Gymnasium. The Aegidienkirche. The edifice was destroyed by fire in 1696 and rebuilt in 1718. The Museum of Natural History, open daily, fee 50 Pfg. Germanisches Muscum, dating from the 14th century, is open every day. Wednesdays and Sundays free.

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PADERBORN.

HOTELS: Union; Deutscher Hof; Löffelmann; Preussischer Hof. Population 18,000. It was here that Charlemagne held a diet in 777. Fine Cathedral several times burned. The ancient Chapel of St. Bartholomew dates from 1009. The Busdorfkirche dates from the 14th century. The Jesuits Church was erected in the 17th century. The Rathhaus dating from 1618 has been restored.

PASSAU.

HOTELS: Bayrischer Hof; *Wenzel zur Sonne*; *Zur Eisenbahn*; *Zum Wilden Mann*; *Mohr.* At the confluence of the Inn, Danube and Ilz, has a population of 16,700. On the corner of the Geist-Strasse the Votivkirche, built 1864, in the Romanesque style. The Johannis-Spitalkirche, on the left side of the Rindermarkt. St. Paul's Parish Church dating from the 17th cent., is to the right. St. Stephen's Cathedral, on an eminence overlooking the town, was began in the 5th century, and restored in the Gothic style in the 16th. It was renovated in the rococo style after the fire of 1665. The Domhof is on the north side. There are some fine stained glass windows in the Heinrichs-Kapelle; the edifice dating from 1710. The Via Dolorosa is on the east side. The Oelberg Chapel (1228), with a marble tomb of Count Heinrich, built 1360. The Statue of Maximilian I. in bronze on the Parade-Platz in front of the Cathedral. The Post Office opposite. The episcopal palace; the Amtsgericht and the Landgericht are in the Residenz-Platz. Passing the Rathhaus, recently enlarged, and continuing farther to the east, we come to the Heil. Kreuz-Church. On the south side the Maria-Platz chapel with the tomb of the Abbess Gisela. There is a bridge of iron over the Inn to Innstadt. The Mariahilf Church is reached, after continuing along the road and going to the right outside the town gate. The wooded height, opposite Passau, on the left bank of the Danube is surmounted by the Oberhaus Fortress.

PFALZBURG.

HOTELS: Stadt Metz; *Rappen.* With about 3500 inhabitants. Until 1872 a fortification. Monument to one of Napoleon's officers, Count Lobau.

PLAUEN

(Saxony) with 47,000 inhabitants, on the White Elster, 1 mile from Reichenbach.

POTSDAM.

HOTELS: Stadt Königsberg in the BrauerStrasse, Einsiedler. Population 55,000 and a garrison of over 7000. Wackermann's Höhe (Brauhaus Berg), with good restaurant and fine view of the city. Trains from Berlin direct in half an hour. Carriages always waiting at the station, but be sure and make a bargain beforehand. 12 Marks is the usual price for a tour through Potsdam taking the route specified below. For 15 Marks a carriage can be had for the whole day; although beer can be given to the driver extra. Tickets are to be had for admission to the palaces for 25 Pfg. for each person, thus avoiding the necessity of giving gratuities. Leaving the railway station we drive first over the *Lange Brücke,* a fine structure. On the left is the *Stadt-Schloss,* where Frederick the Great often resided when not at his favorite Sans Souci; the palace is now seldom used except for christenings and at the great parades, which are held in the so-called *Lustgarten,* in front. The palace itself is hardly worth visiting. Near here, in the market place, is the Nicolai-Kirche, designed by Schinkel. The Rathhaus close by, surmounted by a figure of Atlas. An Obelisk stands in front. Beyond the Stadt-Schloss is the *Garnison-Kirche* (Garrison Church), with a beautiful chime of bells; it was founded by Frederick William I, who with his illustrious son Frederick II. (the Great) is buried here. Napoleon I. when in Potsdam, had the coffins opened. From here, passing the barracks of the Hussars and Garde du Corps to Glienicke. From the bridge a charm-

ing view over the lakes of the Havel; to the right, after leaving the bridge, is the palace of Prince Leopold, the son of the late Prince Frederick Karl, and cousin and brother in-law of the present Emperor. We now turn to the right proceeding to *Schloss Babelsberg,* a modern but elegant structure, the favorite abode of the Emperor William I. and the Empress Augusta. Near the entrance to Schloss Babelsberg is a good garden restaurant. Every thing worthy of note is well explained by the female guide. On returning to Potsdam make a short detour to the *Pfaueninsel,* now used by the Imperial family for afternoon parties and as a playground for the princes, for this reason it is not alwas to be seen. Frome here to the *Marmor-Palais* on the Heiligen-See, beautiful little palace built under Frederick William II who died here. The present Emperor occupied the palace as Crown-Prince. From here a pleasant walk of 20 minutes to the *Meierei,* prettily situated on the lake. Only milk is to be had here as the name Meierei (dairy) signifies. On stopping at the Marmor-Palais the driver should be told to drive on to the Meierei and wait there

From here to the *Pfingstberg,* on which, two towers, from which a fine view, not so good, however, as from the *Orangery.* A beautiful and extensive building, in front of which, on the terrace, is a copy of the Farnese Bull. The view from the terrace over the gardens and park of *Sans Souci* is deligthful, and well justifies the appellation of the German Versailles. In the interior some fine copies from Raphael, and beautifully inlaid tables. A little farther on are the Italian Gardens. We now cross the street and enter the Park of Sans Souci. On reaching the Central Mall, stop and observe the perspective; at one end the *Neues Palais* (New Palace), in the middle, the great fountain and at the farther end the *Obelisk.* Standing before the fountain, we have a very good view of the terraces, with their gorgeous display of flowers, and the front of the palace, built by Frederick the Great, after designs by Knobelsdorff, the favorite residence of this monarch and in which he died. The palace is historically interesting, containing many reminiscenes of the Great Frederick; the couch on which he died, the chairs in which his favorite greyhounds slept, his music stand &c., every thing remaining as he left it, in the apartments which he occupied. The present Emperor, William II., not long ago gave a delightful entertainment in these apartments to a select company, in honor of the famous painter Menzel; all taking part including the Emperor, with the sole exception of Menzel himself, were attired in the costume of the time of Frederick. It was what Americans would call a surprise party. The favorite dogs of Frederick the Great are buried on the terrace, according to his special directions. From here to the *Friedens-Kirche* in which, Frederick William IV. and his Queen are buried. In an adjoining *Mausoleum* (admission by ticket only), the Emperor Frederick III. is buried; the marble sarcophagus by Begas, is very beautiful. The entire structure was erected at the expense of the Empress Frederick. The princes Siegesmund and Waldemar, infant brothers of the present Emperor are buried in the Chancel. Near here, the pretty, little, palatial villa of *Charlottenhof,* and a few steps farther the *Roman Villa* containing a bathhouse, bath of jasper and some very pretty statuary. From here to the *New Palace* (Neues Palais), shown only in the absence of the Imperial family who reside here the greater part of the year. The palace was built by Frederick the Great after the Seven Years War, in 1763. It was six years in building. The Muschel-Saal which we first enter is exquisitely inlaid with shells and precious minerals, some of which are pointed out by the guide. There is also a theatre, used on state occasions, concert and ball room.

The Wildpark, near here, is well stocked with deer. A walk through it in the morning or towards evening, will make a lasting impression upon any lover of nature.

At the *Bairisches Häuschen* a good plain lunch and glass of beer can always be had. Other pleasant excursions in the neighborhood can be made with profit, partly on foot,

partly by steamboat to *Nedlitz, Römerschanze, Sacrow,* with its pretty church, picturesque park and quaint old Churchyard. In the park is an Oak, said to be 1000 years old. Furthermore to *Caputh, Baumgartenbrück, and Templin.*

PUTBUS.

With 1600 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Bellevue* and *Fürstenhof.* Is a watering-place on the east side of the island of Rügen in the Baltic, belonging to the Prince of Putbus. The Palace was destroyed by fire in 1865, but has been rebuilt. In the grounds are the Mausoleum and statue. Points of interest are Sassnitz, a favorite summer resort of the Empress and little Princes, and the chalky cliffs of the Stubbenkammer. The island being diversified by woods and rocks is a suitable place for a long stay, especially in the summer.

PYRMONT.

With 1700 inhabitants. *Grand Hotel des Bains*; *Lippischer Hof; Krone; Waldeckər Hof*; *Vogel's Pension.* A charming little town in the valley of the Emmer, with beneficial mineral springs.

Station on the main line Berlin-Cologne, All the fast express trains stop at Pyrmont, so that direct communications can be made with all parts of Europe, Pyrmont is 5 hours from Berlin, 6 from Hamburg, 5 from Leipzig, 4½ from Halle, 5 from Cologne, 2 from Hanover, 3½ from Cassel, 8 from Frankfort on the Main, 10 from Amsterdam and 21 hours from London. Pop. 1700. Pyrmont is the seat of government and courts of justice, Imperial post-office, with telegraph and telephone connection with the principal cities, custom-house, evangelical, old Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches and a synagogue. English High Church Service is held during the season in the evangelical church. The season begins May 1st. and ends Oct. 1st, The baths are, however, kept open as long as at least 12 baths are taken daily. *Fees for baths:* One person 15 Marks, and every additional member of a family, 7 Marks. Parents, children, and children entrusted to their care are regarded as one family. Children not dependent upon their parents, are not regarded as belonging to, as members, of the same family, and must accordingly pay full fees.

For children under 12 years of age and servants, no charge.

Prices of *Bath.* — A warm bath Mk. 1.70; vapor bath, 2.00; shower bath, 1.00, 50, & 30 Pfg. respectively. From the 15th of June till August 31st, a warm bath, during the hours from 8.30 a. m. to 12.00 noon, costs 30 Pfg. more. In the Moorbadhaus, a mud bath costs 3.50. In the Soolbadhaus, a warm bath costs 1.60; a shower bath 50 & 30 resp. From June 15th till August 31st, from 9.30 to 11.30 a. m., 20 Pfg. extra is charged for every warm bath. A warm sheet is furnished with every warm bath; with every mud bath, a carpet and compress. More linen can be had, but will be charged extra.

No other health resort can begin to compare with Pyrmont, in the variety, richness and importance of its mineral springs. Its iron, acidulous or chalybeate springs, have their rise in in a sandstone formation just above the town. Their geological character has been very interestingly and ably described in a small pamphlet, by Prof. Ludwig. The Stahlbadhaus, (Chalybeate spring house) contains seventy well furnished bath-rooms, with slate, marble and porcelain tubs, in which, by means of copper coils at the bottom, the water can quickly be heated by steam, The originally rich quantity of carbonic acid contained in the spring, by this method of warming, suffers little decrease. Such a bath has a vivifying effect upon the muscles and nerves, stimulating the muscles of the heart. There are also separate rooms for shower baths, besides a very completely appointed Russian Bath. The Moorbad or mud bath, is adjoining the Stahlbadhaus opened in 1891 and furnished with all necessary conveniences, it enjoys great popularity. Owing to its containing such rich quantities of iron, sulphur, besides oxygen products of the same, as well as carbonic acid, ammonia, formic acid, ulmic acid, ulmine etc., it can certainly

be considered the peer, aud by many, is considered superior, to the mineral mud baths of Marienbad and Franzensbad. The mud bath, by the way, originated in Pyrmont, and continues to be more and more used for its healing and strengthening properties.

The following analysis of the most important Chalybeate springs made by Fresenius will be found valuable and interesting:—

Unit of quantity; 1000 parts of water.	*Main Spring,*	*Boiling Spring,*	*Helenen Spring.*
Sulphate of Barium	0,000297	0,000315	—
Sulphate of Strontian	0,003645	0,007962	0,004337
Sulphate of lime	0,792931	0,866840	0,980159
Sulphate of potassa	0,016485	0,016004	0,015301
Iodide of soda	0,000016	0,000001	—
Bromide of soda	0,000090	0,000077	0,000049
Nitrate of soda	0,000158	0,000373	0,000598
Chloride of lithium	0,000994	0,000267	0,000713
Muriatic ammonium	0,002103	0,002866	0,003359
Chloride of soda	0,158881	0,181013	0,174364
Sulphate of soda	0,041927	0,043594	0,036286
Sulphate of magnesia	0,453298	0,624061	0,492024
Phosphoric earth	0,000084	0,000295	0,000091
Bas. phosphoric lime	0,000055	0,000380	0,000212
Bi-carbonate of lime	1,046854	1,246968	1,003724
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	0,080215	0,012704	0,076042
Bi-protoxide of iron	0,077073	0,074381	0,0488
Bi-protoxide of manganese	0,006201	0,007436	0,003458
Silicic acid	0,031782	0,035787	0,031031
	2,713089	3,101351	2,858402
Carbonic acid, completely liberated	2,395265	2,485078	2,446661
	5,108354	5,586429	5,305063

The cooking salt chalybeates and brine springs of Pyrmont, rise in the sandstone formation in the immediate neighbourhood,

An analysis of the waters by Wigger, gives the following results:—

Quantity in 1000 parts of water,	*Drinking Spring,*	*Bathing Spring,*	*Bored Brine Spring.*
Liberated carbonic acid	1,81343	1,21800	0,67200
Bi-protoxide of iron	—	—	0,06018
Bi-protoxide of manganese	0,20730	0,01258	0,00699
Bi-carbonate of lime	1,68860	1,16388	1,62876
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	0,02495	0,02365	0,00446
Sulphate of potassa	0,00173	0,00148	—
Sulphate of soda	0,12056	—	—
Sulphate of magnesia	0,96960	0,23584	0,03870
Sulphate of lime	0,80597	2,55874	5,40620
Chloride of soda	7,05747	9,53660	32,00550
Chloride of magnesia	—	0,58786	1,33655
Chloride of lithium	0,00625	0,00076	0,00087
Silicon	0,00462	0,00537	0,00625
Silicate of alumina	0,00021	0,00025	0,00032
Water	987,48592	984,60499	958,83222
	= 1000	1000	1000

The water of the salt spring, used for drinking, has a temperature of 10 deg. Celsius, und is pure, colorless, bubbles slightly, in a quiescent state, and more actively, when shaken. It is tasteless and has a cool, agreeable, saline flavor, at once stimulates the stomach, is slightly laxative, works favorably on the digestion, increases the secretive power of the kidneys,

and promotes the fresh formation of matter in the system. *The Soolbadhaus,* (Brine baths) contains sixty spacious rooms, furnished in exactly the same manner as those in the Stahlbadhaus. These Brine Baths, known from time immemorial in their present form, have a very marked influence upon formations in processes of disease. The mineral drinking waters of the Main spring and Helenen spring as well as the salt waters of the saline spring, are bottled and sold. The enormous emission of liberated carbonic acid of the boiling spring is made use of to eliminate the atmospheric air from the bottles. 100,000 whole and half bottles are thus filled every year, and must be kept in a cool place, laid on their sides. Cow's asses' and goat's milk are to be had near the Trinkhalle. Massage and medico-electric treatment is always accessible. The baths themselves are efficacious in cases of trouble in nursing and the making of blood, anaemia, poverty of blood, diseases resulting from child-bed, obstinate cases of convalescence, kidney diseases, malaria, swelling of the spleen, and syphilitic complaints. Furthermore for almost all diseases of the nervous system, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, chronic head ache and paralysis. The waters also accelerate the activity of debilitated organs, especially those of the digestion, too great laxativeness of the bowels, an excessive flow of mucous, and are known to work favorably in cases of sterility, impotence and weakness of the bladder. The saline spring water cannot be too strongly recommended in cases of chronic catarrh, diseases of the bronchial tubes, for the urinal and sexual organs, for swelling of the liver, spleen and womb, for the removal of all infiltrations and exudations, the result of inflammation, in female diseases, diseases of the joints, scrofula, rachitis, rheumatism, gout, &c. We would, however, always recommend consulting some good local physician, as the best of waters often fail in their effect, if not judicially used. As will be gathered from the above, the Pyrmont baths are especially for ladies, although many gentlemen make use of them, as will be observed on walking through the charming promenade. The management has amply provided for the entertainment and amusement of the guests. The band of the establishment, composed of able musicians, discourses music, during the season, an hour and a half every morning and two hours in the afternoon, besides four times a week in the evening. The lately renovated and newly decorated theatre, offers an opportunity of seeing good acting by members of court and city theatres. Performances and concerts are given in the Kursaal, every Wednesday. The open air concerts, on the promenade, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening form the great attraction of the day. Before closing this well deserved eulogy, a word respecting the climate, which must always form an important factor in choosing a Cure. The beautiful and extensive Pyrmont valley lies between two spurs of the Weser range of mountains, and is traversed by the little Emmer river, well known for its good fishing qualities, which rises in the Teutoburger Wald, which is well worth a visit, and flows into the Weser not far from the ancient and interesting town of Hameln, famed for its rat-catcher of yore. An excursion to Hameln, leaving Pyrmont in the morning, is well worth the while. The bottom of the valley is 120 meter above the level of the sea, and consists mainly, of fertile meadow land. The climate of Pyrmont is that of Central Germany. The town itself, and the palace of the prince, is situated on rising ground on the slopes of the mountains, and is well protected from raw winds. The porous soil prevents the accumulation of too great moisture. The sanitary police regulations are every thing that could be wished. For tourists, spending only a day or two in this beautiful spot we would recommend the good restaurants: Café of Rasmussen, Court Purveyor, and Kierim, the proprietor of the "Giftbude", which latter place belies its unaesthetic name by giving its guests as fine a dinner as can be enjoyed at Delmonico's or the finest Parisian restaurant. Good schools enable families with children to make use of their advantages.

PYRMONT.

Station on the Hanauer-Altenbekener R. R.

The fast and through trains Berlin-Cologne-Paris stop here.

Season begins May 1st lasting till October 1st.

13 000—14 000 summer guests.

STEEL, BRINE, IRON and MOOR BATHS.

For particulars apply to the

FÜRSTL. BRUNNEN-DIRECTION.

RATZEBURG.

HOTELS: Stadt Hamburg. Raths. keller, Schützenhaus. 4300 inhabitants, on an island in the Ratzeburger See. The late Romanesque Cathedral, is very handsome; it was erected 1178-1204 and restored in 1876-81.

REGENSBURG

(Ratisbon).

On the Danube and Regen. Population of 37,500. *HOTELS: Grüner Kranz*; *Goldenes Kreuz*; *Kronprinz.* St. Peters Cathedral, a Gothic structure, founded in 1275. The Rathhaus, dates from the 14th century, and has a fine Gothic portal. It was in this building that the Imperial Diets were formerly held. There are underground dungeons and rooms of torture, where the instruments are still exhibited. St. Jacob Abbey, known as the Schottenkirche, dates from the 12th century. St. Emmeram Abbey, established in the 8th century, was restored in the last century. About 6 miles from Ratisbon is the Walhalla, "Temple of Fame" a beautiful edifice, situated on a hill 320 feet high. It was erected in 1842 by King Louis I. from the designs of Klenze, in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens. It is 60 feet high, 218 feet long by 102 feet wide. It has 100 busts of celebrated Germans.

REICHENHALL.

With 3700 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Kurhaus*; *Achselmannstein,* saloons for conversation, reading, concerts, &c. *Curhaus Cur Hotel Burkert*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Louisenbad.* Reichenhall is a popular watering place on the Saale. It is bounded by the following mountains. Untersberg, Lattengebirge, Reitalgebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichtkogl, Sonntagshorn and Hoch Stauffen. It is the central union-point of the four chief Bavarian saltworks. In the Romanesque church frescoes by Schwind. Adjoining the Cur Garten is the new Protestant Church. The ancient Gruttenstein Castle towers above the town.

KURHAUS * ACHSELMANNSTEIN

322

Bad Reichenhall **Established 1845.**

Bavarian Highlands. **Completely rebuilt in 1894.**

Occupies an area of 450000 sq. ft. 100 rooms. Parlors, music and reading rooms, rooms for parties. New marble bathing establishment.

*Extensive Kurgarten. * Theatre. * Colonnades. * Electric lighting. * Table d'hote. * Veranda and Park Restaurant. * Splendid Café Restaurant. * Smoking and Billiard Saloons. * Telephone 10.*

Prospectus sent post-paid on application. Omnibus at station.

Season

Bad Reichenhall.

May-October.

SALINE SPRING.

The richest on the continent. The largest German Whey-Cure and Climatic Health Resort, in the Bavarian Alps, completely surrounded by mountains, consequently free from high winds and dust. Salt, mother-lye, mud and pine-needle extract baths. Goat's whey, Kefir, mountain herb juices.

All kinds of freshly bottled mineral waters.

The largest pneumatic apparatus, inhalation arrangements of various systems, of salt, dwarf pine, lignum sulphate, as well as all kinds of geodetical works, salt fountains.

TERRAIN CURE, Prof. Oertel's system.

Cold water brine establishments and callisthenics. First class hygienic arrangements by means of water conducted from mountain springs, good drainage and disinfectants. Extensive park and prettily laid out grounds, with colonnades, croquet and lawn-tennis grounds. Pine forests and well kept paths in all directions and up the mountain slopes. Two concerts daily, by the permanent band.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES. READING ROOMS.

RAILWAY, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPHIC STATIONS.

The best opportunity for making short trips and mountain tours.

RIPPOLDSAU

in the Black Forest, in the Wolfthal. Göringer's Klösterle; a little village of 700 inhabitants, at the base of the Kniebis, It is considered the best of Kniebis baths. there are springs; the water is recommended for internal complaints.

ROSTOCK.

HOTELS: Rostocker Hof; *Pohley's*. Population 44,400. An interesting, old-fashioned, university town. Shipping trade very considerable. The Library contains 150,000 volumes. Interesting Rathhaus, erected in 1265. Pleasant walk along the Promenade.

RUDOLSTADT.

HOTELS: Ritter; *Löwe*: *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Krone*; *Rudolsbad*. Capital of the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Saale, with 11,400 inhabitants. Heidecksburg Castle stading on a height is the residence of the Prince. There is a cabinet of natural history in the Ludwigsburg in the town. Tablets in the Schlossweg and in the Neuse-Strasse, commemorate Schiller's visit to the town in 1788. The Villa of Richter, well-known for his children's building blocks is worth noticing.

SCHLANGENBAD.

HOTELS: Hotel Victoria, Gerhard Winter, of whom all information about Schlangenbad can be obtained; *Nassauer Hof*. Population 350, situated in a charming valley 925 feet high among the Taunus beech-woods about 7 miles from Wiesbaden. The warm springs are efficacious in cases of rheumatism, &c.

SCHLANGENBAD, (Station Eltville on the Nassau Railway).

HOTEL VICTORIA.

First-class house, finely situated. opposite the Royal Baths. Excellent table and fine brands of wines. Moderate prices. Special prices for boarders. Lower terms at the beginning and end of the season. Parlors and reading-rooms. German, Dutch, French and English Papers. Much patronized by American and English families. **GEORG WINTER,** Proprietor.

SCHLESWIG.

HOTELS: Stadt Hamburg, Raven's Stehn's Hotel. Population 15,000. The town is divided into the Friedrichsberg, Lollfuss, Holm, and Altstadt. The old Ducal Schloss Gottorp now used as barracks. War Monument Magnussen's Woodcarving school on the Erdbeerberg. In the Altstadt is the Dom built about 1100 is the Romanesque style, and rebuilt, in the Gothic style after being burned in 1440. The tower is 370 feet in height. Monument of the artist Carstens in the Altstadt. On the bank of the Schlei is the Haddebye Church dating from the 13th century.

SCHWALBACH

or Langenschwalbach. *HOTELS: Alleesaal, Herzog von Nassau, Quellenhof, Hotel Metropole*. A popular health resort. The waters are said to be very beneficial for female complaints. The chief Springs are the Stahlbrunnen, the Paulinenbrunnen, and the Weinbrunnen. There is a Kursaal with restaurant, reading rooms, &c.

SCHWELM.

Hotel Rosenkranz, in the Wupperthal, 4½ miles from Barmen; it is a busy place, where steel and cotton goods are made. The Schwelmer Brunnen, a chalybeate spring, in the immediate vicinity.

SCHWERIN.

HOTELS: Hotel du Nord, Stern's, Hotel de Paris, Stadt Lübeck. Population 33,500. Capital of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on lake Schwerin. St. Paul's Church, near the Station. On the Pfaffenteich is the Arsenal, the Cathedral in the Gothic style, dating from 1482, restored in 1867—69. In the N. of the cathedral. In the cloisters, the Ducal Library of 160,000 volumes. At

the end of the Schloss-Str. is the Government Office, the Alte Garten, with the Court-Theatre, and two monuments; one to the members of the Mecklenburger, who fell '70—'71, and a Monument to Grand Paul Friedrich, by Rauch; the Museum. The grand picture gallery is on the upper floor, the other grand ducal artcollections, on the lower one. The Ducal Stables. The grand-ducal Palace is picturesquely situated on an island, between the Schweriner See and the Burg-See, a bridge with two colossal groups, leads to it. This extensive structure produces a very picturesque effect. The Schlossgarten is also worth seeing.

SOEST.

Hotel Overweg. in Westphalia, has 15,000 inhabitants. An old Hansa town, near the Lippe and 40 miles from Paderborn; it contains the Romanesque Peter Church and the Romanesque Dom of the 12th century. The Wiesen-Kirche is more interesting than the cathedral, 14th century. Notice the Westphalian ham in the "Last Supper." There is a good trade, in linens, woolens, and corn. Saline works of Sassendorf and of Königsborn, with extensive saltwork.

SONDERSHAUSEN.

HOELS: Hotel Münch, Tanne, Deutsches Haus. The capital of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, in the lovely Wipperthal: it has about 6600 inhabitants. The Schloss of the prince. Magnificent view from the Göldener.

SPEYER (SPIRES).

Population 17,600.

HOTELS: Pfälzer Hof, Wittelsbacher Hof. The Cathedral, which was founded in 1027 and restored in recent years, is in the Romanesque style. The towers are 240 feet high. The Museum is open every day, worth seeing. The Crypt contains the tomb of Rudolph of Habsburg. Mt. Calvary in the Domgarten.

STARGARD.

HOTELS: Hotel du Nord, Prinz von Preussen, in the Markt. It is the most important town in E. Pommeriana, situated on the Ihna, with 23,800 inhabitants, and surrounded by a wall, with towers and gateways. The Marienkirche, of the 14-15th century, an imposing structure, gorgeously decorated externally. The Rathhaus of the 15th century is remarkable.

STETTIN,

on the Oder. Population 111,000. The chief hotels in Stettin are: *Hotel drei Kronen; Hotel du Nord; Hotel de Prusse.* The principal commercial port of Prussia and the capital of the province of Pommerania. The castle dates from the sixteenth century. In the court is a bronze monument of the Elector of Brandenburg. The Stadthaus was erected in the 13th century. There are marble statues of Frederick the Great and Frederick William III. in the Königsplatz.

On the left bank of the Swine is Swinemünde, a fine bathing place.

The great ship-building works of the "Vulcan", where several Lloyd steamers are now building, is well worth a visit.

Agents of the North German Lloyd; MATTFELDT & FRIEDERICHS, Stettin, Bollwerk 36.

STRASSBURG,

on the Ill. Population 123,500. *Hotel National; Hotel Victoria; Hotel Pfeiffer.*

Strassburg Cathedral, a beautiful edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, suffered considerable damage during the bombardment of the city by the German army in 1870, but the injuries have been since repaired. It has a remarkable astronomical clock made by Schwilgué (1838—42). Automatic figures strike the quarters. At noon, figures of the 12 Apostles encircle the figure of the Saviour; and a cock crows loudly and flaps its wings. Bishop Werner's statue stands opposite the

clock. Other buildings and objects of interest: The Kammerzell'sche Haus, in the Münster-Platz. The Lyceum and the Roman Catholic Seminary in the Schloss-Platz. The ancient Episcopal Palace (1731) is now used as a Library. The Frauenhaus (1571) in the Schloss-Platz. St. Thomas Church, in the Gothic style (1273-90). In the Gutenberg-Platz, the statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. Hotel de Commerce. Kleber's statue in the Kleber-Platz (1840). The Neukirche, dating from the 13th century, was completely destroyed by fire in 1870, has been rebuilt in the Romanesque style. The Theatre totally destroyed by fire in the war of 1870, has been rebuilt. The Stadthaus. The Palace, erected 1883-89. The University.

Note: Nearly every building sustained serious damage during the siege in 1870. The German army began to bombard the place on the 14th August, 1870, and on September 28th the city surrendered. Among other losses, the valuable library, containing over 150,000 books, was entirely burned.

STRELITZ

or New Strelitz, with about 9400 inhabitants. British Hotel. The capital of the Duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz on the Zirker Lake, 26 miles south of NewBrandenburg. Since the disastrous fire of 1733 built in the form of a star. The principal objects of interests are: the Ducal Castle; Menagerie; Theatre; College and Museum. Statue of Queen Louise by Rauch. At Old Strelitz on Lake Zollern is the Arsenal.

STUTTGART

has a population of 139,660. *Hotel Dierlamm; Hotel Marquardt; Royal Hotel.*

The chief street is the Königstrasse. The Königsbau is in this street. It was built in 1860 by Leins. The building is 146 yards long by 45 yards wide. Adjacent is the Crown Prince's Palace. Other buildings are: The Kanzlei, the Bazaar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A column, 59 feet high, erected to the memory of King William, stands in the Schloss-Platz. It was built in 1841. Duke Christopher's monument stands opposite. It was built in 1889. Danecker's statue in marble, in the grounds to the right. The New Palace, erected 1807, contains 300 rooms. It is open for inspection every day. The Old Palace, built in 1570, is in the Schloss Platz. Schiller's statue (1839) stands in the Schiller-Platz. The Stiftskirche is a Gothic structure on the Schiller-Platz. It was built 1495 and restored in 1841 by Heideloff. The New English Church is in the Olga-Str. Prince William's Palace is at the beginning of Neckar-Strasse. Bismarck and Moltke's statues, in the Charlottenplatz. The war office is at the end of the Charlottenstrasse. Other buildings are the Royal Library and the Academy, the Law Courts and the Art Museum, the Kunstschule, the Polytechnic School, the Synagogue-St. John's Church, and the Marien, kirche.

Quite near the city, is the beautiful villa Rosenstein, the summer residence of the King. The Wilhelma is a building in the Moorish style. The edifice was built for King William I. in 1851.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: JOHS. ROMINGER, Königsstr. 35.

HOTEL MARQUARDT
STUTTGART.

Direct entrance from the Railway Station.

Finest position in town.

Splendid new building, First-Class.

300 rooms,

electric light,

Central heating,

elevators,

rooms from 2,50 upward.

243

Reopened July 1, 1895. **STUTTGART.** well-known and popular.

Hotel Victoria.

28 Friedrichstr., next to the Railway Terminus, First class House 90 Rooms. Electric Lighting — Steam Heating — Lift — Large Restaurant on the ground floor — All modern conveniences — Moderate prices — Good attendance. Board prices for persons remaining a long time. Rooms from 2 Marks upwards.

Bahnhof-Restauration.

(Railway-Restaurant.)

Especially frequented by Stuttgarters — Excellent Cuisine — Moderate prices — Good and prompt attendance — Renowned for its wines raised by the proprietor himself — Large stock of wines — Second class Restaurant open all night.

CARL REININGER, Proprietor 158

for many years at the head of the Railway-Restaurant.

HOTEL ROYAL.

STUTTGART.

Just opposite the Station,

in the finest part of the Town.

Highly recommended to English and American Families.

STEAM HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BANZHAF BROTHERS, Proprietors.

SWINEMÜNDE.

HOTELS: Drei Kronen; Hotel du Nord; Hotel de Prusse; all at the harbour. In the market place: Deutsches Haus; on the beach, König Wilhelmsbad. Situated in Usedom with 8,300 inhabitants, above the mouth of the Swine; it was founded in 1740, and is now the seaport of Stettin. The mouth of the Swine is protected by fortifications; on the right bank are new docks and a lighthouse 210 feet high. Swinemünde is a well-known bathing place; near it is *Heringsdorf* still more fashionable and *Misdroy*.

THARANDT.

HOTELS: Deutsches Haus, a summer resort near Dresden. Celebrated academy for foresters.

THORN.

HOTELS: Drei Kronen; Schwazrer Adler; Victoria, R. Schützenhaus. An old important town, on the Vistula. It was founded 1231, fell to Poland 1454 and to Prussia 1793. A small museum is in the fine Rathhaus of the 14th 16th century. The new Post-Office; Statue of Copernicus at the corner of the market-place. The Schiefe Thurm, and the old Schloss, are very fine. Church of St. John, of 1231-1260, the Marienkirche, founded seven years later; the Church of St. James, built 1309, and the War Monument. The Pfefferkuchen of Thorn: a cake something like gingerbread, is well known throughout Germany.

TRIER

in Prussia with about 36,192 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Post; Rothes Haus; Hotel de Treve.* The town is situated, nestled between vine clad hills, on the Moselle, said to be the oldest city in Germany. The ancient Rathhaus has now been converted into the hotel known as the Rothes Haus. It is a late-Gothic structure and dates from the 15th century. In the Platz is an ancient Column, supposed to date from 958. The fine Renaissance Fountain known as the St. Petersbrunnen was built by Elector John of Schönberg. At the end of the Simeon-Strasse is the *Porta Nigra*, a gate 115 feet in length; 93 feet high, and 29 feet deep. The Cathedral is near the Market-Place.

Next to the Cathedral is the Liebfrauenkirche, connected with it by the Cloisters of the 13th century. Town Library containing many valuable manuscripts is at the Gymnasium. The Jesuits Church, or Trinity Church, has some fine decorations.

The Basilica is a brick structure, probably erected in the reign of the Emperor Constantine. There is an interesting collection of Roman antiquities in the New Provincial-Museum, a sandstone building in the Renaissance style, erected 1885-89.

At the south-east corner of the old town is the Roman Palace in ruins, part of the group being 56 feet in height. The Amphitheatre or Kaskeller is situated on rising ground to the east of the Baths and is supposed to date from the time of Trajan or Hadrian. Persons interested in old Roman remains, should stay here several days; as in this respect there is no city or town north of the Alps, which can compare with Trier. The arena was capable of accomodating 30,000 spectators. The Roman Baths are situated in the suburb of St. Barbeln. Close by is the Moselle Bridge, some of the buttresses of which are of Roman origin. The Mariensäule stands upon the hill.

TÜBINGEN

on the Neckar and the Ammer, has about 13,000 inhabitants. *HOTEL: Traube*; 45 miles from Stuttgart; seat of a University established in 1477, at which Melancthon and Rauchlin were professors. Ancient Ducal Castle, on a eminence. The principal buildings are: the Rathhaus, Library and Hospital, Gothic Stiftskirche.

ULM.

HOTEL: Russischer Hof; on the Danube, a strongly fortified town, with a population of 36,200. It was annexed to Würtemberg in 1810. The Cathedral in the Gothic style was

begun in the year 1377 and was restored 1890. Next to the Dom of Cologne it is the largest Gothic edifice in Germany. The tower is 529 feet high. The Rathhaus is a beautiful building dating from the 16th century. The Fischkasten by Syrlin dates from 1482. The Neue Bau was built in 1591 on the site of an old imperial palace. The Museum is in the Taubengasse. At the beginning of the Hirsch-Strasse is the Stone bridge. Maximilians-Museum is a building in the style of the Renaissance and dates from the 16th century. The Fugger-Haus belonging to Prince Fugger is ornamented with frescoes by Wagner. St. Ulrich Church, south end of the Maximilian-Strasse, and near it is the Roman Catholic Church.—In the Katharinen-Strasse is the ancient monastery of St. Katherine now used as an art gallery.

WEILBACH

in Nassau.

1 mile from Flörsheim Station is a sulphur spring; useful in liver complaints. One spring contains litha.

WEIMAR

on the Ilm.

Kronprinz-Hotel. The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar's residence is here. The town is noted because Goethe, Schiller and other poets lived here. The Schloss is decorated in a handsome way. The Stadtkirche contains some fine paintings. The houses of *Schiller* and *Goethe* may be visited. Vault where the poets are buried.

BRÜSSEL 1888.

CRYSTAL PALACE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1881

LONDON 1881.

LEOPOLD II ROI DES BELGES

CONCOURS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE BRUXELLES 1888 — LE COMTE DE FLANDRE

III

ERFURT 1893.

WILHELM BARFUSS, APOLDA, Thüringen.



Maschinenfabrik.

Specialität:

Wirkmaschinen

für Phantasie und Bedarfsartikel.

Rachelmaschinen mit und ohne Jacquard.
Mechanische Drehkettenstühle in allen Breiten und Theilungen.
Rauhmaschinen mit 1 und 2 Systemen.
Plüschtrennmaschinen.
Spulmaschinen.
Gallonmaschinen für Passementerie.

Maschinen stets im Betriebe zu sehen.

GESAMMT-AUSSTELLUNG DER ERZEUGNISSE THÜRINGER GEWERBEFLEISSES ERFURT 1893

Machine Factory.

Weaving machines

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fancy articles and articles of consumption a specialty.

Machines with and without Jacquard attachment.
Chain-tappet looms of all widths, and parts.
Napping-machines, single and double system.
Plush-separating machines.
Rinsing machines.
Galloon machines for Passementerie.

Machines to be seen in operation at any time.

Manufactory of bells and hard wares

"KLIMBIM" TRADE MARK

W. Kühnt & Schilling Mehlis Germany

Jul. Brückner,

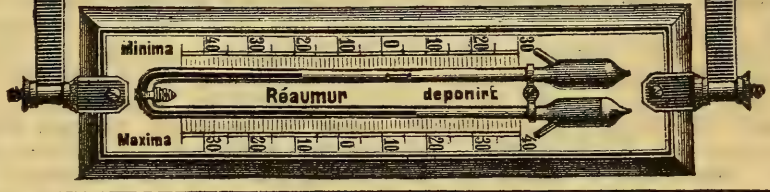
Ilmenau, Thuringia.

Manufacturer of

Thermometers and Glass-Instruments.

A factory of the greatest working-capacity for the manufacture of all kinds of Thermometers, first-class make, many Novelties, and Patents specially suitable for exportation. Large Sample-Stock, Fair Prices.

Sample-stock in Hamburg at Herrn F. Albert Stephan's Rödingsmarkt 13.



AROMATIQUE

THE FINEST STOMACH-CORDIAL.

Solely manufactured since 1828 by

TH. LAPPE, Apothecary, Neudietendorf, Thuringia.

133 *Frequent Awards.*

EMIL UNGER & Co. sole Agents for North Amerika

50 Park Place, New York.

WEISSENBURG.

Hotel de l'Ange; an old town of 7000 inhabitants, in the Bavarian Palatinate, on the Lauter, the Crown Prince of Prussia, defeated Mac Mahon here, 4th August 1870. In the restored Cloisters, is a Museum; also a Gothic Abbey. Wörth is about 15 miles S.-W., where Mac Mahon was defeated 6th August. Monument to Emperor Friedrich III. dedicated Oct. 18. 1895.

WIESBADEN.

Has a population of 64,700. *HOTELS: Hotel Kaiserhof, Grand Hotel du Rhin, Hotel Hohenzollern, Kurhaus zu den vier Jahreszeiten, Nassauer Hof, The Promenade Hotel, Hotel du Parc, Rose Hotel and Baths, The Taunus Hotel.*

Agent of the North German Lloyd: J. CHR. GLUECKLICH, Nero Strasse.

Principal buildings and places of interest. The English Church in the Anlagen. The Museum in the Wilhelm-Strasse. Schiller's bust in the Theater-Platz. Theatre. Permanent Picture Exhibition. (Entrance 50 Pfg.) The Cursaal, which was finished in the year 1810 from the designs of Zais is much patronised. The Curpark, with fine fountain. The Kochbrunnen, hot springs for persons suffering from rheumatism and nervous diseases, gout, &c. The Protestant Church; in the Gothic style, erected by Boos (1853-62). The Royal Palace (1837-40). Open every day for inspection, after 9 a.m. There are 8 statues on the staircase, and two Spanish dancers in the dining-room, by Schwanthaler. Wilhelms-Heilanstalt hospital. (1871). Roman Catholic Church (1844-49) in the Romanesque style by Hoffmann. The Government buildings, (1842) are in the Luisen-Strasse. In the Wilhelm-Str., in the building formerly the Crown-Prince's Palace, is the Museum. The Synagogue, is in the western part of the town, on the Michelsberg; it is in the Moorish style, by Hoffmann, and was finished in the year 1869. The dome is 120 feet high. The Bergkirche (1877-79) erected by Otzen.

Excursions: to the Neroberg and Greek Chapel, the Platte, all worth seeing. A. Wilhelmy. Fine wines. Established 1857. Extensive exporter. Rhine Wines a speciality.

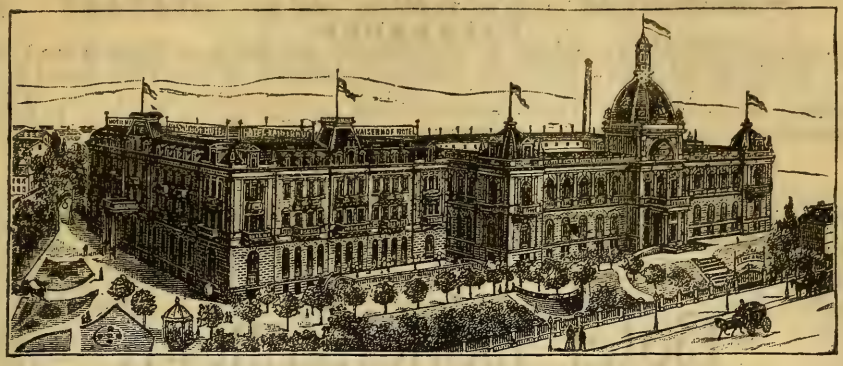
Among the sights of Wiesbaden the magnificent and architecturally remarkable *Augusta Victoria Bad* ranks high in the estimation of every lover of comfort and fine buildings, a structure in every respect worthy of so important a health resort and bathing place as Wiesbaden. Adjoining this institution, although independent of it, is that monument of architecture, the *Hotel Kaiserhof*, a splendid edifice, the interior arrangement and furnishing of which are calculated to satisfy the most pampered taste and the most exacting demands.

THE WIESBADEN STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

a. *Horse-railways.* From the railway stations through the Kirch- and Lange-Gasse, the principal business streets, over the Kranz-Platz, in which are the first hotels and baths, along past the *Koch Brunnen* to the end of the Taunus-Strasse, the end of the line and only five minutes from the Nerothal. Cars run every 8 minutes.

b. *Steam road.* From the foot of the Neroberg, through the Nerothal, the Taunus-Strasse past the *Koch Brunnen*, through the Wilhelms-Str. along the *Promenade*, passing the *Kurhaus* and the *New Theatre*. From here the line continues through the Rhein-Strasse, passing the railway stations, through the Adolfs-Allée over the *Adolfshöhe*, from which a fine view of the Rhine, through Biebrich to the banks of the Rhine, to the landing-place of the steamers. This last is a favorite line of summer tourists, especially in the open cars. Cars run in summer, generally, every 15 minutes.

c. *Neroberg Railway.* A cable road, connecting with the Steam Railroad from the Nerothal up the Neroberg in three minutes. *First-class Restaurant*, unparalleled magnificent prospect, and delightful walks through the woods. The cars of the Neroberg Railway contain a section in which invalids can be accommodated in their chairs. These cars are put on according as needed.



WIESBADEN.

Hôtel Kaiserhof.

First-Class Hôtel furnished with all modern conveniences, healthy, quiet and genteel situation. Park-like grounds, 5 minutes from Railway-Station and Kurhaus grounds. Magnificent view of the city and mountains.

160 Guest Chambers and parlours.

Family apartments (Parlour, bedrooms, dressing and bath-room), Saloons for parties, music, reading, conversation, smoking and billiard rooms. Wintergarden, Spacious Dining Rooms opening on terrace, elevators, Electric lighting, Low-pressure - steam - heating. Lawn-Tennis and Croquet Grounds.

Special terms for Boarders.

W. A. AUTOR,
MANAGER OF HOTEL.

Augusta-Victoria-Bad.

Wiesbaden Hot-Baths

Private Spring and Drinking Hall.

Application of all the
physical modes of treatment.
Hydrotherapeutics,
Gymnastic Cure (Zander's System).
Massage. Electrotherapeutics.
ELECTRIC BATHS.
Inhalations, Medicinal Baths, Roman-Irish, Russian and Mud-Baths.
PNEUMATIC BELLS.
Two immense swimming baths.
The hôtel is connected with the Augusta Victoria Bad by a covered porch.

DR. R. FRIEDLAENDER
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

Prospectus gratis.

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GRAND HOTEL DU RHIN

WIESBADEN.

A most comfortable first-class Hotel, close to the Railway Station and Post Office, conveniently and healthily situated. Heated by Hot Water and fitted with the most recent improvements. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Winter Garden. Mineral Baths. Recommended and patronised by English Families. Excellent Cuisine. Private arrangements by the week or longer periods

Apply to the Manager.

Hotel Hohenzollern

Wiesbaden.

First class house built in 1893, with every comfort. Opposite the Curgarden, new Theater etc. Electric Light. Lift. Steam-heating. Mineral Baths with own spring in the Hotel. Pension, Restaurant, with French Cooking. Dinners and suppers apart. Arrangements for families.

Rooms from M. 3.— including lights, service and heating.

Geschwister Dreste, Proprietors.

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WIESBADEN.

Kurhaus zu den vier Jahreszeiten.

(FOUR SEASONS ROTEL AND BATHS.)

Finest position in the place,

opposite the Kursaal, Park and the new Royal Opera.

Highly recommended. **W. ZAIS,** *Propr.*

WIESBADEN.

NASSAUER HOF,

WITH LARGE BATHING HOUSE,

VILLA NASSAU & HOTEL ORANIEN.

WIESBADEN.

ALL THREE FIRST CLASS, FINELY SITUATED.

208 LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARDEN.

F. GOETZ, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROMENADE HOTEL

WIESBADEN 212

beautifully situated, facing the Kursaal, the New Opera House and over-looking the Kur-Garden.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

Lift and latest improvements. MODERATE CHARGES.

AUG. BUECHER.

HOTEL du PARC

30. Wilhelm-Strasse 30. **WIESBADEN.** 30. Wilhelm-Strasse 30.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. 213

Lift — Electric light throughout. — Purveyor to the court. — Large garden.

ADOLF NEUENDORFF, Proprietor.

ROSE HOTEL and BATHS, Wiesbaden.

First class Establishment, with Baths supplied from the principal spring, the "Kochbrunnen." Free and bracing air, best situation, with its own Garden opposite the Promenade. Close to the Kursaal and Royal Theatre. **Drawing, Reading and Billard rooms. Table d'hôte at 1 and 7 o'clock. Reasonable charges. Lift.**

H HEFFNER, Proprietor. 209

The Taunus Hotel

First class Hotel. WIESBADEN. **First class Hotel.**

(Near the Taunus and Rhine Railway Stations, Post and Telegraph.)

Highly recommended First Class Hotel, newly enlarged and renovated, and affording every comfort to English and American Families.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate charges. Pension the whole year.

BATHS, HYDRAULIC LIFT.

18 **J. SCHMITZ-VOLKMUTH.**

Victoria Hotel and Baths, Wiesbaden.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Beautifully situated near the Station. On the WILHELMS PROMENADE. Arrangements for a stay. Lift and every modern convenience at the Hotel Mineral Baths from Private Spring. 210

SCHWEISGUTH BROTHERS, Proprietors and Managers.

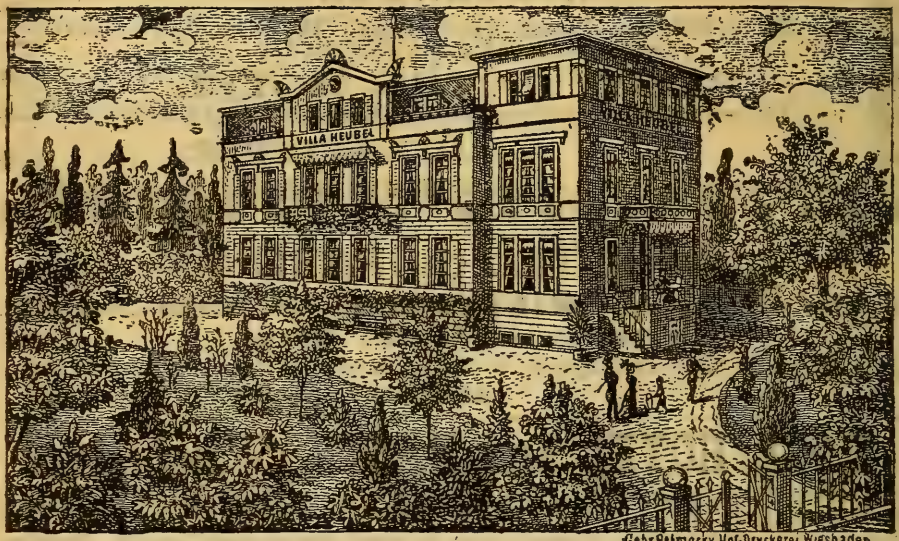
WIESBADEN. 16

PENSION MARGARETHA

opposite the Kurhaus and new Royal Theater.

An immense new edifice furnished with all the modern improvements such as Lighting, Hot-air heating, Baths, Dining-saloons Parlors and Smoking-rooms.

Wiesbaden.



Gebr. Petmecky, Hof-Druckerei, Wiesbaden.

Villa Heubel

Furnished rooms and board.

In the immediate vicinity of the Kurhaus, the Court-Theatre and the Kochbrunn, and near the woods. Elegantly furnished rooms, facing to the south.

Excellent table.

Price of board from five Marks upwards, a day. Many balconies and shady garden. **Baths** *in the house. Table d'hote and single meals from 1—6 p. m.*

English spoken.

Branch houses:
Vienna I., Kolowratring 6. London, 54 Aldemanbury.
New-York, 35 Beaver St.



Branch houses:
BERLIN W. 64, Unter den Linden 31.
WIESBADEN, Wilhelms-Str. 12.

The largest vineyards in the Rheingau, owned by private parties.
FINE BRANDS ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Purveyor to the North German Lloyd.

WILDBAD.

HOTELS: Bellevue; Klumpp; de Russie. 4000 inhabitants; in Würtemberg 64 miles from Stuttgart in the Enz valley, Black Forest famous for its mineral baths, beneficial in cases of paralysis and rheumatism.

WILDUNGEN.

Hotel de l'Europe. Mineral springs, good for diseases of the kidneys mild, aperient, and stimulating; among forests in a healthy spot.

WILHELMSBAD.

About 9 miles from Frankfort on the Main, is a favourite watering-place. *HOTELS: Ducal Palace Bath House; Kursaal.*

WILHELMSHAFEN.

Hotel Prinz Heinrich. Population 15,000. Important German naval station about 32 miles from Oldenburg. Harbor for large vessels.

WISMAR.

HOTELS: Pründt's Hotel; Stadt Hamburg. Population 17,200. An interesting Mecklenburg town with fine harbor, and fine churches. The *Fürstenhof* formerly a palace, is notable for its architecture. If time allows, excursion can be made to *Wendorf* by steamboat.

WITTENBERG

on the Elbe. *HOTELS: Goldene Weintraube; Kaiserhof.* Population 14,400. It was here that *Martin Luther* published his 95 theses in antagonism to the Church of Rome, and burned the Pope's Bull condemning him. He died in the year 1546 and his tomb is in the *Schlosskirche* which also contains the tombs of many other noted men connected with the Reformation. The ancient doors of the Church on which Luther pasted his theses were destroyed by fire when the Austrians bombarded the town in 1760, but were replaced in 1858 by bronze doors on which the subjects of his different theses are engraved. The Town Church has some paintings of Luther by Cranach. The old convent, now a Protestant Seminary, may be visited by the tourist. The Stadt-Kirche, in which Luther preached. The Rathhaus contains portraits of Luther by Cranach. In the Market-Place statue of Luther by Schadow.

WOLFENBÜTTEL.

HOTELS: Kronprinz; Löwe. An ancient town with a population of about 14,700, on the Oker, noted for its *Library* with 300,000 volumes. Luther's Bible is exhibited here; also his portrait, drinking-glass, &c. Lessing's statue by Döll, in the vestibule. The principal buildings are: The Barracks; the Schloss, and the Marienkirche.

WÜRZBURG

on the Main. *HOTELS: Hotel Kronprinz; Hotel Russischer Hof; Schwan.* Population 60,800. An old stone bridge connects the town with the Mainviertel suburb. In the Dom-Strasse is the Cathedral (Dom) founded in the 8th century. The Schloss, dating from the 18th century is built in the rococo style, and contains a theatre and chapel. Near the Dom is the Landgericht and adjacent is the Neuminster Church, dating from the 11th century. The Marienkapelle in the Gothic style dates from 1441 and was rebuilt in the year 1856, most beautiful church in the town. Near the Markt-Platz is the old Rathhaus dating from 1456. The Vierröhren-Brunnen is a beautiful fountain erected 1733. A visit should be paid to the Bürgerspital, with its famous Boxbeutel-Wine. The University established in 1582 is attended by about 1600 students.

ZITTAU.

HOTELS: Engel; Goldene Sonne; Sächsischer Hof. The manufacturing town of Zittau has a population of 25,400, and is one of the chief cotton-spinning districts of Saxony, on the bank of the Mandau. The Rathhaus

is an imposing structure erected in 1840-45. Near the Marketplace is St. John's Church which was rebuilt in 1834-37. The St. Peter-Paul Church which has been restored is now used for the Museum of Antiquities. The Gymnasium and the commercial school are in the Johanneum. The Post-Office is opposite. Marschner monument in the Park.

ZWICKAU.

HOTELS: Grüne Tanne; Kästner; Roitsch. On the Mulde. The Marienkirche in the late-Gothic style was commenced in 1453, has a choir dating from 1536. The Catharinenkirche dates from the 14th century. The Osterstein Chateau, now a penitentiary, was erected in 1590. The following buildings are situated in the Market-Place: The Rathhaus dating from 1581; the late-Gothic *Kaufhaus* now a Theatre, dating from 1524; the Zwickau Bank and Robert Schumann's house. Before the Gymnasium is the War Monument; the Post-Office; the Law Courts and opposite the Realschule.

THE RHINE,

from EMMERICH to KEHL.

Routes to the *Rhine.* — The banks of the Rhine, below Cologne, towards the various mouths, are for the most part flat and devoid of interest; therefore most tourists begin their journey, at Cologne via Dover and Ostend, or Dover and Calais, the fastest routes from London, by the London Chatham, and Dover railway, and the South-Eastern railway. Via Queensborough and Flushing is also a good route. Via Harwich and Hook van Holland is a fourth fast route, by Great Eastern railway. Other routes are: Grimsby to Rotterdam by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway. Hull to Rotterdam, the steamers of W. and C.L. Ringrose: and W. H. Hutchinson and Son, and G. Lawson and Son. London to Rotterdam, by the steamers of the Netherlands Company. Hull to Flushing Zeeland Steamship Co. Leith to Hamburg, by steamers of J. Curry & Co. Leith to Rotterdam, by steamers of G. Gibson & Co.

The Steamers, on the Rhine.—The average time of the voyage is the following;—

	Miles,	Down,	Up.
Rotterdam & Emmerich	87	8hrs.	12 hrs.
Emmerich & Düsseldorf	66	7 „	10 „
Düsseldorf & Cologne	34	3 „	5 „
Cologne & Mayence	116	9 „	13½ „
Mayence & Mannheim	51	3½ „	5½ „

Express 8 and 12 hrs.

Passengers can have refreshments on board per tariff; table d'hote dinner 2½ mks. There are 38 small Towns and 21 Landing-Places, in addition to the stations mentioned above, at which the Tourist may land, and continue his journey, by any of the same Company's steamers, up, or down the river. Fee 10 Pfg., when landing or embarking also a small charge for each article placed in charge of the boatman. Tickets must be taken, *before going on board.* Luggage tickets can be obtained, for a small fee, of the Rhine Steamer Company, which, in case luggage is lost, entitle the holder, to 90, 30, or 15 marks compensation.

The Rhine, which is now for the most part a German river, has its sources near those of the Rhone, and Ticino, in an elevated region of the Grisons, bordering on Mount St. Gothard, in the Rheinthal. 7,700 ft. above the sea and 800 miles from its mouth. It leaps the Falls of Schaffhausen, after passing Lake Constance thence it flows to Strassburg, Mannheim here the Neckar comes in, to Mayence, the Main enters at Bingen the gorge of the Rheingau and here it is most beautiful. Now it passes Cologne, Wesel and Emmerich, to the Netherlands and almost loses its identity, in creeping by several mouths into the North Sea. One mouth called old Rhine, passes by Utrecht and Leyden but it is there no wider, than a canal, the Waal mouth goes to Rotterdam and Brielle; the Yssel to the Zuider Zee. At Geisenheim, the river attains its greatest breadth. 2,000 ft. The best kinds of Hock are: Rüdesheimer, Steinberger, Rauenthaler, Johannisberger, Liebfrauenmilch, and Nier-

steiner. Moselle: Brauneberger, Pisporter. Assmannshauser is the only good red wine.

CLEVES.

HOTELS: Robbers; Stirum. With about 10,000 inhabitants, is the capital of an old Duchy, now a popular health resort 3 miles from the Rhine.

There are good baths at the Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad; Stahlquelle and Kurhaus. The waters are considered especially beneficial for nervous diseases. Visitor must pay a tax of 5 M. after a week's stay. The ancient Palace known as the Schwannenburg, now Government office, was the birthplace of Anne of Cleves the wife of Henry VIII, The principal buildings are: The Cathedral, containing the Ducal tombs, the Rathaus &c. There are also statues of Elector Sigismund and Johanna Sebus. At the Moyland Schloss, where Frederick the Great lived, there are some good pictures. Extensive view from Cleverberg and Prinzenhof, the latter erected 1443, by Maurice of Nassau.

EMMERICH.

Hotel Royal; Hof von Holland. Population 9790, is the first Prussian town on the Rhine. Situated at the upper end is the Aldegundis-Kirche; and at the lower end the Münsterkirche of the 12th century.

WESEL.

HOTELS: Dornbusch and *Giesen.* At the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe, a fortified town with a population of 20,700. The imposing Rathhaus, which has been recently restored, was built in 1396. The Church of St. Willibrod is a Gothic structure, dating from the 12th century.

The Gymnasium and the Military Hospital are also fine buildings. A monument to the memory of the 11 Prussian officiers of Schill's corps taken prisoners by the French and shot, in 1809 is in the Exercier Platz. The town is connected with the island of Büderich and Fort Blücher, by a pontoon bridge.

RUHRORT.

HOTELS: Rheinischer Hof; Clevescher Hof. At the confluence of the Ruhr with the Rhine; the harbor is 4 m. long, and there are ship-yards, the town has a large trade in coal from the extensive beds of the Roer.

DUISBURG.

Hotel Europäischer Hof. In Rhenish Prussia, near Cologne; an old Westphalian town of about 59,300 inhabitants. It was founded by Charlemagne, and is now a seat of manufactures. St. Saviour a fine Gothic Church, of the 15th century, contains an epitaph to the inventor of Mercator's chart. Many coal-mines, in the Ruhr valley.

Past Mühlheim on the Ruhr, to

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ESSEN.

HOTELS: Essener Hof; Berliner Hof. Population 78,723. The place dates from the 9th century and is at the centre of the Westphalia coal-mines; Krupps Steel-works for guns &c. The very old Minster contains some ancient work, cloisters and altars; there are some new Churches, and the Hospital is also worth seeing. Agent of the North German Lloyd: Th. Niedenhoff, Kettwigerstr. 10.

BOCHUM.

Hotel Kaiser-Hof. Population 47,618. Large Steel-works,

WITTEN.

near Bochum.
Has a Population of about 26,000.

DORTMUND.

Hotel Bellevue; Römischer Kaiser. A Westphalian old mining and Hansa town; two Churches of the 13th century, the Marienkirche and St. Reinhold. The Vehmgericht was held here at the Königshof, some linden trees mark the place.

KAISERSWERTH.

Hotel Rheinischer Hof. 2388 inhabitants. Old Church, and the Imperial Castle; also the Institution of Pastor Fliedner, for Protestant Deaconesses.

CREFELD.

HOTELS: Wilder Mann; Crefelder Hof.

A prosperous town of 105,000 inhabitants, with extensive manufactures of silk and velvet. The Textile Academy contains the Textile Museum. The Rathhaus has some good frescoes by Jannsen. The Memorial of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, is by Walger. Here are also the statues of Wilhelm, the author of "Wacht am Rhein" and of the philanthropist Cornelius de Greiff. The Museums-Verein has a good art gallery. At Crefeld is the junction of the lines to Aachen and Ruhrort. Agent of the North German Lloyd: Birwé & Turck.

DÜSSELDORF.

HOTELS: Breidenbacher Hof; Heck; Thüngen; Römischer Kaiser; Kölnischer Hof; European Hotel; Hotel Central; Hotel Royal.

Düsseldorf with a population of 144,600, is situated on the right bank of the Rhine at the influx of the Düsselbach. In 1806—13 Düsseldorf belonged to France, but in 1815 it became Prussian.

The Academy of Art was established by Elector Charles Theodore in 1767. The following are the chief objects of interest: The restored tower of the ancient electoral Palace. The Provincial Library. The Art Industrial School, on the Rhine, to the west of the Burgplatz; built in the style of the Renaissance. The equestrian statue of the Elector John William is in the Market-Place, in front of the Rathhaus. To the south, is the Markthallen-Passage, an arcade with a Renaissance façade. Heinrich Heine was born in the Bolker-Strasse, in the vicinity, in 1799. The former Church of the Franciscans now known as the Maximilians-Pfarrkirche has some frescoes by Settegast. The St. Mary Column in the adjoining Platz, St. Lambert's Church, in the Gothic style, dates from the end of the 14th century. It contains the monuments of William IV and John William III the last two Dukes of Cleve and Berg. In the Ratinger-Strasse is an inscription denoting the house in which Carl Immermann the author died.

St. Andrews Church, formerly the Jesuit and Court Church, finished in 1629. The Art Academy is on the north side of the old town; a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, by Riffart. The Aula contains over a hundred works of the Gallery of Old Masters, the chief part of which was removed, in 1805, to Munich.

The Kunsthalle near the north end of the Allée-Strasse, opposite the entrance to the Hofgarten. It is a Renaissance edifice, built in 1881 by Giese. It contains the Städtische Gemäldesammlung, or municipal gallery of pictures and the permanent Art Exhibition. The Theatre is on the other side of the Allée-Strasse. The Cornelius Statue in the open space to the south-east, at the north end of the Königs-Allée. The Monumental Fountain opposite the statue of Cornelius. The bronze büst of Schadow adorns the Schadow-Platz. St. John's Protestant Church, in the Romanesque style, in the Königs-Platz. The Justizgebäude is situated to the south-west of the Platz. Adjacent, is the brick building containing the Civic Archives. On the Ananasberg is the Hofgarten, a beautiful park extending to the Rhine on the west, and to the Jägerhof on the east. The Jägerhof, once a hunting lodge, is now occupied by thePrince of Hohenzollern. In the Duisberger-Strasse are the stables. The famous Pempelfort Garden, close to the Hofgarten, at one time the residence of the philosopher Jacobi and visited by Goethe, Wieland and other famous men, now belongs to the *Malkasten Artists' Club*. The Provinzial-Ständehaus, or House of the Rhenish Estates, is situated in the Neue Anlagen (new promenades). The Flora Garden is in the Bilker-Allée. St. Martin's Romanesque Church. The Cemetery. The *Zoological Gardens* to which runs a line of horse-cars.

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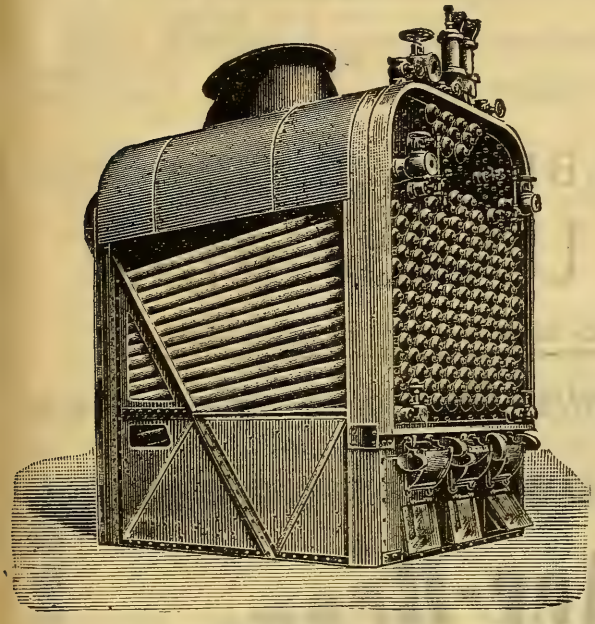
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DÜSSELDORF.

Well known first rate Hotel with every comfort, situated in the finest part of the town, close to the picture galleries and promenades. 278

NEUSS.

Hotel Rheinischer Hof. Pop. 22,600. Here Drusus built a bridge over the Rhine. Old Gothic Church, built in 1209, Abbey Church of St. Eberach of the 13th century, and a Rathhaus, with Museum. In the 14th century a grain market was close to the Rhine, which is now about 1½ m. from it by canal.

ELBERFELD.

HOTELS: Hotel zum Weidenhoff; Vogeler. Pop, 126,00.

The neighbouring town of BARMEN has 120,000 inhabitants.

Elberfeld, on the Wupper, in the Wupperthal, is a flourishing and populous cotton centre. The Wupper, which has been adapted for bleaching, led to the establishment of linen mills here. Many thousands are employed in the silk manufactory, to produce thread, threadlace, fringes, bedtickings and Turkish red dyed and printed goods. The town has several Reformed and Lutheran Churches, a Rathhaus, Law-Courts, a Museum and a Mission House. Pretty view from the Belvedere. English Church Service, at the Gemeinde-Haus of the Lutheran Church. Agent of the North German Lloyd: Aug. Siebel, Louisenstr. 126.

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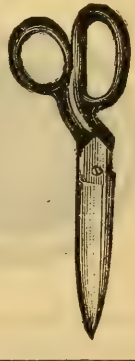
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MÜLHEIM
on the RHINE.

An important industrial and manufacturing town, on the Rhine, nearly opposite Cologne, with some 30,000 inhabitants. *Hotel Bergischer Hof.* The town contains courts of justice, a chamber of commerce and a well-reputed Weavers School. It contains many factories for the manufacture of silk, velvet, linen, iron telegraph wire, machines, carriages, chemicals and cigars, besides important grist mills. It is also a lively port of navigation. The country around is very densely populated.

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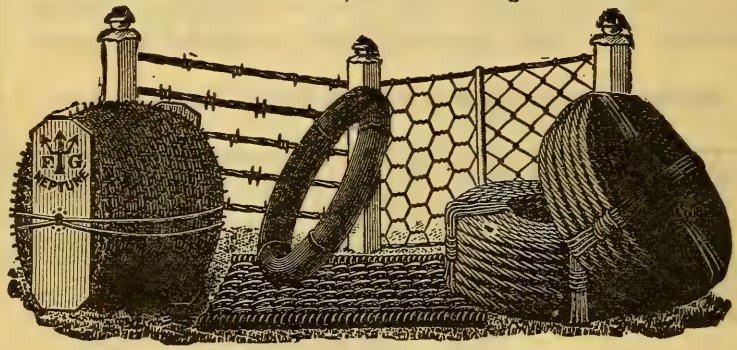
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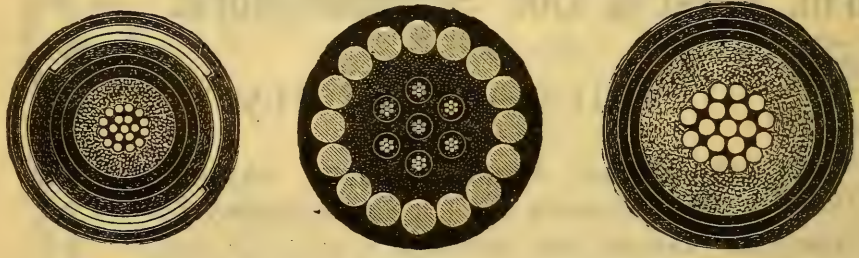
Telegraph and Telephone Wire, Fencing Wire, Card Wire, Music Wire, Wire Strands, Barb Wire, Patent „Ditrigon" Barb Wire and Strands, Wire Netting.

Patent „Triumph" Steel Wire Chains.



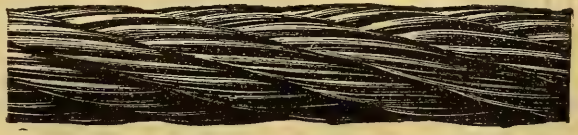
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n. Kalk
n. Bielen
Friedhof Melaten
Aachener Thor
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Lützowstr.
Moltkestraße
Brüsseler Platz
Brüsseler Str.
Eigelsteinwall
Habsb. G. R.
Rudolfs-Pl.
Hohenzoll
Palmen-Thor
Eisen-Thor
Güterbahnhof
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Hohenstaufenring
Turnhalle
Ob. Realschule
Zülpicher Platz
Herz Jesu K.
Zülpicher Thor
Augusta Hospital
Stollwerkhafen
Königs-Platz
Luxemburger Thor
Luxemburgerstr.
Dasselstraße
Eigelsteinstr.
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COLOGNE TO MAYENCE.

COLOGNE.

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Agent of North German Lloyd: W. LIPPMANN, Domkloster 1.

The principal buildings and objects of interest.

The Cathedral (Dom) a splendid edifice in the Gothic style. The Corner stone was laid in 1248. The consecration took place in 1322. The choir is 161 feet in height and has five aisles. The interior is borne by 56 pillars and is 130 yards long.

The south and remaining tower was completed in 1880, so that after building over 600 years this great cathedral, which has been called the St. Peter's of the north, at last reached completion, which was imposingly celebrated in October 1880, by the august presence of the great protestant emperor of modern times, the venerated William I. Over four million and a half dollars were expended in the erection of this grand structure, the grandest north of the Alps. Notice the double flying buttresses, the finest specimens of this style of architecture. The gargoyles are very curious. In the *Choir* are statues of the Saviour, the Virgin Mary and the twelve apostles, heroic size, dating from the 14th century. The intermixture of new and old throughout the edifice is something remarkable but exceedingly interesting. The windows in the south aisle of the nave were presented by King Louis I. of Bavaria, those over the south portal were made in Berlin, and were a present from the Emperor William I. The five stained glass windows in the north aisle, are considered to be the finest specimens of this art to be found anywhere, *The Choir,* consecrated in 1322, has seven chapels, worth careful inspection. The Chapel of St. John contains the remains of Archbishop von Hochstaden, the founder of the cathedral. The Chapel of St. Michael contains the famous so-called *"Dombild"*, a painting in three parts, depicting the Adoration of the three Wise Men. The great work of art is prized very highly by connoisseurs, and justly so. Behind the High Altar, is a chapel containing the remains of the Magi. The precious stones are said to be worth over a million dollars. The chapel is open to the public on Sundays and high church festivals, on other days a Mark and a half a person is charged. A slab in the pavement marks the spot where the heart of Marie de Medicis lies buried. Many visits to this great cathedral will be found necessary to be able to grasp the vastness and magnitude of the structure.

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After the cathedral, the *Church* of *St. Ursula,* or, as it is often called, the Church of the 11,000 Virgins, will be found most interesting, containing the tomb of St. Ursula. The walls of the church and the Golden Chamber, are covered with the bones of the Virgins who are said to have been massacred by the Huns on returning from a pilgrimage to Rome. The Treasury, shown extra, contains the skull of the saint and some relics including a part of the earthen vessel from the wedding at Cana. For such as are interested in seeing such ghastly relics; the *Church* of *St. Gereon* with the bones of the 6000 soldiers of the Theban legion massacred by order of the Emperor Diocletian, will be found interesting. Duns Scotus was buried in the Church of the Minorites and the famous scholar, Albertus Magnus, in the Andreas Kirche. St. Peter's contains the great picture of the Crucifixion of St. Peter by Rubens, and the font in which the immortal painter was baptized. Persons fond of visiting churches, will come across many more in this interesting city, and generally, the sexton is able to give a good description. No one should miss taking a look at the *Rathhaus* or City Hall, especially the *Löwenhof* connected with a tradition and the fine *Hansa Saloon.* Not far from the Rathhaus is a curious, medieval, fortress-like structure called the *Gürzenich,* perhaps the finest building in the city. It was erected the middle of the 15th century as a banqueting hall, where the city fathers could entertain in a regal style. During the centuries it was put to many ignoble uses, but in our time has been completely restored, and again fulfils its original purpose. The Emperor Frederick III. was the first crowned head to be entertained here. and since then it has seen many historical pageants. Notice the two fine chimney-pieces in the great hall. The stained glass windows are modern. The wall paintings in the Ante-Chamber are worth careful study. Several of the German Diets have met in this historical edifice. A visit to the *Zoological* and *Botanical Gardens* can not be too strongly recommended; the latter especially, the property of a private company, contains a valuable collection of plants. There is also an Aquarium connected with the establishment. Do not miss the beautiful view of the Sieben Gebirge from the veranda. Persons interested in rapid transit, should visit the suburb of Deutz, and take a look at the suspended railway the invention of Herrn Langen, which seems to be a very rapid mode of transit and is soon to be introduced into New York. The celebrated Cologne Water of Johann Maria Farina, established since 1709, and so intimately associated with the city, is to be found at the headquarters, opposite the Julichs Platz.

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Over the entrances of the iron bridge over the Rhine on the right and left banks respectively, are the Equestrian statues in bronze of

Wilhelm I. and Friedrich Wilhelm IV. Wallraf-Richartz Museum. Cloisters. Church of the Minorites in the Gothic style (1220). Court of Justice (Oberlandesgericht). Arsenal. Government Buildings (1830) Römerthurm. Synagogue (1859). Theatre (1872). Arcade. Rathhaus. Library in the Portalsgasse, in the Renaissance-style. In the Laurenz-Platz, Moltke's statue in bronze, by Schaper. Fountain in the Altenmarkt (1885) with figures of General von Werth and a peasant and maiden. St. Martin's Church (1172), restored 1437 and 1499.

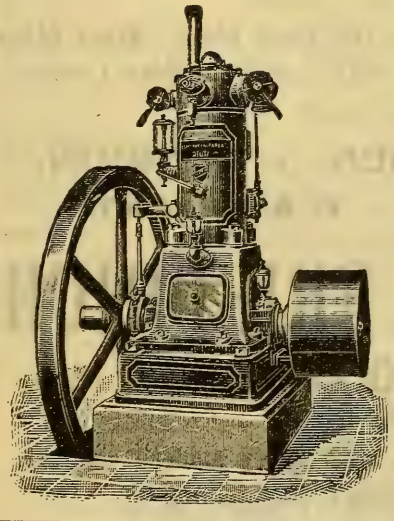
The Gürzenich (1441-52). The Equestrian statue of Friedrich Wilhelm III. (1878). Church of St. Maria im Capitol. Trinity Church of 1860 (Protestant). St. George's Church.

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Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium. St. Severin Church consecrated 1237. The Oppenheim Children's Hospital. Prince Bismarck's Statue by Schaper (1879), St. Peter's Church, dating from the 16th Century, restored in 1892. St. Cecilia's Church. The Hospital (1846). The Apostles Church. Mauritiuskriche (1861-65) in the Gothic style, has a tower 230 feet in height. St. Pantaleon's Church. The Archiepiscopal Palace, in front of which is a Column of the Virgin (1858).

St. Ursula Church. S. Andreas Church. The Jesuits Church and St. Cunibert Church.

The tourist will be impressed by the Ringstrasse in the new town, a beautiful street, at one end of which is the Bayenthurm.

The Ulre Monument, the Ulrepforte, the Volksgarten, lake, park and restaurant,—School of Technology, and the Zoological and Botanical Gardens.

English Church service is held on Sundays at 11 A. M. and at 4. P. M. in the Chapel of the Hotel du Nord. Near the Jülichs-Platz, is Johann Maria Farina's famous establishment for Eau de Cologne.

HOTEL DISCH

108

COLOGNE.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated, close to the Cathedral, near the Central Railway Station, and the Quay of the Rhine Steamers.

200 lofty, airy Rooms and Saloons; 300 Beds.

Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Caloriferes in winter. Excellent kitchen.

Large stock of Choice Wines, at wholesale.

Cologne. HOTEL ERNST.

OLD renowned, situated on the Dom Platz. **First Class Family Hotel,** furnished with every modern Comfort. The nearest to the Station.

PENSION. * GARDEN. * PENSION.

109 **F. A. KRACHT.**

HOTEL KAISER FRIEDRICH

SALIERRING, COLOGNE,

near the South Station.

First-class Hotel Restaurant established with every modern comfort.

Lift. Electric Light. Calorifere. Pension by protracted stay.

RICHARD UELLNER, Proprietor,

for many years head-waiter at Domhotel Cologne.

---

* COLOGNE. *

HOTEL DE MAYENCE.

EXCELLENT HOTEL, near the Railway Station and Cathedral, opposite the Theatre and General Post Office. Centrally situated for all sights. Comfort and economy combined. Bed-rooms from 2s. and upwards. Pension including Table d'Hôte Dinner from **7s. 6d.** per day and upwards. Omnibus meets Trains and Steamers.

113 **J. H. PETERS, Proprietor.**

HOTEL DU NORD

Cologne.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE containing 300 Rooms and Saloons.
Opposite the Cathedral, the Rhine and Central Station.
Large garden with terrace. Tariff in each room.

Post and Telegraph-Office.

Railway-Office
where tickets are issued and luggage can be registered to any destination of the world.

Electric Light. Lift, English Chapel.

Wine at Wholesale.

71

HEUMARKT. COLOGNE. OPPOSITE THE KÖNIGS-DENKMAL.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA

Finely situated in the centre of the town, two minutes from the steamboat landing, five minutes from the Cathedral and railway station. 100 rooms and parlors, Good cooking and wines. Table d'hote from 1—6 o'clock. Dinners and suppers, according to bill of fare, at any time. Foreign papers. Telephone, electric light, elevator, steam heating. Moderate prices. Baths in the hotel. Carriages. Hotel of the Deutschen Officiers- and Beamten-Verein.

Omnibus always at the station. **D. MEINTZINGER.**

A. Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein.

COLOGNE and BERLIN W. (Taubenstrasse 23 a).

Established 1848.

Capital stock 60,000,000 Marks.

Bonds bought and sold.

Bank accounts opened. Checks issued.

Deposits received and kept in private receptacles, with name of owner, in our fire and burglar proof vaults.

312

FRITZ VOSS

late VOSS & MAACK. * Engineering Work

COLOGNE-EHRENFELD (Germany)

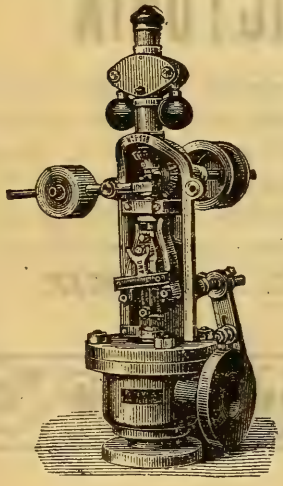
Speciality of many years standing

Improved Expansing regulating gear for Steam Engines.

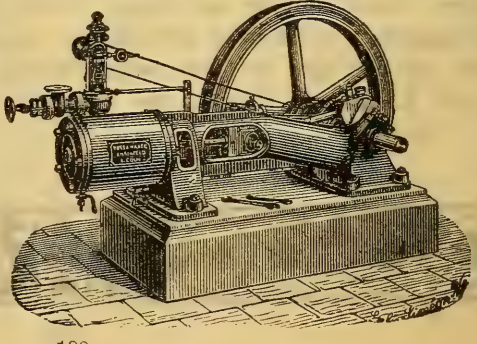
Patented in Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungaria.

Advantages: Can be easily fitted to existing engines. Effects economy in steam and uniform speed of Engine under varying load. Works noiselessly.

More than 5500 in use.



Steam Engines



for Export.

COLOGNE.

JOHN MARIA FARINA,

OPPOSITE THE JÜLICHS-PLACE,

The Most Ancient Distiller of

EAU DE COLOGNE SINCE 1709.

Purveyor to their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

PRIZE MEDALS IN LONDON, 1851 and 1862; HONORABLE MENTION IN PARIS, 1855; PRIZE MEDAL IN PARIS, 1867; and VIENNA, 1873.

CAUTION.—With regard to the great number of manufactures of a so-called Eau de Cologne carried on by people who have succeeded in getting a firm of FARINA in order to be able to sell their article, it is of particular necessity to caution persons who are desirous of purchasing my genuine Eau de Cologne to direct letters to my exact address: JOHANN MARIA FARINA, gegenüber dem JULICHS-PLATZ (which means opposite the Julichs-Place). COLOGNE (without addition of any number).

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufactory and shop are in the same house, situated OPPOSITE the Julichs-Place, and nowhere else. It happens frequently that the said persons conduct uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly half of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

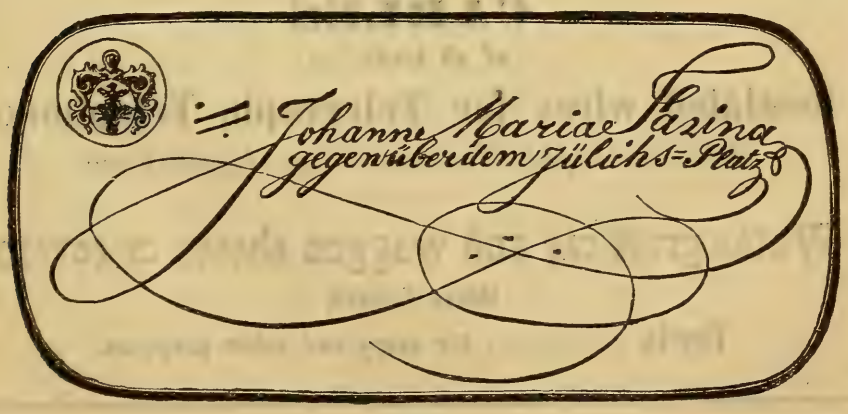
Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne—where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine, and that I had furnished it for the purpose of selling it for my account. The Eau de Cologne shops opposite the Cathedral have no connection with me.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally in my own house, OPPOSITE THE JULICHS-PLACE. At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark.

COLOGNE, *January, 1896.*

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JULICHS-PLATZ.

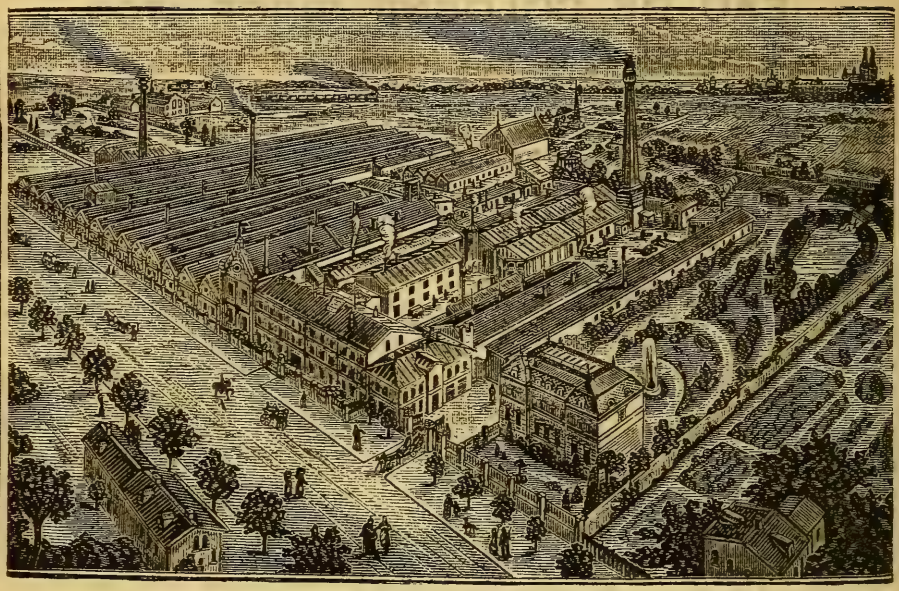
99



Franz Clouth

RHENISH RUBBER MANUFACTORY

Cologne-Nippes.



Manufacturer of:

India-Rubber and Guttapercha articles

for mechanical and other purposes.

CABLES

of all kinds and

insulated wires for Telegraph, Telephone,

Electric Light, Transmission of power etc.

Water proof car and waggon sheets or covers,

Horse Covers,

Tents of all kinds **for army and other purposes.**

Dr. Thomalla's Health Underwear.



Gold Medals: Lübeck & Munich 1895.

All rights protected.

Perspiration absorbed from the outside and not from the inside. The body always remains dry.

C. Mühlinghaus, Pet. Joh. Sohn, Lennep.

Solely authorised manufacturers. 274

BONN.

HOTELS: Goldner Stern; Royal Hotel; Hotel Kley; Hotel du Nord, &c.

English Church service is held in the University Church, on Sundays at 11 a.m. and on Wednesdays at 4. 30 p.m.

The town of Bonn, on the west bank of the Rhine, has a population of 40,000. The celebrated University was established in 1818. The bronze statue of Beethoven stands in the Münster Platz. The house where the famous composer was born is at the rear of No. 20, Bonngasse. It is now a Museum.

The Münster, founded by Constantine, is a fine specimen of the Romanesque style of architecture. The west portion of the crypt dates from the 11th century. The choir dates from the 12th century. The nave, transept and principal tower are of the 13th century. The interior contains a bronze statue of St. Helena. The sarcophagus of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg is near the principal portal. The Münsterschule was erected in the Romanesque style in 1885-86, by Lemcke. The Market Place is adorned by a Fountain Column, built in 1777, in memory of the last but one of the Electors of Cologne. The imposing Rathhaus, with a high flight of steps was finished in 1782. The Minoritckirche, in the Gothic style, contains some fine paintings, by artists of Düsseldorf.

On the south side of the town are the University Buildings, formerly the electoral Palace, built in 1717-1730, and in part rebuilt after the fire of 1777. They contain the Lecture Rooms, Library, with over 200,000 volumes; Museum; Physical Institute; Opthalmic Institute; and the Palaeontological Museum. The Villa Obernier contains a good collection of modern pictures, and some sculptures. The house where the poet Arndt lived, No. 75, Fährgasse.

The Academic Museum of Art, in the Hofgarten, was founded by Welcker the antiquarian. It contains a very fine collection of casts and some Original Antiquities. The Protestant Church, in the Gothic style, stands on the west side of the garden. There is some fine stained glass in the Herz-Jesu-Kirche. The Alte Zoll is an ancient bastion on the bank of the Rhine. It commands a magnificent view of the river. In the middle stands the Ernst Moritz Arndt Monument.

The chief promenade of the town is the Poppelsdorfer Allee, a splendid

avenue of horse chestnuts. The Poppelsdorfer Schloss, once the residence of the Electors, was built in 1715-46. It contains the Natural History Collections. Adjoining the Palace, are the Botanical Gardens, with a fine Palm House. The Chemical Laboratory is north of the Poppelsdorfer Schloss, built in 1868. The Anatomy Building built in 1872, from Neumann's designs, stands at the back. Near by are the Physiological Institute, and the Agricultural Academy. Most interesting is the large Manufacture of Granite and common Earthenware from Franz. Ant. Mehlem in Bonn-Poppelsdorf.

About a quarter of a mile from the Sternthor, is the Old Cemetery, with a Monument commemorating the victories of 1870-71. The new Stiftskirche, St. John's Hospital, and the University Clinical Institute are to the north of the town near the Köln-Thor. There is also the Pathological Institute. The Lunatic Asylum. The Barracks and the new Cemetery are beyond the Köln-Thor.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.

LIFT. * ON THE BANKS OF The RHINE. * LIFT.

European Reputation. 200 Rooms and Saloons.

SITUATION without equal, facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains, the Park. Landing Pier, and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens. Reading. Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Ladies Saloon. American, French, English Newspapers. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Special Omnibuses belonging to the Establishment to and from all Trains and Steamers. Moderate charges Advantageous arrangements for a prolonged sojourn Board. Highly recommended. Table d'Hôte at $1^1/_2$ and 6 o'clock.

116 **Otto Bieringer-Vogeler.**

Bonn on the Rhine. 114

HOTEL KLEY.

First-class house, beautifully situated next to the „**Alten Zolle**". — Special prices for boarders. — Large garden with restaurant, splendid view of the Rhine. — Fair prices. — Omnibus always at the station and steamboat-landing. **Jac. Kley,** proprietor.

Bonn.

HOTEL DU NORD.

Beautiful grounds and Terrace. Finely situated in the Poppelsdorfer Allee, near the Railway-station. — Moderate Prices. Special rates for boarders.

128 **W. Koller,** Proprietor.

Bonn on the Rhine.

Hotel zum goldenen Stern.

Established 1762. Rebuilt 1895.

On the Market-Place, in the centre of the city in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station and Steamer Landing.

First Class Hotel.

Bath-rooms directly connected with the rooms.

Absolutely safe hydraulic Elevator ‚Otis' System. Moderate prices including Light and Attendance

Parlors, Reading and Smoking-Rooms.

115 **C. Schombardt,** Proprietor.

Export.

FRANZ ANT. MEHLEM

Bonn on the Rhine.

proprietor Franz Guilleaume.

Manufacturer of

Granite and common Earthenware

(plain and highly decorated).

FM 1755 BONN

SPECIALITY:
hand-painted toilet ware, Stands, Flower pots, Clocks, Lamps, Vases and other Fancy Articles.

TRADE MARK. FRANZ ANT. MEHLEM 9 FM 5 BONN A/RHEIN

DELFT AND SANITARY GOODS.

Offices and Show Rooms

BONN and **BERLIN SW.,** Ritterstrasse 76

LEIPZIG FAIRS, Altes Gewandhaus. 130

GODESBERG.

Hotel Blinzler. Population 3000. A fashionable summer resort. With beautiful villas and gardens. The Protestant Church (1857). The Roman Catholic Church (1862) designed by Statz;—Godesberg Castle has a tower 98 feet in height, from which a magnificent view. The Castle, which is in ruins, is the property of the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia.

HOTEL BLINZLER

GODESBERG on the Rhine,

formerly **ELECTORAL PALACE**, an old and well-known, international FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Godesberg, called the Paradise of the Rhine, the most genteel site for Villas on the Rhine is surrounded by magnificent grounds, on the railway line Cologne-Mainz-Godesberg, can be reached from Cologne in 50 minutes. All trains coming from Bremen make connection with Godesberg.

131 The Management **PAUL JOHANNY.**

MEHLEM.

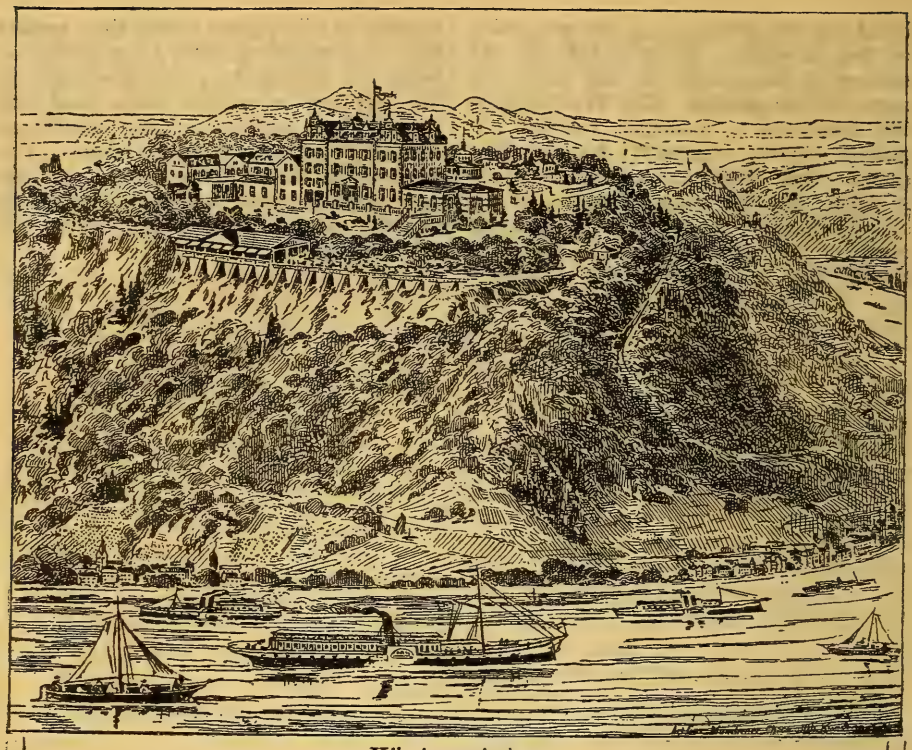
HOTELS: Stern, Krone, Post. Pop. of about 1100. A village with a modern romanesque Church, and numerous country-houses; connected with Königswinter, by a ferry, and Railway-Station. The seven mountains and Abbey of Heisterbach.

KÖNIGSWINTER.

Hotels at the steamboat-landing. A village of 3300 inhabitants, from where tourists usually start on a trip to the Seven Mountains. A railroad runs to the top of the Drachenfels from whence can be seen the extinct volcano Roderberg with its crater 100 feet deep and 1000 feet in circumference.

The *Petersberg.* 334 feet above the level of the sea, in the Siebengebirge, the so-called Seven Mountains, is one of the most commanding points of view, not even excepting the renowned Drachenfels, in the romantic Rhine district, a region, by no means poor in picturesque points. The term Seven Mountains, is somewhat of a misnomer, seeing there are more than this number of peaks. On the steep declivities of the Petersberg, the vine luxuriantly grows, and the ripening grapes add to the beauty and picturesqueness of this spot of earth, which is further enriched by the verdant foliage of beech trees. In the midst of all these natural beauties, the Petersberg raises its massive head towering above all its sisters. The summit presents a surface equal to about twenty English acres. No other eminence on the banks of the Rhine, so rich in legendary lore, presents such favorable opportunities for delightful walks, amidst bracing and exhilarating mountain and forest air, as the Petersberg. Its commanding position affords the most charming views in all directions. Towards the north the eye stretches far away to the plains of the lower Rhine, and far away in the background, the imposing towers of the Cologne Cathedral, The view of the interior of the Siebengebirge is unique in its way, and the old Abbey of Heisterbaeh, imbedded iu leafy green, with its Romanic church, presents a most imposing appearance. The Petersberg itself is crowned by a well preserved Chapel, erected in 1762. View of the pretty little town of Königswinter, from which, besides a shady foot and carriage way, a railway, starting from the surface railway station, carries tourists to the broad plateau of the mountain. According to the latest time-table, 15 to 20 trains run daily, the ascent and descent taking ten minutes. There is also no lack of other means of transportation. Post-office, telegraph and telephone are to be found in the Hotel, a building constructed in the form of a feudal castle and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The Hotel is first-class in every respect, and is furnished with all the modern comforts and conveniences. Its excellent cooking, catering to the most dainty palate, is not less widely known than the delicious fruit of the vine, with which it treats the traveller, at exceedingly moderate charges. The

band on the veranda on the we stside of the mountain, contributes by the strains of the guitar to the entertainment of the guests. On Wednesdays the band of a Cologne cavalry regiment gives concerts here. The guests feel themselves entranced as it were, by the magical effect of the surroundings, and the stimulating effect of the delicious wines, contribute to lull the sojonrners in a delightful feeling of bliss, from which they awake the next morning, after slumbering on beds of down, to enjoy the sight of the fleeting mountain mists and the resplendent glories of the landscape unrolled before their vision. For persons with an imaginative or impressionable turn of mind, we can heartily recommend a stay upon the Petersberg.



Königswinter.

HOTEL ON THE PETERSBERG.

334 metres above the sea.

One of the finest Mountains of the Siebengebirge.

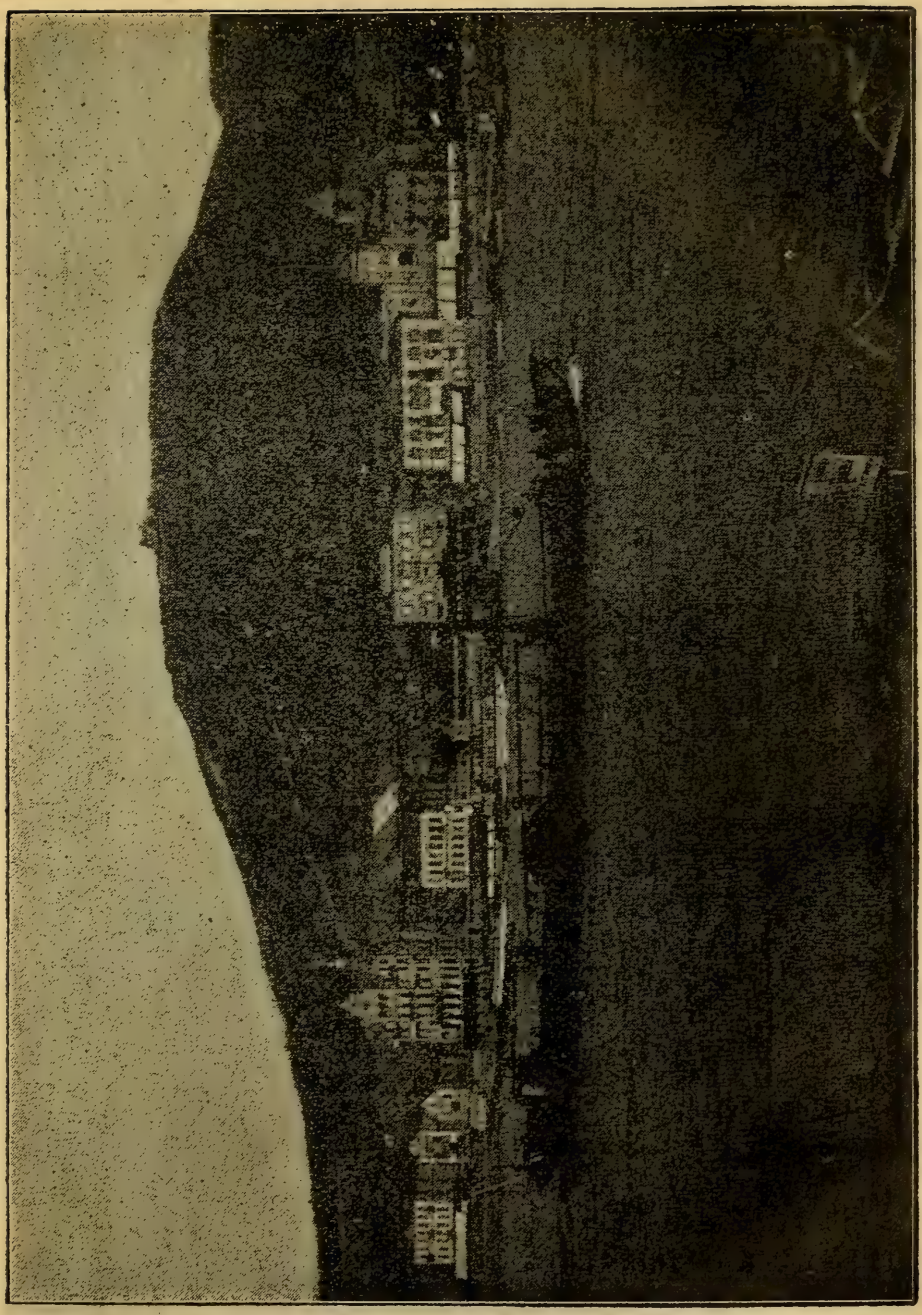
ENTIRELY newly rebuilt, and comfortably established. Large airy Rooms and Saloons with beautiful views. Large Dining Rooms and Restaurants. Spacious Table-land with Forest. Parks, and fine shady Promenades. Delightful prospects more varied than from any other point of the Siebengebirge. Every Wednesday, grand free Concert. Table d'Hote at 1 o'clock; Dinners and Suppers at any hour. Excellent Cuisine and choice Wines, Telephone, Post and Telegraph in the House.

WIDOW PET. JOS. NELLES, Proprietress.

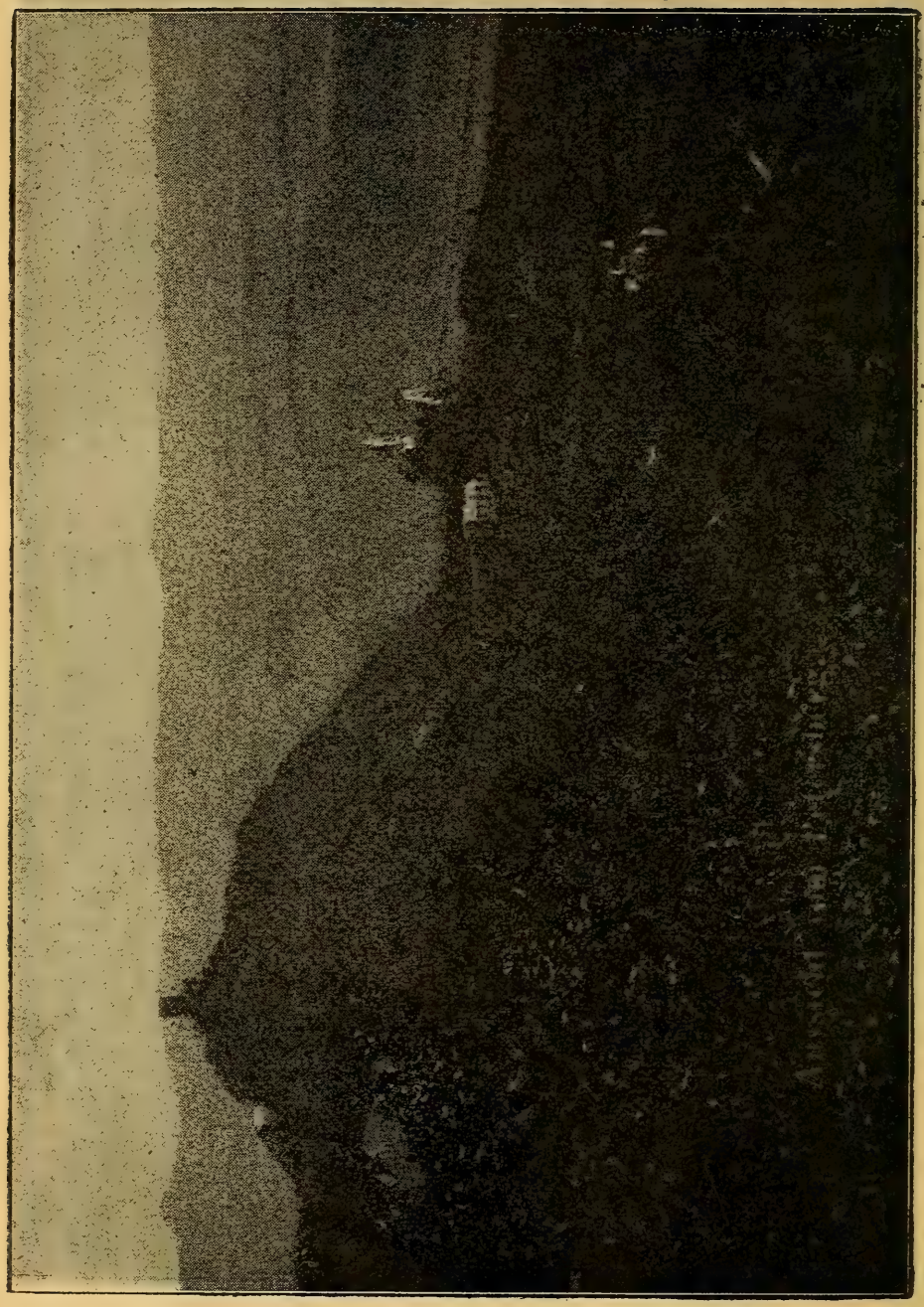
Address for letters and Telegramms:

NELLES, PETERSBERG, RHINE.

Directly connected with Königswinter by a Ratch Railway. Connection with all the State Railways and all the Steamers.



[*View of Petersberg on the Rhine.*



View of Petersberg on the Rhine.

ROLANDSWERTH, ROLANDSECK.

Rolandseck-Hotel. Rolandseck castle in ruins.

NONNENWERTH,

a charming island, with an extensive nunnery of very ancient origin, first mentioned in a document of the 12th century: The present building, containing young Ladies School, was erected at the end of the 18th century. Grafenwerth island adjoining, is celebrated, in the ballad of Ritter Togenburg, by Schiller, and in the Legend of Roland.

OBERWINTER.

Magnificent view of the *Drachenfels.* The steepest, and by many considered to be the most beautiful of the Siebengebirge, near Königswinter, on the right bank of the Rhine, was said to have been the abode of the dragon, conquered by the mythical hero Siegfried, the subject of some of Wagners operas. The old Castle, the ruins of which form one of the conspicuous landmarks of the Rhine, is supposed to have been built by Archbishop Frederick I. of Cologne. The eminence itself is 325 meter high and 277 meter above the Rhine. The Cologne Cathedral was built of the stone taken from the quarries, the property of the Prussian State. A railway conveys passengers to the top of the mount, on which stands a column, on the site of a former obelisk, commemorating the patriots who fell for their country in the wars against Napoleon, when Prussia threw off the yoke of the Corsican. Persons ascending the Drachenfels on foot, which we can advise good walkers to do, would do well to follow the old bridle path, passing the magnificent *Castle* of *Drachenburg,* belonging to Baron von Sarter. On the Terrace, 30 meter, or ten minutes from the top, tourists will find an excellent *Hotel,* where every attention will be paid to their physical needs. Board can also be obtained here. The view from the summit is one of the finest imaginable; at our feet the islands of Nonnenwerth and Gravenwerth, opposite us, Rolandseck, and farther off, *Remagen* with the *Apollinaris Kirche, Godesberg, Bonn,* and *Cologne* in the distance. Half way up the ascent is the so-called *Drachenhöhle,* Cave of the Dragon.

RHEINBREITENBACH.

HOTELS: Clouth; Marienberg.

At the entrance of a wide valley extending from the Rhine to the seven mountains. It is a favourite summer resort and has a fine view from the Heilig (hill). The ancient copper mines were formerly important, but have not been worked of late years.

UNKEL.

HOTEL: Clasen.

A favourite summer resort and prosperous village. A fine view from the hill, with a pavilion. Here the Rhine describes a wide curve. The little village of Scheuren, is an island. The most conspicious, of the numerous country-houses, situated on both banks of the river, is the Chateau of Marienfels, the Apollinariskirche lies ½ M. below. The cliffs encroach on the stream, producing slight rapids.

ERPEL.

Hotel Weinberg.

The Erpelerlei rock 502 feet above the level of the river.

REMAGEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Fürstenburg; Hotel König von Preussen. Population 3,200. The old Roman gate close to the Church is very interesting. Franciscan convent.

BAD NEUENAHR.

HOTELS: Curhaus; Victoria; Rheinischer Hof; Germania; Krone.

A popular modern watering place, with a population of about 2000, and 3000 annual visitors. Five thermal springs; the principal one is the Grosse Sprudel, discovered in the year 1861. The Castle of Neuenahr, now in ruins, was built by Otto von Are in 1226.

AHRWEILER.

HOTELS: Stern; Drei Kronen; Deutscher Hof.

A small town of about 4,500 inhabitants, with old walls with gates in a good state of preservation. St. Lawrence Gothic Church (1245). The Calvarienberg commands an extensive view. The Franciscan Monastery dates from 1678.

ALTENAHR.

HOTELS: Caspari; Rheinischer Hof; Post; Hotel of the Winzer Verein.

Population about 760. Pretty Romanesque Church with a Gothic Choir. Altenahr Castle in ruins, situated on a cliff above the town formerly the seat of the Counts of the Are, and subsequently the property of the Counts of Hochstaden. The Castle dates from the 10th century. Splendid view from the Weise Kreuz behind the Castle.

SINZIG.

Hotel Deutsches Haus.

A small, old town, on the Ahr, about 1½ miles from the Rhine. Old church of St. Helena, and Ahrenfels Castle.

KRIPPE

close to the confluence of the Ahr; connected with Linz by a rope ferry.

LINTZ.

HOTELS: Nassauer Hof; Hotel Hammerstein; Deutscher Kaiser. Population 3270.

The town was captured by the French in 1688.

Dating from the 13th century, St. Martin's Church, has some ancient monuments and pictures. On Hummelsberg Hill is a cross in remembrance of the battle of Leipzig. Kaiserberg Hill has a cross in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo. Ruins of Ockenfels Castle.

The Basalt Quarries, near here, are worth seeing. The view from above the quarries is magnificent.

RHEINBROHL.

Church in the Gothic style. Ahrenfels Castle. Arendorf-Leubsdorf, Datenberg-Rheineck Castle.

BRÖHL.

Famous for the Tufa stone found in the vicinity. Hammerstein Castle in ruins.

The Laacher See, is a circular sheet of water, surrounded by meadows and wooded hills; it occupies, what looks like the crater of an extinct volcano and is situated 666 ft. above the Rhine, every where, traces of ashes, pumice, &c. In the vicinity, to the west, is the Maria Laach Abbey, established 1093, subsequently converted into a Jesuit school, and suppressed in 1872; handsome Romanesque Church with dome and five towers. To the south is the Krufter Ofen, a crater, 1540 feet in height.

HOTELS: Gute Quelle; Post.

Famous for the mill stones made at the quarries in the vicinity. The deposed Henry IV took refuge in the Hammerstein-Castle. At Marsfeld are some interesting Roman remains.

ANDERNACH.

HOTELS: Hotel Schäfer; Hotel Hackenbruch. Ancient town with many historical associations. Once an important Roman fortification. Roman church.

NEUWIED.

HOTELS: Anchor Hotel; Wilder Mann; Moravian; the latter much patronized by English tourists. Chief edifice, Prince of Wied's residence. The schools here have a wide reputation.

WEISSENTHURM.

Weissenthurm has its name from the old watchtower at the end of the village; the Obelisk was erected by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, 1797, to General Hoche, who crossed the river, by means of an island in midchannel. He is buried near Coblenz

ENGERS.

HOTEL zur Römerbrücke. Residence erected on the site of a fortress which was built in the year 1380. Caesar is said to have crossed the Rhine near here 50 B. C. Approaching *Coblenz* Niederwerth Island and village are passed. Convent of Cistercians in ruins.

KESSELHEIM.

The ruins of Schönbornlust, once the Palace of the Elector of Treves and during the revolution the residence of the exiled Bourbon princes, âre in the immediate vicinity.

NEUENDORF.

in Rhenish Prussia.

Here the smaller timber rafts from the Upper Rhine, and from the Moselle are made into great rafts which go on to Holland. View of the Ehrenbreitstein fortress and the Palace of the Electors of Treves.

COBLENZ.

HOTELS: Anchor; Hotel Bellevue; Hotel Riesen; Hotel zur Traube.

The Anchor Hotel is much liked by travellers, and offers a very desirable place of residence for Americans. Good stock of English papers.

The three hotels: Hotel du Geant, Grand Hotel de Bellevue, and Raisin's Hotel zur Traube can be highly recommended, furnished, as they are, with all the modern conveniences.

Population 37,700. St. Castor's Church. Tomb of Archbishop Kuno of Falkenstein. St. Castor fountain, to commemorate the entry of the French army into Moscow. Coblenz was the favorite summer residence of the late Empress Augusta.

Commandant's Palace. Napoleon and Josephine stayed here in the year 1804 from September 17th to 20th. Royal Palace erected in the year 1786. We would here call attention to Carl Mand's Piano Manufactory, one of the largest firms of the kind.

135

Hotel du Geant

COBLENZ.

Ch. H. Eisenmann, Proprietor.

THIS well kown and favourite first-class hotel is delightfully situated opposite the castle of Ehrenbreitstein; it is the nearest to the landing-place of the Steamers, and commands a most beautiful view of the Rhine and surrounding country. This highly recommended establishment combines superior accommodation with moderate prices. Cold and Warm Baths. Purveyor of Wine to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

GRAND HOTEL DE BELLEVUE.

COBLENZ. 136

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

COMMANDING a splendid view of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein, and close to the landing place. It deserves in every respect the patronage of English Families and single Travellers. Good attendance. Excellent cooking. Choice Wines. Hot and Cold Baths. Elegant Carriages in the Hotel. Moderate charges. Purveyor to the court.

RAISEN'S HOTEL. **HOTEL ZUR TRAUBE.** RAISEN'S HOTEL.
COBLENZ.
beautifully situated, opposite the landing place on the Rhine. Rooms from 3 Mk. upwards, breakfast included. No charges for service and light. 146 **Proprietor A. FLORY.**

THE ANCHOR HOTEL.—Mr. W. Prang, Proprietor.
This well-known and highly-recommended establishment, which combines superior comfort and first-class accommodation, with careful attendance and moderate charges, is situated just opposite the landing place of the Steamers, and commands a magnificent wiew of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein. It is conducted in a manner to be found well worthy of the patronage it enjoys of English and American families and travellers. Excellent cooking. Choice wines. Foreipn papers. Cold and Warm Baths, elegant carriages in the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station.

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for RIBBED SOUNDING BOARD
CARL MAND'S PIANOS
COBLENZ on the Rhine
acknowledged to be the most perfect instruments of modern invention. The only firm in Germany that can boats of receiving seventeen prizes during the last fifteen years. Uprights and Grands for all climates a specialty. 137

EHRENBREITSTEIN.

Population 5300. Connected with Thal Ehrenbreitstein village by a pontoon bridge. Admission to the fortress may be obtained by ticket from the officer at the entrance for a small fee (50 Pfg.) and payment of a small sum to the guide. It has been of late years extended and rebuilt by the Prussian Government, and is now a very strong fortress. A fine view from the summit. About a quarter of an hour's journey from Coblenz is General Marceau's monument, on the right bank of the Moselle.

HORCHHEIM.

Holler's Garten-Restaurant. Opposite Oberwerth island and Nunnery (1143) and the Karthause ridge; it is the last village, before we come to Nassau.

NIEDERLAHNSTEIN.

From here a railroad runs along the right bank to Ems, Nassau, Limburg, Braunfels, Wetzlar, &c.

BRAUNFELS.

Schloss-Hotel with baths. On a hill about 3 miles from the station, with a population of 1700. Residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, whose Castle contains some interesting collections.

OBERLAHNSTEIN.

HOTELS: Lahneck; Hotel Weller. The former Castle of the electors of Mayence, Schloss Martinsberg, is situated at the river's edge, in the old walled town. The deposition of the Emperor Wenceslaus, in 1400, was pronounced by the electors, at the White Chapel. The Victoria fountain, a spring like Seltzer-water. Castle of Lahneck.

STOLZENFELS,

overlooking the Rhine and the village of Capellen on a projecting rock, a fine castle of the middle-ages. It now belongs to the Royal Family of Prussia, presented to King William IV. when Crown-prince, by the city of Coblenz, and judiciously restored, Chapel, Knights Hall and frescoes, are shown. It is said that treasures are buried here, which Archbishop Werner acquired, by his knowledge of alchemy. In 1845, Queen Victoria was entertained here, by William IV. From Stolzenfels, a fine view, of the valley of the Lahn and the hills near Andernach and Coblenz.

RHENS.

Hotel zum Königsstuhl. An ancient village, some of its houses having been erected in the fourteenth century. The Königsstuhl, or King's seat, where the German Electors met, was built in 1376 and restored in 1843. Marxburg Castle on the hill above Braubach.

BRAUBACH.

HOTELS: Deutsches Haus; Arzbächer; Rheinischer Hof; Nassauer Hof; an ancient town with a population of about 1900. The Marksburg Castle, or Braubacher Schloss, is situated 485 feet above the river, was used as a State Prison until 1866. St. Martin's Chapel dating from 1242.

BOPPARD.

With 5600 inhabitants. Has the following hotels: *Spiegel; Rhein-Hotel; Bellevue; Ackermann* and *Closmann.* The objects likely to be of interest to the tourist are the following: The Carmeliterkirche, containing some fine sculptures of the 16th century. The Pfarrkirche, in the Romanesque style, established in 13th century and rebuilt in the year 1200. The old Marienberg Convent, now used for a hydropathic establishment, or water-cure. After passing Saliz we observe the two castles called Sterrenberg and Liebenstein, known as the Brothers. Old Castle and remains of a Roman Wall.

SALZIG
(Schloss Liebenstein)

takes its name from the saline springs: situated in the midst of extensive orchards and cherry plantations.

WELMICH

is a small village with an interesting Gothic Church. The Thurnburg ruins; stronghold commenced by Archbishop Bomund and finished in 1363, by Kuno of Falkenstein. The Castle was known as the Mouse. The Cat, opposite, was erected in 1393.

ST. GOAR.

HOTELS: Hotel Schneider; Lilie; Hotel Rheinfels. Population 1500. Protestant Church, erected in 1486, with monuments of Hessian Princes. Rheinfels Castle, now in ruins, was erected in the year 1245 with the object of forcing people navigating the river to pay toll. It was afterwards strongly fortified and was able to resist in 1692 an assault by 25,000 French soldiers but was, however, surrendered to the French without resistance in the year 1794, and now belongs to the Prussian Royal Family. Welmich Church, in the Gothic style. Thurnberg Castle, in ruins, called the Mouse, erected in the year 1354, as a rival of the neighboring castle of the Cat, erected in the year 1392, originally belonged to the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, but subsequently became the property of the Princes of Hesse. It was partly demolished by the French in the year 1806.

THE LURLEI ROCK.

In connection with which there are many legends, the most famous of which is the one of the Siren who enticed sailors into the rapids and whirlpools. The celebrated echo may be heard by landing and going to the rock.

ST. GOARSHAUSEN.

HOTELS: Adler; Nassauer Hof; Krone; Zum Hohenzoller; Rheinischer Hof.

A little town consisting principally of a single row of new buildings, with a population of about 1500.

The Neu-Katzenelnbogen Castle, generally known as the Katz or Cat, is situated above the town, about half-way up the hill. It was built in 1393 by Count Katzenelbogen. It subsequently became the property of the Hessian princes, and was demolished by the French in 1804.

The Schweizerthal or Swiss Valley, traversed by the Forstbach stream, forming numerous miniature waterfalls, begins here. Agreeable excursion to the ruins of Reichenberg Castle.

OBERWESEL.

Hotel Rheinischer Hof. Population 2700. Notre Dame Church in the Gothic style, erected in the 15th century, contains the monuments of the family of Schomberg. St. Werner Chapel, erected at the place where a child named Werner was murdered by Jews in the year 1287. At low tide, the rocks called the Sieben Jungfrauen, (the seven maidens) can be seen.

CAUB
(on the left bank).

Hotel zum grünen Wald. Population 2200. The Prussian army commanded by General Blücher crossed the Rhine at this point on the 1st of January 1814. *Ruins of Gutenfels Castle.* William of Hesse assaulted the castle in the year 1504, but without success. During the 30 years war the Spaniards under Spinola successfully held it when attacked for 6 days by Gustavus Adolphus. The Duke of Nassau acquired possession of it in 1804. Ruins of Stahleck Castle (right bank), the ruins of the Church of St. Werner, in the Gothic style of architecture, destroyed by the Swedes during the 30 years war.

FURSTENBERG RUINS

above the village of Rheindiebach. The castle was destroyed by the French in 1321. Even Adolph of Nassau when on his way to be crowned did not escape paying toll to the owner of the castle.

PFALZ CASTLE.

The Emperor Louis erected this castle in the 14th century with the object of compelling passing vessels to pay toll.

BACHARACH

in the Rheingau, in Rhenish Prussia. *HOTELS: Wasum; Bastian; Blücherthal.*

A small town with a population of about 2000, at the entrance to the Steeger Thal. Objects of interest: St. Werner's Church in Ruins; Stahlbeck Castle; the twelve towers on the town walls. St. Peter's Templar Church, in the Romanesque style; dating from the 12th century.

LORCH

left bank, junction of the Rhine and Wisper. Population 2150.

Hotel Weibler; Hotel Krone.

Church of the 12th century, with a fine chime of bells. Ruins of Nollingen Castle. On the right bank of the Wisper, 500 feet above the river level, at the foot of the Devil's ladder, a steep rock.

ASSMANNSHAUSEN
in Nassau.

HOTELS: Krone; *Anker.* A house to be recommended in every respect for persons wishing to make a long stay. Transient boarders wil also find every convenience, and every want supplied. Beautifully situated near the hunting lodge of Niederwald, with extensive promenades. Altogether a health resort in every way suitable to meet the needs of invalids and convalescents.

Burg Rheinstein, &c. A small village of about 1000 inhabitants, noted for its wines. The celebrated warm Alkaline spring, which was known to the Romans, attracts numerous visitors. A good Kurhaus. Excursion to the Niederwald.

JOH. A. JUNG

HOTEL ANKER

ASSMANNSHAUSEN.

180

Special terms for boarders. Tâble d'hôte 1¼ p. m. daily, carriages for excursions, wines of own raising. Climatic Heath-Resort. Jagdschloss Niederwald. Post and Telephone. Large promenades, just the place for Convalescents, and persons suffering from nervous complaints.

RÜDESHEIM.

Population 4,200. Main station of the railway line; Cologne-Wiesbaden-Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and Steamboat Station, beautifully situated on the Rhine, at the foot of the Niederwald; on account of the National Monument, the principal point of attraction on the Rhine. Famous for its splendid wines, good hotels: *Darmstädter Hof, Hotel Jung, &c.* which, with comfortable rooms, excellent cooking and moderate prices, pretty terraces and gardens, attract travellers, holding out every inducement for a long stay. The picturesque situation invites to numberless delightful walks and excursions. Extensive wine trade.

Rüdesheimer Schaumwein Fabrik (Champagne factory) of C. H. Schultz, in the busiest part of Rüdesheim, opposite the railway station. Wine Cellars gladly shown at anny time. Adler Sect, a specialty. Extra quality of Grünlack. Large stock of fine old Sparkling Hocks & Moselles.

The Schaumwein Fabrik (Establishment for Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines), of *Ewald & Co.,* Rüdesheim, also deserves careful inspection, the obliging proprietors of which, are always happy to show their very interesting establishment to American visitors. Messrs Ewald & Co. carry on a very extensive export trade with the various foreign countries.

Niederburg Castle, which existed in the time of Charlemagne. The family of Rüdesheim-Broemser acquired possession of it in the 13th century. It is now the property of Count Ingelheim. Vorderberg Castle. Boosenburg Castle. The famous *Rudesheimer wines* come from here.

GEBR. JUNG

RÜDESHEIM ON THE RHINE.

WINE-GROWERS AND VINTNERS.

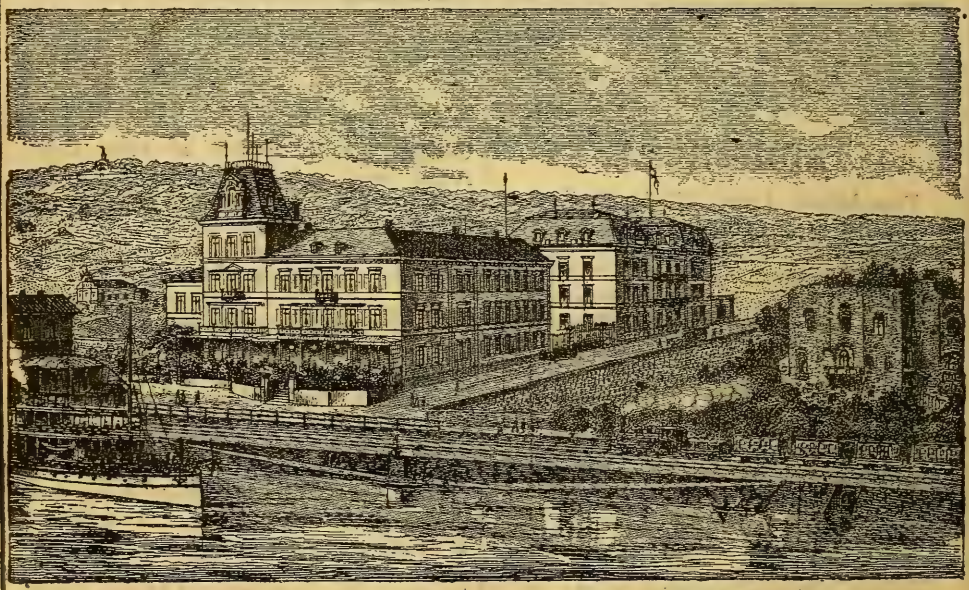
Rhine, Mosel and Palatinate Wines.

Good medium and superior wines a specialty.

Goods exported to all parts of the world.

HOTEL JUNG, RÜDESHEIM
ON THE RHINE.

Opposite the Railway Station at Steamer-Landing.



Renowned for its good cooking, splendid situation and moderate prices.

164 **GEBR. JUNG,** PROPRIETORS.

Kaiser Wilhelm-Sect. Adler-Sect.

Sparkling Hock & Moselle

RÜDESHEIMER-SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK

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Shippers of Sparkling Hock and Moselle.

LONDON AGENCY. 165

MESSRS GEO. SIMON & WHELON

10 Waterlane & 65 Lower Thames Street. E. C.

GEISENHEIM.

HOTELS: Germania; Frankfurter Hof.

Famous for its wines; in Prussian Nassau. Old Church, a modern Rathhaus, and a government School of Pomology for the cultivation of wine and fruit trees. The vineyards of Lade & Sons adjoining Johannisberg and Rüdesheim, are interesting.

WINKEL or LANGENWINKEL.

The Roman Vinicella said to be haunted by Charlemagne, near the remains of the Klause nunnery.

JOHANNISBERG CASTLE.

The estate has been in the possession of the Metternichs since the year 1813. The castle is shown to tourists. In the chapel is the monument of Vogt, the historian and tutor of Prince Metternich. Opposite Johannisberg is the widest part of the Rhine. Islands of Rheinau, Langwertherau and Sandau.

Nearing *Biebrich* notice the charming village of *Eltville.* In the upper part are the ruins of a castle built in 1330.

BIEBRICH and MOSBACH.

Hotel Europäischer Hof. Population 11,000. The Grand Duke of Luxemburg's Palace, in the style of the Renaissance, finished in 1706. In the Palace Gardens is the Moosburg, a miniature castle erected 1806. War Monument of 1870, by Hoffmann.

Magnificent view from the Elisabethenhöhe.

BINGEN.

Hotel Victoria. Population 7,650.

Steamers touch here.—Church in the Gothic style of architecture, erected in the 15th century.—The stone bridge built over the Nahe stands upon foundations which were laid by the Romans.—St. Roch Chapel. A beautiful view may be obtained from here—*Bingerbrück,* connected with Bingen by an iron bridge is the terminus of the railroad to Kreuznach, Saarbruck. As the tourist approaches *Bingen,* he will observe the celebrated Mausturm (Mouse Tower). The tower was erected in the 13th century by Archbishop Siegfried for a toll house. It is now used as a signal station. The navigation which was formerly very dangerous at this point of the river was rendered safe by blasting of the barrier of rock which extended across the stream. The work was carried out at the expense of the Prussian government.

Opposite Bingen on the *Niederwald* stands the *National Monument by Professor Schilling.* It was built to commemorate the restoration of the German Empire, after the Franco-Prussian war. The Emperor William laid the foundation stone in the year 1877.

The chief figure is intended to represent Germania assuming the iron crown of Charlemagne. On the front of the pedestal are the portraits of the chief officers who served in the war. In the centre is an equestrian statue of the Emperor. On each side are statues of "War" and "Peace."



Hotel Victoria.

BINGEN.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, near the Steamers and Railway Station, with large Terrace overlooking the National Monument. Excellent Cuisine.

WINES OF THEIR OWN GROWTH.

TERMS MODERATE.

163 **Brothers Soherr,** Proprietors.

BINGERBRÜCK.

Bingerbrück lies in the valley of the Nabe, opposite Bingen; it has about 1,200 inhabitants. Near it is the Rupertsburg, where the Abbess Hildegarde lived, and where St. Bernhard preached the Crusade. From the Elisenhöhe, one has a magnificent view. At Kempten Charlemange had a country-house.

KREUZNACH.

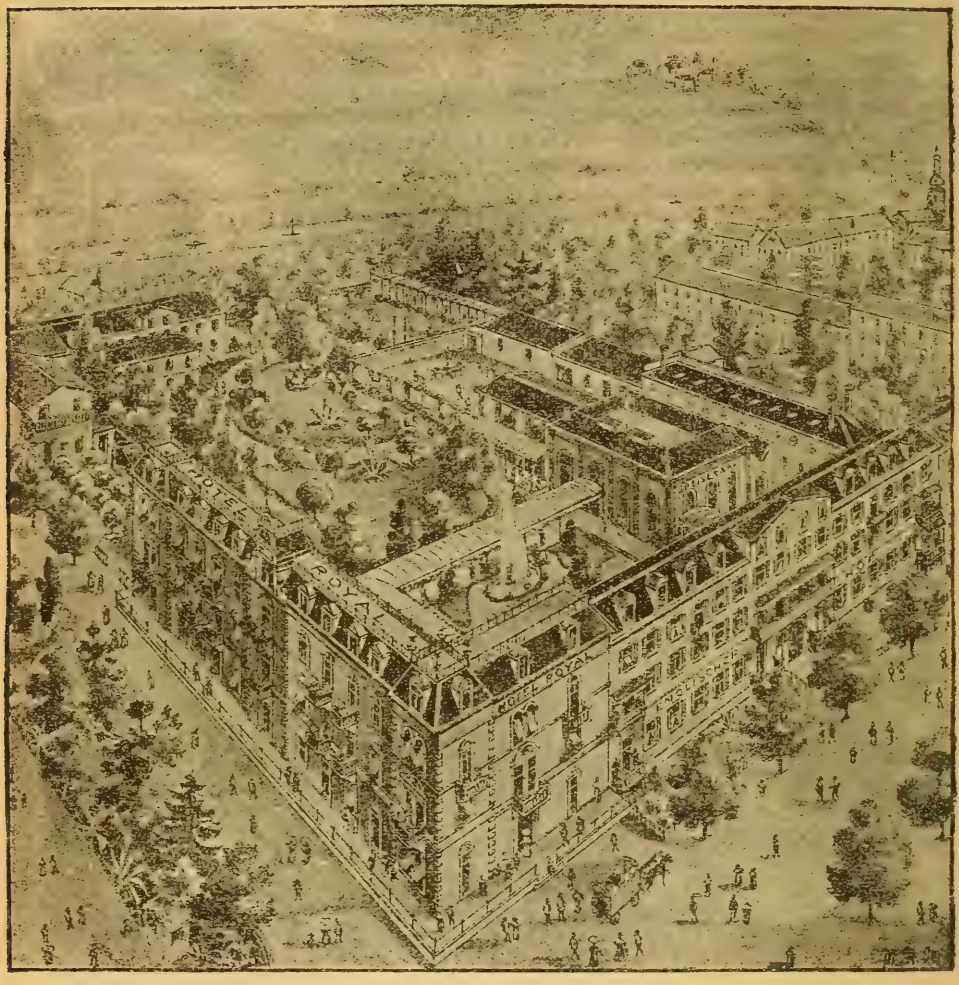
HOTELS: Hotel Royal d'Angleterre; Hotel de l'Europe: Hotel Oranienhof.

Baths of Kreuznach or Kreuznach a watering place in the picturesque valley of the Nahe in the most charming neighbourhood of Bingen on the Rhine, is very celebrated for the medicinal properties of its waters which are beneficial in female complaints, scrofula, skin diseases, chronic, catarrh, rheumatism, &c. The Elisabethbrunnen, the waters of which are drunk, on an island, the Badinsel, is the principal Saline Spring, in the midst of the extensive Kurpark with its beautiful forest trees. Over 8000 visitors drink the waters during the season from May the 1st till October. A very good band plays three times daily in the Kurgarten and the symphony concerts are renowned all over the world. Many kind of entertainments take place during the season: Balls, races, fireworks, battle of flowers, children's amusements. Boating. Good fishing and hunting.

Opposite the Kurgarten and the music pavillion in the best situation of Kreuznach Bad stands the magnificent *Royal Hotel d'Angleterre* especially patronized by English and American visitors (see advertisement). The red porphyry cliffs on the Gansberg, 1000 ft. high, and the Rheingrafenstein, are interesting spots.

Münster am Stein at the foot of the Rheingrafenstein, has a Kurhaus, includes the ruined Castle of Ebernburg, which belonged to Franz von Sickingen, the romantic ruins of Alten Baumburg and the Huttenthal. It is a quiet spot and the saline bath is very efficacious, especially for children. The saltworks of Theodorshall, and Alsenz valley are worth seeing.

BAD KREUZNACH



Royal Hotel d'Angleterre

The largest and finest Hotel in the centre of the Baths next to the Kurgarden.
Newly furnished. Every modern comfort.

Reading rooms, parlors and Ladies drawing rooms. **Splendid** dining room and breakfast hall. **Open air restaurant with covered verandah. Large and shady garden.** New marble baths. Elevator. Perfect sanitary arrangements. **Post and Telegraph Office in the Hotel Carriages.** Omnibus at **both stations Stadt** and Bad Kreuznach. Excellent cooking and choice wines. Charges moderate.

Special Arrangements for Boarders.

179 Manager: Otto Aeschlimann,

Formerly at the Kursaal Maloja and Grand Hôtel Montfleury, Cannes.

INGELHEIM

or Engelheim.

Old Church of St. Remigius, the site of the birth place, and seat of Charlemange, whose palace was decorated, with mosaics from Ravenna, is interesting. To the Palace belonged a pillar, set up 1623, in the Thirty Years War. The last emperor who lived here, was Charles IV. On the river, are Rhein Aue and Ingelheim Aue.

CASTEL.

Hotel Barthsinn. Castel, once a Roman Castellum, now a fortress, in Hesse Darmstadt, it is connected with Mayence by a stone bridge, and is now almost a suburb of that town.

MAYENCE

(Mainz).

HOTELS: Hotel de Hollande; Hotel d'Angleterre and *Hotel du Rhin.*

Agent of the North German Lloyd: *FRANZ KLIPPEL.*

On the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Main, principal town of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. Since the year 1866 it has been garrisoned by Prussia. Mayence Cathedral, erected in 978, has been several times destroyed by fire, restored and enlarged in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The main tower is 390 feet high. Near the Theatre is a bronze statue of Gutenberg inventor of printing, by Thorwaldsen. The main street is the *Grosse Bleiche.* The Fountain, St. Peter's Church and the Commandant's Palace are objects of interest.

The *Museum,* formerly the Elector's Palace, contains a picture gallery, library and collection of medals, &c. Palace of the Grand Duke.

St. Stephen's Church, erected in 1318 and restored 1857, contains several sculptures and painting. In the cemetery are the tombs of many famous men, also a monument in memory of the soldiers of Napoleon's army. Ancient summer palace of the Electors. A pontoon bridge connects Mayence with Castel, a fortified town, with large barracks and the bastions of Ingelsau and Petersau. The tourist may proceed by steamer, crossing the Rhine to Castel, and along the north bank of the Main, or he may go by way of the south bank of the Main by a bridge crossing the Rhine near its junction with the Main.

MESSRS HENKELL & CO., one of the leading German wine firms, having since 1832 carried on an immense trade all over the world. Their establishment, Walposenstr. 5-10 is one of the sights of the town.

HOTEL de l'EUROPE, Kreuznach.

Next to the Station and Bath Kreuznach. 177

RECOMMENDED for its beautiful situation, the best in Kreuznach, with a sheltered garden, elegantly newly constructed Baths, and moderate charges.

BOARD IF DESIRED. **L. ANHEISSER,** Proprietor.

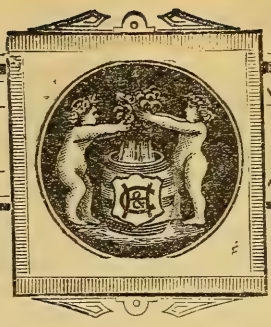
HOTEL ORANIENHOF. ✳ KREUZNACH.

A well-known, extensively patronized Establishment, visited by Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany.

Highest and Healthiest Position, in extensive Grounds. 178

Mineral Baths. Parlors. Music and Billiard Rooms.

The Oranien Spring, the strongest Mineral Spring in Creuznach, is the property of the Hotel. Elevator. Moderate charges. H. D. Alten, form. at Meurice's, Paris



Founded in 1832.

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MAINZ.

STILL and SPARKLING HOCKS and MOSELLES.

Largest Exporters of bottled German wines to the United States of America in 1894.

Die Kellereien, Walpodenstrasse 5—10 werden stets gern gezeigt.

THE CELLARS MAY BE INSPECTED AT ANY TIME.



HOCHHEIM

noted for its vineyards.

After passing Laubenheim, Bodenheim and Nierstein the train arrives at.

OPPENHEIM.

This town has a population of about 3500. *Hotel zum Ritter.* In 1869 the place was destroyed by the French.

The Landskron ruins, formerly an imperial fortress, dating from the 12th century. A splendid view of the Rhine from this point.

The Catherinenkirche, in the Gothic style (1262) was rebuilt in 1878-89.

In the Markt-Platz there is a war monument (1870).

GUNTERSBLUM.

Population 2000. Objects of interest; Church in the Romanesque style and Count Leiningen's castle.

WORMS.

Alter Kaiser Hotel. Population 25,500. Luther's Monument stands in the Luther-Platz. The site of the Bischofshof, in which Luther appeared at the famous Diet of Worms (1521) is now occupied by a handsome building. The *Volkstheater* (1889). The *Cathedral,* dates from the 12th century, but no portion of the original structure is now remaining. The edifice has two domes and four towers. Notice the beautiful portal. The Andreaskirche is in the Andreas-Platz. The *Dreifaltigkeitskirche* (1726) is in the Markt-Platz. The Stadthaus, rebuilt in 1884, from the designs of Seidl, lies to the east of the Markt-Platz. The Pauluskirche, in the Romanesque style, dates from 1102-1116. The *Post Office* is in the Parade-Platz. St. Martin's Church (1265), partly burned in 1689, was restored in 1888. The Synagogue is in the Grosse Judenstrasse. The building dates from the 11th century. The Liebfrauenkirche has lately been restored. The ancient edifice was consecrated in the year 1467.

FRANKENTHAL,

has a population of 13,000. *Hotel Kaufmann.* There is a canal connecting the town with the Rhine.

MANNHEIM,

has a population of 79,000. *Pfälzer Hof.* The town is situated on the rivers Neckar and Rhine. It is connected with Ludwigshafen by a bridge. The Palace (1720-29), containing a picture gallery and collection of antiquities, is open every day for inspection, fee M. 1. The Theatre, erected 1776-79, restored 1854. In front of the Theatre is a monument of Schiller by Cauer (1862). Near here are also the statues of Iffland and Von Dalberg.

Agent of the North German Lloyd; *PH. JAC. EGLINGER,* Mannheim, O 7, No. 22.

MAYENCE TO STRASSBURG.

As far as Ludwigshafen, the route is as described in the foregoing.

LUDWIGSHAFEN.

A growing town, connected with Mannheim by a railway-bridge. Two Churches and perhaps the finest wharves on the Rhine.

DÜRKHEIM.

HOTELS: Häusling; Pfälzer Hof; Vier Jahreszeiten; Zum Haardtgebirge. Population 6100. After the ravages of the French in 1689, the town was almost entirely rebuilt. At Philippshalle, in the vicinity there are some beneficial salt baths. Many visitors are also attracted here in the autumn by the grape cure. Town Hall, on the former site of the Leiningens' Old Castle. Pleasant excursions to the Abbey of Limburg; the Castle of Hartenburg and the Teufelstein.

THE HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS Co.

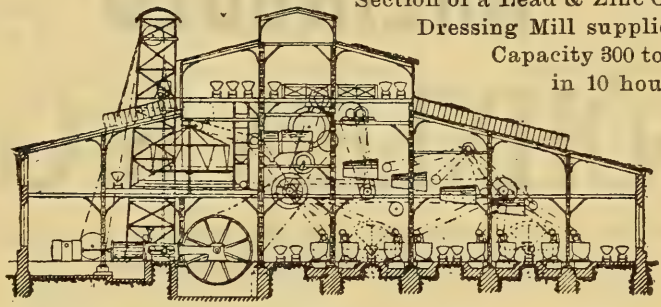
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Winding-, Hauling-, Elevating- & Conveying Plants, High Class Engines, Water Tube & other Boilers, Pumps of all kinds, Ventilators, Air Compressors & Rock Drills.

Telegrams: HUMBOLDT, KALK.



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REDUCING MACHINERY,

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COAL SIZING & WASHING PLANT,

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COMPLETE EXPERIMENTAL PLANT AT KALK FOR REDUCING AND DRESSING TESTS OF ORES, COAL, PHOSPHATES, &c.

PERFORATED PLATES IN ALL METALS, SHAPES AND SIZES.

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SÖHNLEIN & Co.,

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and to the North German Lloyd.

SCHIERSTEIN

im Rheingau.

Largest cask in the world,

containing about 85,000 liters.

MARKS OF OUR SPARKLING-STOCKS

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"Kaiser-Monopol."

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

OTTO HOYER'S HOTEL DE LA

COURONNE IMPÉRIALE

(HOTEL ZUR KAISERLICHEN KRONE)

Close to the Curhaus, near the TEMPLERBEND STATION, with beautiful shady Garden, Warm and Cold Baths. Highly recommanded to English families for its superior accommodation, combined with very moderate terms. Reduced prices of Pension till the 1st of July and after the 1st of September. Special arrangements for winter.

HOMBURG v. d. HÖHE.

FOUR SEASONS HOTEL

AND

VILLA FOUR SEASONS.

First-Class Hotel **HIGHEST POSITION.** Opened from 1st of May.

Patronized by Royal and Imperial Families.

Close to the Curhaus and Park, and near the Mineral Springs.

Ilt offers every possible advantage combined with comfort to guests residing in the House.

Latest Sanitary Improvements.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Special arrangements made for Visitors by the Week or Season.

New large salle à manger with covered terrace.

GARDEN. PAVILIONS.

W. SCHLOTTERBECK, Propt.

MAYENCE.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.

WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Thorough comfort, excellent cooking, choice Wines at moderate charges. Since the removal of the railway, the finest and best situated Hotel in the Town, affording an open view of the River. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions in the neighbourhood. Special arrangements for winter abode. Opposite the Landing Place of the Steamers. Omnibus meets all trains at the Central Station.

PROPRIETOR: RUDOLPH SEIDEL

(FOR YEARS MANAGER OF THIS HOTEL).

MAYENCE.

NEWLY OPENED. **NEWLY OPENED.**

BAHNHOF HOTEL.

Opposite the principal portal of the Central Railway Station. Open and beautiful situation on the Bahnhofsplatz. Tram to all directions, 5 minutes from Landing Stage of the Rhine Steamers. Newly built, elegantly and comfortably furnished rooms and saloons from 2 Mks., including light and service. Tariff in each room. Reduced prices for a prolonged stay. Baths in the house. In communication with the Restaurant of the Central Railway Station, opposite.

PROPRIETOR: FRITZ BRUCH

Proprietor of the Restaurant of the Central Railway Station and the Casino „Hof zum Gutenberg".

METZ.

GRARD HOTEL

Formerly HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. * THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE IN THE TOWN.

Beautifully situated, with a fine Garden.

Patronized by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

PH. BERNHARDT, Proprietor.

MANNHEIM.

HOTEL DU PALATINAT (PFÄLZER HOF)

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the middle of the town, and near the Landing Places of Steamboats, affords large suites of well furnished apartments for famillies, and comfortable and airy rooms for single gentlemen Good Table and Wines, attentive attendants. Moderate charges. Foreign Newspapers taken. An Omnibus from the Hotel meets every Train. French and English spoken.

BERNDHAUSEN & REIFFEL, Proprietors.

NAUHEIM (near Frankfort-on-the-Main).

SPRENGEL'S PARK HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

in the most beautiful position of the Park, close to the Springs and Bathing Houses. Considerably enlarged. Cheapest prices for board. Electric Light. Own Carriage at the Railway. Room from 2 Mk. 50 pf.

WILDBAD.

HOTEL KLUMPP

Formerly HOTEL DE L'OURS.

Mr. Wm. KLUMPP, PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, containing 45 Saloons, and 235 Bedrooms, with a separate Breakfast and new Reading Rooms and Parlors, as well as a Smoking Saloon, a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, and an Artificial Garden over the River, is beautifully situated in connection with the Old and New and Bath Buildings, and Conversation House, and in the Immediate vicinity of the Promenade and Trinkhalle. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good CUISINE and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel.

SCHWALBACH-BATH—Germany.

300 METERS above the level of the Sea. Best Iron and Mud Baths. The strongest Ferruginous Springs, containing a large amount of Carbonic Acid. The waters are of excellent effect in cases of Anaemia, in Nervous and Female Diseases, Muscular Debility, Lameness, Catarrhal Affections, more especially of the Genital and Urinary Organs. The place is surrounded by dense Forests, and has beautiful walks and excursions in the neighbourhood.

Apply for particulars.

Direct route, Cologne, Wiesbaden, Schwalbach, in four hours by Railway.

Season from April to October. Number of Visitors 5,000.

The best situated and First Class Hotels are:—

HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.

Dependence—Villa Métropole and Eton House.

G. HERBSTER, Proprietor.

HOTEL TIVOLI.

HEINR. WILHELMY, SON, Proprietor.

HOTEL TAUNUS.

J. J. BOLL, Proprietor.

HOTEL ALLEESAAL.

DEPENDENCE—VILLA GREBERT.

GREBERT BROS., Proprietors.

HOTEL DUKE of NASSAU

AND DEPENDENCE.

AD. JAHN, Proprietor.

Strassburg.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

UNIVERSALLY REPUTED.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

The largest and most comfortable Hotel in Strassburg.

Table d'hôte and Restaurant.

Moderate charges.

Situated in the finest part of the Town near the Cathedral.

Baths and Shower Baths.

EMILE OTT, Manager.

Highly recommended to English and American Families.

Strassburg.

Hotel National.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, constructed after the modern style, facing the Monumental Railway-Station, on a beautiful Square, commanding splendid views of the Vosges and St. Odile, combines every comfort and elegance with moderate charges. Very good Cuisine and Wines. Excellent Table d'Hote and "Restaurant à la Carte." Saloons for Families. Reading Rooms. Baths. Lift (Heurtebisse System, Improved).

L. OSTERMANN, Formerly Manager of the Hotel de la Ville de Paris.

G. HEIM, Successor.

Strassburg

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

THIS newly rebuilt first class Hotel, with modern comfort and moderate charges, is centrally situated between the Station and the Cathedral, close to the Telegraph and Post Office. Bath. Rooms from 2 Marks and upwards including light and attendance. Highly recommended to English and American Families.

CH. MATHIS, Proprietor.

HERRMANN GERSON

By special appointment to His Majesty the Emperor.

BERLIN

5—6 Werderscher Markt. 9—12 Werder-Strasse.

LEADING HOUSE

for

silk and woolen dress goods,

Costumes, Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, Fur-Garments

Linen, Millinery, Umbrellas, Laces, Gloves.

Gentlemen's and children's outfitting.

House furnisher and decorator.

Large stock of all kinds of furniture.

CARPET-WAREHOUSE.

German, English and American carpets.

Specialty: ORIENTAL-CARPETS.

Exhibition of 40 furnished rooms

in various styles.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

One of the Great Powers of Central Europe; since the compromise agreed to in 1867, a dual monarchy, designated officially as the Austria-Hungarian Empire. It is situated in the south-eastern part of Europe with Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia as its western and northern neighbors, Russia, Roumania and Turkey on the East, Italy on the South and Switzerland on the South-West. The mighty Danube flows through the heart of the empire. The Empire is divided politically into two parts; the *Cis-Leithan* and *Trans-Leithan,* the Little Leitha river forming the boundary line. *The Cis-Leithan* section embraces Lower Austria, capital Vienna; Upper Austria, chief town, Linz; the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Innsbruck and Meran, chief towns; Styria, chief town Graz; Carinthia, chief town, Klagenfurt; Carniola (Krain), chief town, Laibach; Gorizia (Ger. Görz), and Gradisca; Istria with the chief Austrian seaport, Trieste, on the Adriatic; Dalmatia, chief town Zara, very Italian; the Bukovina, chief town, Czernowitz; Galicia, chief town, Lemberg; Moravia, chief town, Brünn; Silesia, chief town, Troppau, famous for the Congress of 1820; and Bohemia, chief town Prague. *The Trans-Leithan Section,* with Buda-Pesth as capital 45 Comitats or counties, the Hungarian Crown Lands; Siebenbürgen or Transylvania, chief town Klausenburg: Croatia, Agram; Slavonia, Esseg; Fiume, the only Hungarian port; Bosnia, Serajevo; the Herzegovina; Mostar; which latter with Novi-Bazar, are now governed by Austria.

AREA. The entire ground of the empire embraces about 250,000 sq. miles, not including Bosnia and the Herzegovina with some 24,000 square miles and a million and a half of inhabitants, who under the protectorate of Austria, are very happy and prosperous. The empire proper has over 42,000,000 inhabitants, over 10,000,000 of whom are Germans.

MOUNTAINS. The highest and grandest are in the Tyrol; the principal one of which, the Ortler, near the Upper Engadine, is 12,815 ft. above the level of the sea, with magnificent glaciers in the vicinity of Sulden and Trafoi, on the Stelvio pass, near the Stilfserjoch road, the highest road in the Alps. (See The Tyrol with detailed description). The Gross Glockner, 12,455 feet, in the Noric Alps; the Terglou, near Wurzen, 9730 feet high; the Brenner Pass is, at its highest point, 4390 feet high, the Franzensfeste a strongly fortified point, near Unterau, is 2510 feet. (See Bozen). The pass over the Katschberg, between Salzburg and Carinthia, is 5385 feet. The Loibl Pass, between Klagenfurt and Krainburg, in the Carnic Alps, cut through the solid rock, is 4495 ft. high. The Predil Pass, between Görz and Villach, is 3810 ft. high. The Semmering Pass is at Semmering, 2840 feet high. This line leads direct from Vienna to Trieste, and exhibits some fine engineering. The Schneekoppe, the highest point of the Riesen-Gebirge, or Giant mountains, in Silesia, is about 5000 feet above the sea. Of the Carpathian mountains, pretty much a continuous chain of the foregoing, some of the western peaks are 7500 ft. high, the Hohe Tatra 8750 feet. These last are best reached from Vienna through the pretty Waag Valley.

RIVERS. The largest and longest River, the Danube, rises in the Black Forest in Baden, and empties in the form of a Delta, into the Black Sea. The scenery along certain parts of the river is grander than on the Rhine, the mountains being higher and more rugged. The prettiest part is between Melk and Linz, a delightful sail. Next in point of size, are the Theiss, the Drave, the Save, the Etsch in the Tyrol, the Moldau in Bohemia, which flows into the Elbe, the Dniester in Galicia, and the beautiful Waag, a tributary of the Danube.

GOVERNMENT. A constitutional

monarchy, at present ruled by the Emperor Francis Joseph I. at the same time King of Hungary, who was born Aug. 18, 1830, and who succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I. Dec. 2, 1848; one of the most popular and revered of European sovereigns. The Reichsrat or Imperial parliament, is composed of a House of Lords and House of Representatives, the members of the latter being chosen for six years. Hungary has its separate parliament, similarly constituted, and Croatia-Slavonia a state legislature.

PRODUCTS. The soil being exceedingly fertile, the empire is eminently a grain growing country, the great forests giving a large yield of timber. Austria-Hungary, with its dependent states, has from time immemorial, been known for its exceedingly rich mineral resources, of which coal, bituminous and anthracite, are the most important; in this respect it may be called the store-house of Europe, for there are extensive coal fields yet untouched. Saxony and South Germany are large consumers of Austrian coal. As a natural consequence of the presence of fuel, we find the manufacturing branch very strongly developed. especially under the rule of the present Emperor, who has done much to ameliorate the lot of the poorer classes and at the same time improve the industrial arts, Gold is found in moderate quantities in Siebenbürgen, silver in Hungary and Bohemia. Quicksilver has, the last ten years proved very productive. Carinthia is known for its fruitful lead mines, Iron, a staple product, is found almost everywhere in the monarchy. Galicia is famous for its oil wells. The extensive salt mines supply half of Europe with this indispensable commodity. The tobacco manufacture is in the hands of the government, the revenues resulting from which are very considerable. All kinds of precious stones are found in the various parts of the empire.

COMMERCE. — The amount of exports and imports amounts to something like, 6,800,000,000 dollars, Germany being by far the best customer and largest consumer. Transatlantic trade is necessarily restricted, for lack of seaports, Trieste and Fiume being the only ones. Austria and Hungary are good wine producing countries. Good Austrian wines are; Vöslauer (red) and Gumpoldskirchner (white) Hungarian wines are Tokayer, Erlauer (white) and Karlowitzer (red) besides, many other good brands to be found in the country.

BATHS. — Karlsbad Giesshübl-Puchstein and Bilin in Bohemia (See Karlsbad), Franzensbad, Marienbad, Teplitz, Gastein, Ischl, Baden near Vienna, Herculesbad near Mehadia in Hungary, one of the oldest saline baths known, also a sulphur bath fed by an artesian well, and second in its appointments to no other bath on the continent. (See respective places.)

ROUTES. — Persons arriving in England would do well to take the fastest, via Dover, Calais or Ostende, thence via Brussels, Cologne, Frankfort, Vienna. Visitors to Paris can take the Orient Express via Strassburg, Munich and Vienna. The second class cars being very comfortable, can be made use of all over the continent. The Austrian passenger tariff is much simplified by the Zone System, for which uniform rates are charged within each zone. All baggage is charged extra. Government levies a tax of two per cent on railway-tickets, which, however, can never amount to more than 15 kreuzers, about six cents, on each ticket. Standard Mid-European Time, one hour in advance of Greenwich time, is now observed in Austria, as well as throughout Germany.

POSTAGE. — Austria belonging to the Postal Union, the rate of postage is the same as in other countries of the Union. Letters in Austria, five kreuzers, including the German Empire; letters for other countries, not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, ten kreuzers. Postal cards, five kreuzers. As the rates for telegrams to the United States are often variable, it is best to inquire at the main office. Telegrams to England cost three pence a word.

HOTELS. — The prices of rooms range from one florin or gulden upwards, according to size and location. Meals are not put on the bill, but are to be paid for on the spot. Light and service are each charged extra. Tip for chambermaid. 50 kreuzers, for

a long stay, proportionately less; an equal sum to the man who blacks your boots. A simple breakfast of coffee, bread and butter, is charged from 50-90 kreuzers.

MONEY. — The system, introduced in 1892, is on the gold basis and notes payable in gold. We would advise travelers to try and get rid of Austrian money before leaving the country, or they may lose on changing. 100 Heller = a Krone = 20 cents, the new system of reckoning, although the old system, the gulden = 50 cents, is still much in vogue. Gold coins of 10 and 20 Kronen; Silver Krone and 50 Heller pieces, besides copper coins of lesser denominations. The Krone is equal to a little less than half a gulden. The gulden = 2 Marks German or 50 cents in U. S. currency. There are gulden bank notes as follows: 1, 5, 10, 100, 1000 gulden respectively.

ABBAZIA.

A thriving and growing town on the Istrian Coast, rapidly becoming a great favorite health and sea-bathing resort with the aristocratic and fashionable world. The wonderfully situated town, second only in its natural beauties to "la bella Napoli" first came into public notice, through the sojourn of the German Imperial family in 1894. Protected on the north by high mountains it offers great inducements to persons inclined, to, or suffering from consumption. The medium temperature in winter exceeds that of the Riviera, very nearly approaching that of Nice and Cannes. The same can also be said of the humidity of the atmosphere. The fresh and salt water baths are most comfortably arranged and furnished with every convenience. They are prescribed for cases of chronic catarrh of the larynx, and the bronchial tubes, especially in the wet months of October, November and December, furthermore for pleuritis, exsudations, Anaemia, and nervous complaints. The hotels of the Südbahn, comprising Hotel Kronprincessin Stephanie, Hotel Quarnero, Villa Angiolina, Villa Amalia, Schweizerhaus and Villa Slatina, contain more than 350 splendidly furnished rooms, provided with all the modern comforts. All the rooms are perfectly dry, with good stoves, carpets, tight floors, double windows and electric bells in every room, so that the guest at once feels at home and at his ease, obviating all traces of homesickness. All the hotels are lighted by gas and contain conducted water in each story. The ventilation, an item generally overlooked in Europe, is excellent. The heating, from one central point, imparts an even temperature throughout the buildings. Elevators and speaking tubes relieve the guest of every unnecessary exertion. Prices for rooms range from 10-35 florins per week, according to situation, in the summer season somewhat less. Attendance per person and week fl. 1,80, extra beds 1 fl. each. Special prices for summer boarders. Persons arriving by night trains can find accommodations at the railway-station Mattuglie. Abbazia is 13 hrs. from Vienna, 60 hrs. from London, 45 from Hamburg and 33½ from Berlin. All further information gladly furnished by the

WINTER-RESORT and
SEA-BATHING
AUSTRIA.
ABBAZIA
166
ROOM AND BOARD FROM 6 FL. UPWARDS.
13 hours from Vienna.
Information
and Prospectus sent gratis
by the management of the Establishments.

Direction der Kuranstalten der Südbahn-Gesellschaft Abbazia, Istrien.

ADELSBERG.

HOTELS: Hotel Adelsberg; in Illyria; about 23 miles from Trieste. A favourite summer resort, with an ancient Castle. The magnificent *Grotto* of *Adelsberg,* in a mountain, about three quarters of a mile from the hotels, is illuminated in summer by electricity. Admission 2½ florins. One of the caves is 670 feet in length. The *"Emperor's Ball-room"* is 400 feet in length and 100 feet in height. About 20 minutes walk distant from this, is a still more extensive Grotto, discovered in the year 1889.

AGRAM OR ZAGREB.

HOTELS: Kaiser von Oesterreich; Weisses Lamm; Pruckner's Hotel. Cabs: 1 florin per hour.

Agram is the capital of *Croatia* and has a population of 37,400. It is picturesquely situated about a mile and a half from the *Save.* Among the interesting buildings are: the *University* which was founded in the year 1874; the *Palace* of the *Banus,* the governor of Croatia. The *Gothic Church* of *St. Mark;* the *Archiepiscopal Palace;* the *Cathedral,* in the Gothic style, dating from the 15th century and recently restored; the *Museum of Art and Industry;* the *Synagogue*; the *Palace of Justice,* in the style of the Renaissance; the *Academy of Science;* the *Chemical Laboratory;* the *Protestant Church;* the *Francis Joseph University,* &c. A great part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1880.

ARAD.

HOTELS: Weisses Kreuz; Hotel Palatin; *Adler.* A fortified town of 42,000 inhabitants situated on the *Maros Lippa,* about 111 miles from Czegled; with a considerable corn trade. It is the seat of a bishop, with several churches, and monasteries. The principal Platz is embellished with a beautiful monument commemorating the battles of 1849, The fortress is located on the left bank of the river. It was built in the year 1763, and defended by General Berger against the Hungarians in 1849. The *monument to the Hungarian generals,* who were shot here, is in a meadow outside the fortress.

AUSSEE.

HOTELS: Erzherzog Franz Carl (Post); Erzherzog Johann; Hackinger; Pension Hürsch. Good Restaurant at the Kurhaus. About 3000 inhabitants. A popular health resort; beneficial for diseases of the lungs, Whey cure; baths and springs; *Schreiber's Senatorium.* Excursions to the beautiful lakes of *Grundlsee, Aussee, Töplitzsee, See Salzkammergut,* &c.

BADEN near VIENNA.

HOTELS: Grüner Baum; *Stadt Wien, &c.* Café Michel; Restaurant Passegger, &c. Baden, near Vienna, is a town with a population of 6900, famous for its hot springs. The principal spring, the *Römerquelle,* has its source in a cavern at the foot of the *Calvarien- berg,* in the limestone. In the *Stadtpark* are the *Arena,* a theatre, *the Kursaal* and a *Trinkhalle.* Good baths. Dry bracing air. Excursions to the *Castle of Weilburg, the Helmenthal,* Helenen-Thal Rauhenstein and Rauheneck. The baths are arranged for bathers with bathing suits, the largest accommodating 150 persons at one time. There is also a swimming bath in the Berg Str., temperature 75 deg. Fahrenheit.

BAD-GASTEIN.

HOTELS: Straubinger; *Badeschloss*; *Grabenwirth, &c.* A favorite watering place, situated in Upper Austria, about 20 miles from Lend. The place is celebrated for its hot mineral springs. Among the interesting buildings are: *Emperor William's Protestant Chapel* and the *Church of St. Nicholas.* The Klamm Pass is a magnificent gorge, which no tourist should fail to see. Visitors can remain five days without paying tax.

Six miles distant, towards Lend, is *Hof Gastein,* supplied by pipes from Bad Gastein. *Hotel Moser; Müller;*

Post; also good lodgings at private houses, many of which are architecturally very interesting. Here are many excellent points of view, especially from the Café zur schönen Müllerin. Visit the pretty waterfall, Rastetzenbach. It is cheapest to take a carriage by the day.

Excursion to the *Wetterwand glacier*; also to *Graukogl*; *Gamskahrkogl*; *Nassfeld Alpine Valley. &c.* Bad climate during the winter months.

BILIN.

Health resort Sauerbrunn, Bilin. Drinking and bathing cure. Sauerbrunn, fresh water, steam and electric baths. Cold water cure establishment, massage and treatment by inhalation. Visitors are not required to pay any tax. The Kurhaus is brilliantly lighted by electricity. Bilin, a cosy little town of some 6000 inhabitants, is very snugly situated in Bohemia in the Biela valley, at the foot of the mountains. The entire region is a little Paradise, covered with pretty gardens, and for such as like to get away from the often wearying humdrum of the more fashionable spas, like Karlsbad, just the place. The springs of the Sauerbrunn lie to the west of the town, surrounded by pleasant grounds, out of the midst of which the Kurhaus, with its imposing façade, suddenly bursts upon the view; a building furnished in princely style, with 32 elegantly and comfortably fitted up rooms, provided with all modern conveniences, and containing a spacious saloon, besides reading and dining rooms. The Sauerbrunn warm water and vapor baths are in the basement. From the large terrace a beautiful view can be had over the valley of the Biela, the thickly wooded mountains and the phonolite or clinkstone rocks opposite. Charming promenades and shady walks surround the Kurhaus. The neighbouring station of Bilin-Sauerbrunn of the Prag-Duxer and Pilsen-Priesener R.R. is within easy reach. The Biliner-Sauerbrunn is one of the purest and best alkaline acidulents, perfectly clear, actively bubbling and of a soft, agreeable flavor, with an even temperature of 11,30 C. An analysis by Prof. Huppert gives the following results: Taking 10,000 parts as the standard of quantity the water has the following component parts:

Sulphate of soda . . ,	7,1917
Chloride of soda . . .	3,8146
Carbonate of soda . .	33,6339
Carbonate of lithium	0,1089
Carbonate of lime , .	4,1050
Carbonate of magnesia	1,7157
Carbonate of iron . .	0,0105
Phosphate of alumine	0,0022
Silicic acid . . . . . , .	0,4339
Total of solid ingredients	53,3941
Half evolved carbonic acid	16,7323
Carbonic acid in free state	18,788
Total amount of carbonic acid	47,5567

Biliner Sauerbrunn is used with excellent results for diseases of the urinal organs, Bright's disease, catarrh of the bladder, chronic gonorrhea, stricture, gravel and stones in the kidneys, for troubles of the digestion, heartburn, loss of appetite, colic, chronic catarrh of the stomach, and intestinal canal, piles, swelling of the liver, jaundice, adipose tissue, chronic bronchial catarrh, troubles of the respiratory organs, incipient stages of tuberculosis of the lungs, chronic laryngitis and in all cases of constitutional diseases, as well as for scrofula, rhachitis, gout, syphilis, diabetes, anaemia and lack of blood. The Sauerbrunn also forms a delicious table water for persons in health, taken either alone or mixed with wine and sugar, when it will foam and resemble champagne. 3,500,000 bottles exported annually. The baths are also very efficacious and beneficial, especially in cases of gout, muscular rheumatism, chronic catarrh of the stomach, bladder and kidney complaints. The Biliner trochees, of pleasant flavor, will be found to give relief in cases of biliousness, heartburn, loss of appetite. nausea, colic, and chronic catarrh of the stomach. They will be found especially good for childrens diseases and for stopping vomiting of very young children, also for scrofulous symptoms they will work well. The bottled water and lozenges can be had of any good apothecary or druggist.

Excursions: The pretty and exceedingly picturesque neighborhood offers ample opportunity for delight-

BILINER SAUERBRUNN!

The most prominent representative of alkali, acidulous waters

in 10,000 parts:— carbonate of soda 33·6339, Glauber's salts, 7·1917, carbonate of lime, 4·1050, chloride of soda, 3·8146, sulphate of potassa, 2·3496, carbonate of magnesia, 1·7157, carbonate of Lithium, 0·1089, solid component parts 53·3941, total amount of carbonate acid, 47·5567, temperature, 12·30 deg. C.

Old and well known mineral spring for liver, bladder and stomach troubles, gout, bronchial catarrh, piles, &c.

The best dietary drink.

3½ Million Bottles sold in 1892.

BILINER DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

PASTILLES DE BILIN.

Obtained from the waste steam residuum of the Biliner Sauerbrunn.

An excellent remedy for heartburn, catarrh of the stomach, and digestive troubles in general.

Beware of spurious articles.

Sold only in blue labeled boxes, sealed with green.

BRUNNEN-DIRECTION, BILIN, BOHEMIA.

To be had of all dealers in mineral waters, druggists and apothecaries.

CURANSTALT SAUERBRUNN

Drinking and Bathing Cure, furnished with every comfort; Warm, Steam and Electric Baths of the very latest construction according to the directions of Prof. **Gärtner** of Vienna.— Iron introduced by electricity, **Cold Water Cure,** with every convenience.

288 **Dr. WILHELM REUSS,** attendant physician.

BILINER SAUERBRUNN!

el mas sobresaliente de todas las águas alcalinas

contiene en 10.000 partes: 33,6339 de carbonate de soda, 7,1917 de sulfato de soda, 4.1050 de carbonato de cal, 3,8416 de cloruro de sodio, 2,3496 de sulfato de potasa, 1,7157 de carbonato de magnesia, 0,1089 de carbonato de litio, 53,3941 de sólidos, 47.5567 de ácido carbónico á la temperatura de 12,30 centigrados.

Aguas minerales muy probadas para pacedimientos de los riñones, la vejiga, el estómago, la gota, el catarro bronquial, las almorranas etc.

Mas excelente bebida dietética.

Despacho del año de 1892:
3 millones y medio de botellas.

Pastillas digestivas de Bilin.

PASTILLES DE BILIN.

Fabricadas de los residuos ganados á la evaporacion de las águas de Bilin.

Eficaz remedio en casos de ardor del estómago, gastrícitis y alteraciones de la digestion en general.

¡Cuidado con las falsificaciones!

Se venda exclusivamente en cajas con rótulo azul y sello verde.

BRUNNEN-DIRECTION en BILIN de BOHEMIA.

Depósito á los almacenes de águas minerales, las droguerías y las boticas.

CURANSTALT SAUERBRUNN.

Curativa por aplicacion interior y **baños** con **todo lujo posible, baños en bañera, baños de vapor** y **baños eléctricos** aplicados sobre el nuevo método del Profesor **Gärtner** de Viena — introduccion de hierro por la electricidad' **clinica hidroterápica** á la altura de los últimos adelantos.

Médico-director: **Dr. en medicinas WILHELM REUSS.**

ful excursions; Borzen with a fine view, far-famed Teplitz, with its always interesting visitors, Osseg, Dux and many other interesting points which the tourist will explore and discover himself.

Price of the *Baths:* Sauerbrunn baths, forenoons, 1 fl. afternoons, half price. Fresh water baths, 40 kr. Vapor baths 1 fl. by subscription, 40-60 kr, Complete cold water cure, 8 florins a week. Rooms can be had for from 3½ to 20 florins a week, according to location and elegance. Dr. von Reuss is always at the call and disposal of guests. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Brunnen-Direction, Bilin.

BODENBACH.

A thrifty manufacturing town, with 7435 inhabitants, well known to all travellers as being the first Austrian station after leaving Dresden, where baggage is usually examined and suspicious persons disinfected! *Frieser's Hotel,* where in summer it is pleasant to sit in the spacious garden, and discuss the really good viands offered. *Hotel Umlauft* kept by Herrn Hegenbarth, is the hedquarters of the Bohemian Mountain Club, where useful information concerning Bohemia can be obtained. All these hotels are within a stone's throw of the railway station. The Bohemian Nordbahn branches off here, crossing the river to Tetschen, with a fine bridge for carriages and foot passengers. Bodenbach is a growing town and has a large brewery, cotton spinning mills and the extensive Chocolate factory of Jordan & Timaeus of Dresden. Obergrund, near by, is fast becoming a favorite resort for persons coming from Karlsbad. It is very prettily situated on the Elbe, and only half an hour's walk from Bodenbach. The Spitzhüttel, a rocky bastion just above Obergrund, affords a charming view of the surrounding country. Excursions can also be made to the Schäferwand, Spitzberg, Papertsberg and the so-called labyrinth, the Hutberg and the Johanniskapelle, a pretty gothic chapel in sandstone, the burial-place of the Counts of Thun, well worth a visit.

CARL KRAETSCHMER

Forwarding Agent,

Bodenbach and Tetschen

Austrian and German frontier stations,

Undertakes to forward all kinds of goods and attend to the custom house examination. Baggage forwarded to any address. 284

BOTZEN,

or Bozen; with 10,640 inhabitants.

HOTELS: Kaiserkrone; *Victoria.* A thriving commercial town in the Tyrol, the ancient Pons Drusi, situated at the junction of the *Talfer* with the *Eisack,* beneath the *Calvarienberg,* 27 miles from Brixen. The principal object of interest is the *Cathedral* with its ancient tower. Noted for the four great fairs. Good Terlauer wines. A good place to stay in, any time of year. Mud Pillars at Finsterbach.

BREGENZ.

HOTELS: Oesterreichischer Hof; Hotel Europa; *Hotel Montfort, &c.* Bregenz with a population of 6739, is the capital of the *Vorarlberg.* Formerly known as Brigantia. It is situated at the foot of the Pfänder, at the east end of Lake Constance. Excellent view of the town and lake from the *Harbor Promenade.* The *Vorarlberg Museum* contains some interesting collections of coins, natural history, &c. The *picturesque Church* with its old tower, is situated on a hill. Pleasant walk to the Klause and excursions to Gebhardsberg and the Pfänder. Known to Americans from the poem; "The Maid of Bregenz".

BRIXEN.

HOTELS: Elephant; Stern; Adler. 5530 inhabitants. The principal objects of interest are.

The *Cathedral,* with two copper-roofed towers, rebuilt in 1754. The *Episcopal Palace* at the south-west end of the town, with large garden, &c. *Dr. von Guggenberger's Sanatorium.*

BRÜNN.

HOTELS: Hotel Padowitz; Grand; and Neuhauser. Brünn is the capital of Moravia, situated at the junction of the Schwarzawa and Zwittawa. It is 89 miles distant from Vienna, and is famous for its woolen, linen, leather, and carpet factories. The *Spielberg,* or citadel, 850 feet in height, stands in the old quarter, called the *Altbrünn.* Baron Trenck, buried here in the Capuchin Church, whose vault can by seen by applying to the sexton, General Mack, and Silvio Pellico were imprisoned here. The chief buildings are; the *Cathedral of St. James; Rathhaus* with fine old portal; *Theatre*; and *Moravian Museum. Raitz Castle.*

14 miles to the east is *Austerlitz* where the French under Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians, in 1805. Seat of Prince Salms, who owns extensive iron mines and foundries here. The Augustinian Church, a 14th century structure, is worth seeing. The Augarten is a public park, a favorite resort of the natives.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: LEOPOLD SCHULZ, Firma V. Sehulz, Bahnring 24.

BUDAPEST.

HOTELS: Hotel Remi; Hotel Continental; *Queen of England*; *Jägerhorn*; *Grand Hotel Hungaria*; *Hotel National*; *Erzherzog Stephan, Hotel Orient.*

Theatres: National Theatre; Royal Opera House; Volks Theatre; German Theatre; Stadt Theater, &.

Promenades: Elisabeth-Platz; Josefs-Platz; Széchenyi-Promenade; *Presbyterian Church* in the *Mondgasse*; service at 11 a.m.

In the year 1873, the towns of *Buda, Pest* and *Steinbruch* were united under the name of *Budapest.* This city, with 495,000 inhabitants, is the capital of Hungary, seat of the supreme Court of Justice, also of the *Hungarian Ministry* and of the *Imperial Diet.*

There are ten municipal districts in Budapest; namely:

I. *Festung, Taban,* and *Christinenstadt*; II. *Wasserstadt* and *Landstrasse*; III. *Alt-Ofen* and *Neustift*; IV. *Inner City*; V. *Leopoldstadt* and *Margarethen-Insel*; VI. *Theresienstadt*; VII. *Elisabethstadt*; VIII. *Josefstadt*; IX. *Franzstadt*; X. *Steinbruch.*

The best part of the city is that near the Danube.

The *Academy,* in the style of the Renaissance, is on the *Franz-Josephs-Platz*; in which, the *statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi,* in bronze. On the second and third floors is the *National Picture Gallery.*

The *Erzherzog Stephan Hotel*: the *Prince of Coburg's Palace,* and the *Dianabad,* are in the *Franz-Josefs-Platz,* also the *Chamber of Commerce,* with a fine Ionic portico, in front of which the *statue of Franz Déak.* A statue of *Joseph v. Eötvös* by Huszàr in the Eötvös-Platz.

The most fashionable promenade in Pest is the *Franz-Josefs-Quai.* This handsome street leads past the *Exchange* to the *Redouten-Park,* on the east side of which, are the imposing *Redoute Buildings,* built in 1859-65. Along the Quai, farther on, is the splendid *building of the Hungarian Insurance Company*; adjoining which is the *Grand Hotel Hungaria.* In the *Petöfi-Platz* is a bronze *statue of the Hungarian* poet, *Alexander Petöfi* The little *Greek Church* is situated on the farther side of the Platz. The oldest church in Pest is the *Stadt-Pfarrkirche,* in the *Schwur-Platz.* It is built in the Gothic style and dates from 1500. The rococco façade was added later at the beginning of the 18th century. In the *Rathhaus-Platz* in the rear of this church, stands the *Alte Rathhaus,* with a curious tower, erected in 1844. The *Neue Rathhaus* erected by *Steindl* in the style of the early Renaissance with a beautiful staircase and a grand hall inlaid with marble, is in the *Leopoldsgasse.* The large *Custom House* is connected by rail with the *Pest and Ofen Junction railroad.* The new *Franzstadt-Church,*

is in the Romanesque style. It was built in 1867-79 by Ybl. Entering the *Zollamts-Ring* we reach the Custom-House and the *Calvin-Platz* with its beautiful *monumental Fountain.* The *Reformed Church,* is on the south side. In the *Köztelek-Strasse* the *Agricultural* and *Educational Museums.* The *new Cliniques* are in the *Herbst-gasse.* In the Ullöi-Ut, is the *Josephinum-Orphanage,* the *Stefanie-Hospital* for children, and the *Ludovicum* and the *Botanical Gardens.* The *Orczy Garden* is behind the *Ludoviceum.* The Great Hospital is situated at the end of the Ullöi-Ut, to the right.

The *National Museum* in the Calvin Platz in the *Museums-Ring.* Bronze busts of Hungarian poets in the *Museum garden.*

The following buildings are worth seeing:

The *Parliament-House* in the *Sandor-gasse,* opposite the Museum. The *Polytechnic School*; the *Veterinary Institute* in the *Rottenbillergasse*; and the *Physiological Institute* in the *Esterhàzygasse.* The *National Theatre,* in the *Kerepeser Strasse.* The *Technological Exhibition* in the *Belznay-Garden.* Farther on, in the same street, is the *Hungarian Volkstheatre,* The large *Cemetery.* The *Central Station* of the *State-Railway of Hungary* is at the end of the street.

The *Synagogue* in the *Tabaksgasse,* near the *Karlsring.* Near here is the *Orthodox Synagogue,* in the *Rombach-Utcza.* In the *Karlsring,* farther on, is the *Karls-Kaserne.* The *Post* and *Telegraph Office,* with a fine Renaissance façade is opposite the barracks. In the *Josefs-Platz* a *Statue* in bronze, of *Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary* from 1796 to 1847. The *Leopoldstadt Church.* The *Opera-House,* in the *Andrassy-Strasse.* Other buildings near here are: the *Academy of Music*; the *Künstlerhaus*; and the *National School* of Design.

The Stadtwäldchen is a popular Sunday resort. Here are the *Industrial Hall,* with the *Commercial Museum*; the *Art Pavilion* and the *King's Pavilion.* Admission to the *Zoological Gardens,* 30 kr.

The *Margarethen-Insel,* in the Danube, has been laid out as a beautiful park. Bath-house, hotels, &c.

A *Suspension Bridge* connects *Ofen* with *Pest.* It was built by English Engineers in 1842-49. It is 418 yards long; 39 feet broad; and 42 feet high.

Below the *Margarethen-Insel,* is the *Margarethen iron bridge,* built by a French Company in 1872-76. Below the Custom House is the *iron Railway Bridge.* A tunnel, 590 feet in length, is constructed under the *Castle hill* connecting the *Christinen-stadt* and the south railroad station with the river.

On the summit of a hill loom up the *Fortress,* and the *Royal Château.* The station of the *Cable railway* is on the left of the entrance to the tunnel.

The *Hentzi Monument* is a Gothic column of bronze, erected to the memory of General Hentzi and the soldiers who were killed while defending the fortress, in 1849. The *Arsenal* in the Georgs-Platz. The *Palace of the Minister President* and the *Honved-Ministerium* are on the right.

The *Royal Palace* which was built by Maria Theresa, and partly destroyed by fire in 1849, has been finely restored.

The *Ofen Town Hall.* The *Matthias-Kirche.* The *Gymnasium,* and the *Gothic Realschule.* The *Garrison Church,* in the Gothic style, is in the *Ferdinands-Platz.*

At the base of the *Blocksberg* are three chalybeate and warm sulphur springs, used at the *Bruckbad* for bathing. The *Raitzenbad* is near here on the hillside in the *Raitzen-stadt.* The Blocksbad is further down the river. The *Hunyadi-Janos* and *Franz-Josef* springs are in the meadows at the foot of the Blocksberg.

The *Kaiserbad,* near the Margarethen-Brücke, is the principal sulphur bath in Ofen. There are eleven springs, the temperature varying from 80 to 150 Fahr. The Turkish mosque, stands on rising ground picturesquely surrounded by vineyards


BUDAPEST * 1896 * MAI-OCTOBRE
EXPOSITION NATIONALE MILLÉNAIRE
Exposition rétrospective • Exposition moderne: Beaux-arts. Ethnographie • Organisation militaire • Agriculture
Industrie et Commerce • Communication facile et avantageuse • Bureau de logement.
MILLENIUM-LANDES-AUSSTELLUNG
Historische Ausstellung • Kunst • Ethnographie • Kriegswesen • Urproduction • Industrie und Handel
Vortheilhafte Communication • Behördliches Wohnungsvermittlungs-Bureau.
THE NATIONAL HUNGARIAN MILLENIUM EXHIBITION
Historical Exhibition • Exhibition of Works of Art • Ethnographical-Exhibition
Exposition of Military Concerns • Land-Produce • Industry and Commerce • Good Railway Connections
Authorised Office for Providing Apartments.

NATIONAL MILLENIAL EXHIBITION.

The Hungarian State is preparing to celebrate the *1000 Anniversary* of its existence by a *National Millenial Exhibition,* to be held in the Capital and Royal Residence, Budapest, from May 1st. to Oct. 31st. 1896. His Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor Francis Joseph I. has graciously consented to assume the Protectorate of this exhibition. The exhibition will initiate a series of millenial festivities. The exhibition itself will comprise the historic treasures and monuments of the Hungarian Nation, and will give a faithful reflex of present conditions, Agriculture, Trade, Finance and Credit System, the various Industries, Social, Art and Literary Life, Hygiene, Military condition, &c., of Hungary.

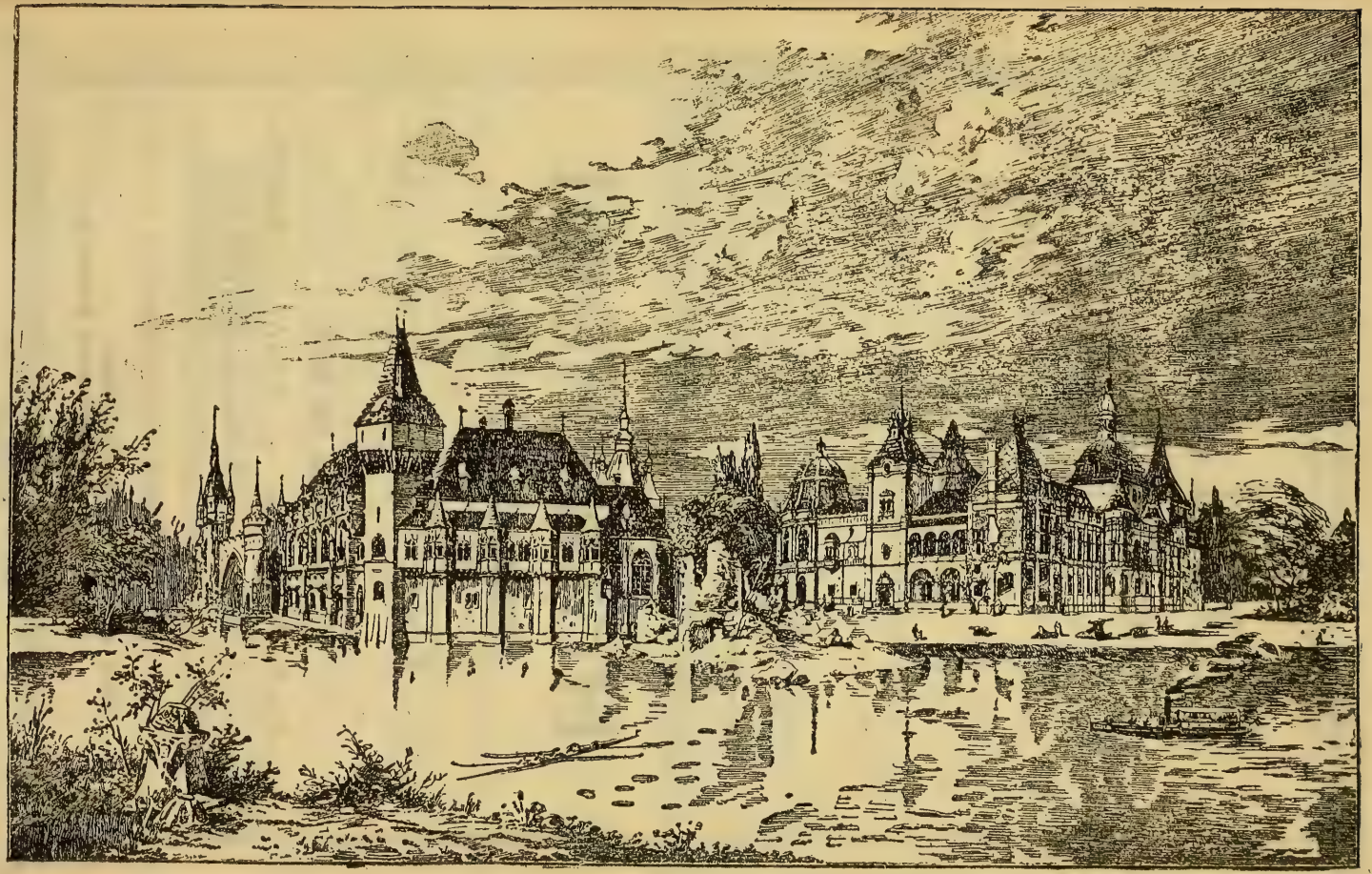
The Exhibition will cover an area of 510,000 square meter, the expenses will amount to some five million Gulden.

The combined pavilions of the Historical Exhibition, executed in the style of celebrated Hungarian Architectural Monuments, and containing Art Treasures belonging to His Majesty the King of Hungary, and the Turkish Sultan, besides the most remarkable ecclesiastical, military and other relics, and historically important objects of the country, are well calculated to excite special attention. In the Modern Exhibition, the demands of the present will be regarded, by the arrangement of numerous temporary flower, fruit, cattle and other shows; besides interesting showy pageants.

The exhibition will also serve as an inducement, for groups and societies, representing all interests whatsoever, whether international or national, to hold their meetings here.

Among other festivities of the Millenial Anniversary will be: the formal opening of the Eisernen Thor (Iron Gate), the unveiling of monuments and the dedication of public buildings and institutions. Full descriptions of the Exhibition and the Millenial Festivities, together with other matter relating to the celebration, will be published later.

Reductions in railway fares to Budapest, will be granted on all lines. An Office for Information, established by the authorities, through which, lodgings at moderate prices may be obtained, will be found at all the railway-stations.



Principal building of the National Millenial Exhibition, Budapest 1896.

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Opposite the Volks-Theater.

A First Class Hotel.

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In the centre of the city.

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vis à vis vom Volks-Theater.

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Alles mit höchstem Comfort.
Feinste Küche und Getränke.

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Ofener Adlerberger of my own raising.

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Hunyadi János

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The most agreeable, safest, and most efficacious aperient water. Sold throughout the world.

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„Andreas Saxlehner."

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Das vorzüglichste Bitterwasser.

Prompte, verlässliche, milde Wirkung.

Jede Etiquette des ächten Wassers trägt die Firma:

Andreas Saxlehner, Budapest.

Hungarian Wines.

Franz A. Jálics & Co., Budapest.

Established July 2., 1822. 238

Wine Growers and Shippers.

CARLSBAD.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Pupp; Goldener Schild und *Zwei Deutsche Monarchen*; *Anger's Hotel*; *Hôtel de Russie, Hotel Post, &c.* &c.

Visitors pay a tax, (for a stay of a week or longer) 1st class 10 fl, 2nd class 6 fl, and 3rd class 4 fl.

Cabs: From or to the railway station: 1 horse: 1 fl. 20 kr.; with 2 horses, 2 fl. Within the town 50 kr. per quarter-hour; 80 kr. per half-hour; 20 kr. for each additional quarter of an hour. With 2 horses 1 fl. 20 kr. and each additional 1/2 hour 60 kr. Half fare more is charged at night.

English Church service during season, at 11 and 4.

Karlsbad is a favourite watering place with a population of 13,000, and 25,000 annual visitors, in the narrow valley of the *Tepl*, near the *Eger*, among granite hills and forests. The springs were discovered by the Emperor Charles IV, in 1347.

The principal ingredients of the water are sulphate of soda, and carbonate of soda. There are 16 warm springs and two cold ones; the temperature varying from 50 to 167 Fahr. About 90,000 lbs. of the salt and 3,000,000 bottles of the water are exported every year. On the right bank of the Tepl, is the *Sprudel*, the oldest of the springs. The *Neubrunnen*, the *Mühlbrunnen*, the *Theresienbrunnen*, the *Marktbrunnen*, the *Kaiser-Karls-Quelle* and the *Schlossbrunnen* are all on the left bank. There are several Bath-houses in the town, with vapor, mineral, mud and other baths.

The *Military Bath House*, in which are the *Kaiserbrunnen* and *Hochbergerquelle* is on the south-east side of the *Stadtpark*. Near here is the *Kurhaus*. After passing the *Felsenquelle* we see the *Mühlbrunnen Colonnade*, built by Zitek, in 1871—78, with the *Elisabethquelle*, the *Theresienbrunnen*, the *Bernhardsbrunnen*, the *Nenbrunnen* and the *Mühlbrunnen*. In the *Market Place*, under a wooden *Trinkhalle* is the *Kaiser-Karlsquelle* and the *Marktbrunnen*. To the left is the *Post Office*. A flight of steps leads up to the *Schlossberg*, on which is the *English Church*. The *Schlossbrunnen* is on the right, under a wooden colonnade. The *Russische Kronenquelle*, is on the left, opposite.

The *Sprudelbrücke* crosses over the *Tepel* from the end of the *Market-place* to the *Sprudel Colonnade*, a handsome structure finished by Helmer and Fellner in 1879. The *Sprudel* and the Hygiea-Quelle are within this colonnade. Beyond this colonnade, in the *Kirchplatz* is the *Roman Catholic Magdalenenkirche*, with terraced platform. Higher up are the *Stefanshöhe*, the *Stadtgarten* and the *Panorama grounds*.

The *Alte Wiese* is opposite the most fashionable promenade at *Karlsbad* near the market-place, and along the Tepel and extends to the *Goethe-Platz*.

The *Alte Wiese* is opposite the *Neue Wiese*. The little *Russian Church* and the *Protestant Church*, erected in 1856,

A favourite walk, is through the *Pupp'sche Allée* and the *Goethe-Wiese*. with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf; then by the *Kiesweg* past the *Pasumowska-Sitz*, the *Rohan-Sitz*, and the *Kaiserin-Sitz* to the *Café*

Sanssouci. From here to the Giesshübel Spring in an hour and a half, the waters of which are good for troubles of the stomach and bowels.

Karlsbad lies 374 meter above the level of the sea, in the north-eastern part of Bohemia, in a narrow romantic valley, completely surrounded by thickly wooded mountains. The town, built on terraces, numbers 13,000 inhabitants, and is very prettily scattered along both banks of the river Tepl. The Karlsbader Mountains, opposite the Erz-Gebirge, and presenting a continuous chain, to the south, with the Böhmerwald, form with the latter and the Fichtel-Gebirge, an interesting geological formation. The basaltic eminences have, undoubtedly, been produced by volcanic action, evidently the forerunners of the present springs. The gaps in the mountains on the surface, correspond to the principal disruptions under ground. All hot springs are known to form a crust, or as it is geologically termed, incrustation, and in this way in the course of time, the Sprudelschale or crust of the hot wells has been formed. In the vaults and caverns thus formed, carbonic acid has gradually collected. The moment this carbonic acid overcomes the pressure of the water column above it, water and gas are belched forth causing the spasmodic spurting of the geyser springs. Karlsbad was not mentioned in history until the 14th century, during the reign of the Emperor Charles IV. with whom local tradition busies itself. This emperor may then be called the founder of Karlsbad. The climate is that of Central Germany, showing a medium temperature throughout the year of 7.6 deg. Celsius (6.0 Reaumur and 45.7 Fahrenheit). Mean temperature during the season 14 Celsius, 11.5 Reaumur, 57.9 Fahrenheit. Barometer average; 728 mm.

Karlsbad is the most frequented health resort in all Europe. In 1895 44,000 persons visited the place for their health. This does not include transient visitors to the number of, at least, 25-30,000, who are allowed to remain eight days without being obliged to pay a visitors tax.

Means for prosecuting the *Cure:* 1) The celebrated springs, which have been known for five centuries. 2) The products of these springs. 3) The Baths. *Springs:* Karlsbad is the chief representative of the alkali-sulphate springs. The temperature of which is as follows: 28-58.5 R. (95-162.5 Fahrenheit). From this we see that Karlsbad has cool, warm, and hot springs, the most important of which are:

Sprudel	58.5° R.	72.5° C.	162.5 F.
Bernhardsbrunn	48.5 „	60.7 „	141.1 „
Felsenquelle	47.8 „	59.7 „	139.6 „
Neubrunn	47.2 „	59.0 „	138.2 „
Schlossbrunn	39.2 „	49.0 „	120.2 „
Kaiserbrunn	38.8 „	48.5 „	119.3 „
Mühlbrunn	38.4 „	48.0 „	118.4 „
Marktbrunn	32.8 „	41.0 „	106.8 „
Kaiser Karl's-Quelle	31.5 „	39.4 „	103.0 „

A chemical analysis prepared by Prof. Dr. Ludwig in 1879 shows the following composition of the waters.

10,000 gr. of water containing in gramms:	Sprudel.	Schloss-brunn.	Mühl-brunn.	Kaiser-brunn.
Carbonate of magnesium	1.665	1.615	1.613	1.602
Carbonate of Calcium	3.214	3.337	3.266	3.173
Carbonate of lithium	0.123	0.136	0.118	0.121
Carbonate of soda	12.980	12.279	12.790	12.674
Sulphate of potassium	1.862	1.930	1.888	1.796
Sulphate of soda	24.053	23.158	23.911	23.411
Chloride of soda	10.418	10.047	10.288	10.103
Carbonic acid, half evolved	7.761	7.493	7.672	7.581
Carbonic acid in free state				

Products of the springs. The most important of which are the crystallized and pulverized salts obtained by evaporation of the water of the Sprudel. The pulverized Karlsbader Sprudel salts, obtained by a method prescribed by Prof. Ludwig, contain all the dissoluble ingredients of the Sprudelwater, which, owing to its keeping properties in warm climates, is to be preferred to the crystallized Sprudel salt. Further products of the Karlsbader hot springs are: The Karlsbader Pastilles or lozenges, the Sprudel Soap, Sprudel Lye and alkaline salt.

Baths: Karlsbad can boast of six bathing establishments, containing mineral baths, mud baths, iron baths, vapor and electric baths: also a medico-mechanical institute according to Dr. Zander's system, of Stockholm, Sweden and a water cure establishment.

a) *The Kaiserbad* is a bathing establishment most luxuriously and comfortably fitted up, justly called the finest and most elegant bath in all Europe. It contains one princely bath, 52 mud bath cabins, 26 mineral baths, eight saloon vapor baths, two electric baths, two steam-box baths, according to Dr. Berthe's system in Paris, besides a most comfortably furnished hydropathic establishment, with twelve single cold water baths and the medico-mechanical institute.

b) The Kurhaus contains 75 mineral baths, 30 mud bath and the vapor bathing establishment with Russian, vapor and Roman-Irish hot air baths.

c) The Neubad contains 24 mineral baths and 24 mud baths.

d) The Sprudelbadhaus with 34 mineral baths.

e) The Sauerbrunn baths.

f) The Iron baths. The Karlsbader hot baths cover a great field of diseases viz.

I. Diseases attendant upon change of matter in the system;
   1) gout,
   2) obesity,
   3) diabetic dysentery.

II. Diseases of the internal organs.
   1) catarrh of the stomach, abscesses of the stomach, distension of the bowels,
   2) intestinal catarrh and chronic constipation, chronic diarrhoea, ulceration of the intestines.
   3) Diseases of the spleen.
   4) Diseases of the liver, enlargement of the liver, fatty liver, gall-stone disease (jaundice).
   5) Diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone in the kidneys and bladder, catarrh of the urinal passages and stoppage albuminuria.
   6) Diseases of the female sexual organs (mud baths).
   7) Chronic muscular rheumatism.

Physicians.--Karlsbad numbers ninety practising physicians, among them specialists for diseases of women, diseases of the eye, nose, ear and larynx.

The official season lasts from May 1st. to Oct. 1st. although treatment can be had any time of year, as is proved by the great number of guests at all times of the year. Good and comfortable quarters can always be obtained. *Tariff* and *tax.* Every stranger remaining more than eight days is obliged to pay the tax, whether making use of the baths or not. The tax is divided into four classes particulars of which are contained in the "Amtlichen Nachrichten zur Kurliste". On paying the required tax the payer is entitled to make use of all the springs, grounds and the afternoon and evening concerts, arranged by the town authorities. *Lodgings.* Karlsbad is well supplied with exceedingly comfortably furnished hotels, among which we may mention the following: *Hotels:*—Grand Hotel Pipp; Hotel Kaiserbad; Anger; Central Hotel Loib; Rheinischer Hof; Hotel gold. Schild; Zwei deutsche Monarchen; Continental; Bristol; Königs Villa; Hotel Hannover; Paradies; Hotel de Russie; Kroh; National; Fassmann; Erzherzog Karl; Drei Fasanen, &c. &c. besides 1000 private houses, most of which are elegantly furnished to meet the demands of the most fastidious persons, so that even at the height of the season (June-August) no lack of good accommodation ever is to be feared. *Amusements* and entertainments. The Concerts given by the Kur-Kapelle, under the direction of the well-known conductor August Labitzky, are always worth hearing. Furthermore concerts by Pleyer's Concert band, Gipsy band, concerts by the Tyrolese companies.

Performances are given daily in the Stadt-Theater from April 15th till Oct. 1st. Large covered Riding School. A race course is now being laid out as well as a bicycle track. The Kurhaus and the Stadtparketablissement with spacious restaurants, dancing parties, sociables and concerts by celebrated artists, reading-room with 140 papers in all languages. Three lawn-tennis grounds and a great number of cafés and restaurants charmingly situated in the woods, among which we feel compelled to mention: Café Posthof, Freundschafts-Saal, Kaiserpark, Schönbrunn, Schweizerhof, Jägerhaus, St. Leonhard, Aberg, Stefaniewarte, Kreuzberg, Veitsberg and many others. *Churches.* There are five Houses of Worship; one Roman Catholic, one evangelical, one Anglican Church, one Greek Church and a synagogue. *Hospitals* and *Sanatoriums.* The City Hospital, the Fremden Hospital for strangers, the Israeliten Hospital, the Imperial, Royal military bathing house and the Hospice of the White Cross (Hospiz vom weissen Kreuz) for officers of the Austrian army. Karlsbad is lighted by electricity, has a sewage system equal to the best, and fully satisfying the demands of modern hygiene, conducted water, for drinking and washing, and, owing to its healthy situation, is acknowledged to be one of the healthiest towns of Europe.

Railway connections. Karlsbad, a station on the Buschtiehrader R. R. is distant; from Berlin, 9 hours, from Hamburg, 15, from Vienna 8½, from Prague 4-½, from Buda-Pesth 15 hours, Paris 21 hours, London via Ostende hours, Frankfort-on-the-Main 12 hours, Stuttgart 11 hours, &c. All fast and through trains put on direct cars, with restaurant and sleeping cars, during the season.

The exportation of the Karlsbader mineral waters and the products of the springs is in the hands of the well known firm of Löbel Schottländer, Karlsbad, who are constantly sending goods to all parts of the world.

All information concerning this famous health and bathing resort, can be obtained by adressing the Bürgermeisteramt, Karlsbad.

Directions for taking the pulverized Sprudel salt. The best time for taking it, is before getting up in the morning, on an empty stomach; or during the day, one or two hours before mealtime. A small dose, as much as can be taken on the point of a knife, a medium dose is, one to two teaspoonsful, three teaspoonsful constitute a large dose. Dissolve before taking in pure water. Put the dose to be taken into a tumbler, pour a small quantity of luke.warm water upon it and stir until dissolved. After the water has become cool, fill with cold water. A cold solution works quicker, as a laxative upon the bowels.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: REISEBUREAU von Rudolf Mayer.

Hotel Post, Carlsbad.

First- Class Hotel.

Moderate Prices — Prompt attendance.

70 elegantly furnished rooms, **heated by steam.** Spacious and superb Dining-Saloons. Good Cooking.

Baths in the house. Carriages.

Situated in the centre of the city, opposite the City Park in the immediate vicinity of the Baths and Water Cure.

234 **Heinrich Zeinar,** Proprietor.

Carlsbad.

Roscher's Hotel „Goldener Schild"
and
„Zwei deutsche Monarchen."

First-Class, fine situation in town, 200 rooms and saloons, Concert-Garden, extensive Promenade-Garden, Dining-Saloons with large glass veranda worth seeing, Coffee Saloon with newspapers in all languages. Concert by the band twice a week, Baths, Electric-Light, elevator, telephone, carriages, omnibus.

292 ***F. Roscher,*** *Proprietor.*

CARLSBAD, HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, opposite the Curhaus and the Mineral-Springs. Newly fitted up and provided with every modern comfort, first-rate "Restaurant." **Price reduction on long stay for rooms and apartments.**

233 KARL RICHTER.

CORTINA.

HOTELS: Croce Bianca; *Hôtel Cortina*; *Hôtel Faloria*; *Aquila Nera*, &c.

Cortina di Ampezzo, a picturesquely situated town with about 3000 inhabitants. It is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district government. The *Church* has some fine wood carvings by Brustolone. From the *Campanile* 250 feet high, a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape, is obtained. The *Cristallo* group is to the north-east. A splendid view is also to be had from the *Hotel Faloria*. The *Industrial School* is worth a visit.

CRACOW.

HOTELS: Graud Hotel; *Hôtel de Dresde*; *Hôtel de Saxe*, &c.

Cracow, Polish Kraków, German Krakau, lies in an extensive plain, at the confluence of the Rudowa and the Vistula. Formerly the capital of *Soland* and the place where the Kings were

crowned. After the insurrection of 1846, it was annexed to Austria. It has since been converted into a very strong fortress. There are about 75,000 inhabitants, one third being Jews.

On the *Wawel hill,* at the west end of the town, stands the *Schloss,* founded by Casimir the Great in the fourteenth century. Until 1610 it was the residence of the Polish Kings. *Sigismund III.* then removed his seat to *Warsaw.* It is now used as a hospital and barracks.

On the east side of the *Schloss* is the *Gothic Cathedral* or *Schlosskirche,* the burial place of the Polish Kings.

St. Mary's Church is in the *Ring-Platz,* a beautiful Gothic structure of the 13th and 14th century. The total number of churches in Cracow is 36.

In the centre of the Ring-Platz is the *Tuchhaus* or cloth-hall, dating from the 15th century. The *Dominican Church.* The *Franciscan Church,* in the *Grodzkagasse,* dates from the 13th century. The ancient refectory of the *Franciscan Monastery* is now used for the *Technical* and *Industrial Museum.* The *Prince Bishop's Palace,* opposite.

On the north-west are the *Jagellonian University* buildings, founded in 1349, by Casimir the Great. The *New University* on the promenade, a handsome Gothic building. Near here is the *Obergymnasium of St. Anna.* The *Polish Theatre,* in the *Stefans-Platz*; the *Academy of Sciences,* with a museum of Antiquities, a library, &c. The *Czartoryski Museum* is further on, in the promenades. In the Promenades, is the *Floriansthor,* a curious structure, about all that is left of the old fortifications. The *Academy of Art* is beyond the gate, in the *Matejko Plaz.* Further on is *St. Florian Church,* dating from the 12th century.

The town is completely encircled by pretty suburbs, within the periphery of the fortifications. *Stradom* on the south-west; *Nowy Swita* on the west; *Piasek* on the north-west; *Kleparz* on the north; *Wesola* on the east. The Jewish quarter, is near here. The *Franz-Josefs Bridge* spans the *Vistula* to *Podgorze* with a population of 13,000. The *Krakusberg* is on the south.

The *Kosciuszko Mound,* 65 feet high, was thrown up in 1820-23, by the inhabitants of Cracow, in honor of the Polish hero *Kosciuszko.* It was turned into a fort in 1855.

The *Salt Mines of Wielicza,* 7 miles to the south-east, are exhibited to visitors on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The mines, 919 feet deep, yield 60,000 tons of salt annually. There are seven levels and eleven shafts. The length of the mines from east to west is over 2 miles, and the breadth from north to south is more than 100 yards. There are 70 extensive disused chambers, some of them being adorned with candelabra, cut in rock salt. There are two chapels, partly destroyed by the flood of 1868; with ornaments, altars, statues, &c. in rock salt.

CSABA;

or Békés Csaba, with a population of 35,000, is the largest Protestant district in Hungary. On the *White Körös,* 58 miles from Szolnok.

CZEGLED.

A town with about 25,000 inhabitants 47 m. from Budapest, at the junct. *Szegedin.* Rail Rest. *Hotel Fischer.* Pass *Nagy Körös* (pop. 22,770), to *Kecskement,* 19 m. (pop.48,000); with a market stock and wine. Hence 17 m. to Felegyhaza (30,000 inhabitants).

DEBRECZEN.

57,000 inhabitants. *Hotel Weisses Ross.* In Hungary, 93 m. from Grosswardein; a collection of villages of unpaved streets and small houses. *Town Hall,* large *Calvinist College, Churches, Theatre,* &c. Four large Fairs, annually. *Agricult. College* in the vicinity.

EBENSEE.

Hotels: Lehr; Post.—Pop. 2300, with Langbath. In Upper Austria, 9 miles from Gmunden, close to the picturesque Traunsee. Kranabitsattel (5,175 ft.—4 hrs.), has superb view. Trade in the brine from Ischl and Hallstadt. Pine timber is floated from here for sending down the river Danube.

EGER.

(Bohemian Cheb.)

Pop. 11,371. *HOTELS: Kaiser Wilhelm; Drei Erzherzoge.* A garrison town on the Eger, 107 m. from Leipsic. Here are *St. Nicolas Gothic Church;* and a *Rathhaus,* in the *Ring,* near the Burgmeister's House, where Wallenstein was murdered, 1634, after his friends had been assassinated in Barbarossa's ancient Burg, or Castle Erlau. (Hung. Eger.) Pop. 22,156. A metropolitan town, under the *Matra hills,* 89 m. from Budapest, noted for excellent red wine. *Cathedral* in the form of *a Latin* cross 252 ft. long; *Lyceum;* and *County Hall. Bishop's and Turk's warm springs.* Besieged 1535, by the Turks, who were victors at *Mezo Keresztes,* 1595.

FELDKIRCH.

Population 3,564. *HOTELS: Bär; Englischer Hof; Vorarlberger Hof.* In Vorarlberg, on the *Ill,* at a splendid point of view, 20 m. S. E. of Bregenz; with *a 15th. cent. Church.* To *Vaduz,* or Vadutz, 10 m. (pop. 920), cap. of the principality of *Lichtenstein,* on the Upper Rhine *Prince's Castle,* beneath *Three Sisters Peak. Jesuit College.*

FIUME.

29,000 inhabitants; *HOTELS: Hotel Deak; Europa. Rest. Ziegler.* A free port of Hungary (separated from that kingdom by Croatia). 35 miles south-east of Trieste by land, but considerably longer by sea it being necessary to round the *Istrian* peninsula. It is situated beneath a hill at the mouth of the *Fiumara,* where the *Julian Alps* terminate; at the head of the *Gulf of Quarnero,* in the *Adriatic. Via del Corso* and other streets in the new town. *Naval College, theatre, casino, shipyards, new harbour, lazaretto;* with a thriving trade in grain and flour. *Marshal Nugent* is interred at *Tersato Castle,* near *St. Vitus Pilgrimage church,* and a *Roman arch.* Torpedo works here; and the health resort of *Abbazia.* Opposite *Veglia Island,* down the coast, is *Zengg,* or Segna, a port in a fine gulf.

FRANZENSBAD:

or Franzbad, (Bohemia,) with about 2,000 inhabitants. *HOTELS: British Hotel; Grand Hotel; Holzer; Hübner; Park Hotel.* Carriages: 1-horse cab 5 fl., 2-horse cab 8 fl. the afternoon, besides the driver. *English Church service* at the *German Church.* A modern bath, and favorite resort of the Austrian nobility; 1,570 feet above the sea-level, in a beautiful situation; encircled by charming drives and well-frequented resorts. The *Morgenzeile* forms a square, with a promenade, gardens and *statue of* its founder, *Francis I.* There are 9 springs, containing sulphur, carbonate of soda, common salt, and iron; used for dyspepsia, hypochondria &c., and especially beneficial in female ailments. Mud Baths in soft mineral bog, efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, ulcers, glands, paralysis, &c. There are four bathing establishments; charge 1 fl. 40 kr. each bath. Libraries; a theatre, &c.

Eger is reached in ten minutes, whence to *Karlsbad* in 1 hour 16 min. and to *Marienbad* in 37 minutes. To *Elster* over the Saxon frontier, an iron spring and whey-cure.

FÜNFKIRCHEN.

(Hung. Pecs.). 34,000 inhabitants. *Hotel Nador;* Palatin Hotel "Fünfkirchen", or "Five Churches", so named from the Five Mosques, erected by the Turks, 1526-1686, lies among vineyards, 37 m. from Mohacs, on the Danube, or 216 m. from Budapest, via Kanizsa, Romanesque *Dom; Town* and *Franciscan Churches;* two of the five Mos-ques are still standing, (the others in ruins) *College; Military School.* Brown coal found. Solyman defeated Lewis of Hungary here, 1526.

FÜRED BATHS,

Hotel Meyer; Kurhaus & private villas. On Lake Balaton, in Hungary; reached from Stuhlweissenburg and Sic Fok, and thence by steamer. They contain much carb. acid, are good for ailments of women, and belong to Tihany Convent. Two hotels; *hospital, theatre, churches* and *synagogue.*

BALATON LAKE,

or Platten See, is 50 m. long, bordered by volcanic hills on the N. side. It is becoming shallower every year.

GIESHÜBL.

Gieshübl-Sauerbrunnen is a health-resort which cannot easily be equalled in natural attractions. The valuable spring of sparkling mineral water there, was mentioned in 1522 by Payer de Cubito and Reudenius, under the name of "Buchsäuerling", and styled "a long known and health giving beverage". In the year 1888 nearly 500 patients underwent treatment there, while the visitors numbered upwards of 26,000.

This health-resort is about 1025 feet above the level of the sea; it is north-east of Carlsbad, which can be reached by road in an hour and a half, while Welchau-Wickwitz, a station on the Buschterader railway, can be reached in half an hour, the roads to both places being good. It is situated in a wide valley surrounded by heights, the buildings being on both banks of the Eger which makes a double bend there and is spanned by two bridges.

The air is heavily charged with ozone, especially apparent in the early morning. The ideal of climatic health-resorts as defined in the following terms by Dr. Schreiber of Aussee:— "A place exempt from miasma, free from dust and wind, where there is the minimum of organic matter, and where there are not infrequent atmospheric depressions", moreover, "where there is pure fresh air from morning to night and from night to morning, throughout the year, such a place is the one to satisfy all impartial and unprejudiced medical men". Now all these conditions are completely fulfilled at Gieshübl-Puchstein, as has been proved by experience. Nowhere else do nervous, consumptive, and asthmatic patients feel more comfortable than there, and for those who suffer from emphysema the air-"cure" is combined with a pneumatic one which is specially adapted to relieve it.

Lodgings.—The accomodation for visitors to this health-resort comprises several villas, three large dwelling houses, one hotel, three restaurants and a hydropathic establishment, the whole containing upwards of 120 apartments and all being well furnished, having fire-places, and being easily accessible. In addition there are several private houses where lodgers are taken. There are three restaurants belonging to the proprietor of this health-resort, under the supervision of the Director, in which all kinds of wholesome fare, from the plainest to the most elaborate, can be had at proportionate prices.

Breakfast costs from 15 to 30 kreutzers.

Dinner from 50 kreutzers to 2 florins and upwards.

Supper from 20 kreutzers to 1 florin and upwards.

Visitors can be boarded, including lodging, attendance, breakfast, dinner and supper from 12 to 20 florins a week each.

The Director supplies coupons for board and lodging.

In addition there are private houses with kitchens attached.

Life here is pleasant and unconventional, all the pretentiousness of other places of the kind, and the requirements about dressing, being unknown at Gieshübl - Puchstein. Visitors meet each other at the hydropathic establishment, at the springs, in the restaurants, in the walks, at the concerts, and select those with whom their tastes induce them to form a closer acquaintance without falling into the dreaded cliquism of other watering places. Those who seek for repose and isolation can gratify their taste; those who require cheerful intercourse will find a sufficient number of other persons of the like disposition. Visitors elect from any of their number a Committee to arrange about amusements, and the daily programme is set forth on the black notice board. There are ample provisions for drawing up such a program. The amusements include boating-excursions on the Eger in which there are five Hamburg keeled boats, and a convenient landing stage; billiards; a covered bowling alley, paved with asphalt; a well - appointed shooting gallery; a croquet ground and lawn-tennis-court; a pretty theatre, where many foreign

artists, singers, and actors appear, where musicians give performances and concerts, and where the artistic talent among the visitors is awakened and displayed at very entertaining amateur performances. A good piano and a well stocked musical library are also provided. Once a week the band, conducted by Pleier, comes from Carlsbad. There is a circulating library and a reading room, supplied with the best newspapers in different languages. The fishing in the Eger and Lomitz is excellent. There is a monkey-house on the peninsula. Lastly, pleasant excursions can be made to places in the vicinity, such as Schömitzstein, Engelhaus, Oedschlossberg, Dunkelsberg, Stichelmühl, Duppau, Sachsengrün, Welchau, Lomitz in the Mittelgebirge, Hauenstein with its fine castle and park, and Schlackenwerth. The more distant but attractive places are Carlsbad, Hans-Heiling, Petschau, Elbogen, Dallwitz with its famous oaks, the Erzgebirge from Bärringen to Gottesgab and the Keilberg, which is 3600 feet high, and commands a fine view, and many other beautiful spots in the Erzgebirge range and the valley of the Eger. Conveyances or animals are provided by the Director of the establishment for excursions in the neighbourhood, and carriages with one or two horses.

Chief among the *means* of *treatment* at Giesshübl-Puchstein are its excellent mineral springs including the refreshing Giesshübler which, when drank at the source, well deserves to be called the very best of mineral waters. Besides the springs there is a hydropathic establishment after the newest model, a chamber for inhaling the finely eliminated gaseous water of the Löschner spring, according to the method of Dr. Gastl, after it is mixed with pine-needle oil, tannin, brine and other things, and where several patients can inhale this compound in company. There is also an arrangement for inhaling hot air; a pneumatic chamber for the rarified and compressed air treatment, and also the oldest graduated ascending path, dating from 1883. There is a bath-house well arranged for giving all kinds of medicated and electric baths and in which provision is made for massage and electrical applications of all kinds. Finally, the best cow and goat's whey is supplied and there is an establishment in which all foreign mineral waters may be drunk.

The hydropathic system of treatment is recommended in neurasthenia and hysteria, and according to the methods of Beard and Playfair, for nervous complaints of all sorts, from the slightest uneasiness down to developed paralysis and cramps; also in melancholia and cases of depression, in peripheral paralysis and nervous affections, insomnia, ataxy, and atrophy.

This mode of treatment is also available in cases of diseases of the blood and vascular system, in anaemia, chlorosis, menstrual disturbances, scrophula, syphilis, and obesity;

Also in chronic catarrh of the larynx and the air passages, in combination with the internal use of Giesshübler;

Also in bronchial catarrh and emphysema, after pleurisy, and in combination with the pneumatic treatment;

Also in maladies of the lower bowels; such as irregular and imperfect digestion, heartburn, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, vomiting, colic, torpidity of the bowels, obstruction, stoppage of the bowels, tumours of the spleen and liver; also during and after intermittent fever, malaria, chronic disease of the kidneys, albuminuria, catarrh of the bladder, and dropsy.

Also in maladies of the generative organs such as floodings, chronic exsudation of the mucous membrane, tendency to abortion, in ulcerations, during treatment after serious operations and laparotomy;

In Rheumatism and gout it is not only curative but preventive and prophylactic, and in long standing inflammation of the periosteum and ulcers on the feet;

Finally, it is of service *in skin diseases,* especially old chronic acne, chronic eczema, prurigo, atonic abscesses, thickening of the skin as a result of inflammation.

GLEICHENBERG,

(Styria). *HOTELS: Vereins-Haus; Stadt Mailand; Stadt Venedig.* A bathing place, reached from *Feldbach,* beneficial for diseases of the lungs, and

lying in a wooded valley, near an old *Castle* and a *Lake.* The springs contain soda, salt, and carbonic acid gas. Grape and whey cure.

GMUNDEN.

6,500 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Hotel Austria; Hotel de Bellevue; Goldener Brunnen.* On the *Traunsee,* or *Lake Gmunden,* in Upper Austria, 20 m. from Ischl, near the finest part of the *Salzkammergut.* The prospects are magnificent, taking in the Lake, and the snowy *Alps of Salzburg* and the *Dachstein.* Falls of the *Traun;* superb view from Calvarienberg. The Traunsee, 8 m. by 2 m., is the grandest lake in Austria; it has three arms, resembles the lake of Zürich, and is shut in by lofty mountains, particularly the *Traunstein,* 5,538 feet. To view the Falls of the Traun get out at Traunfall Station twenty minutes walk through beautiful woods. The Fall-barges descend the river from the lake in about 2 hours past superb scenery and many shoots, the last 1,300 feet in length. Walk up to the Falls; carriage to take you back, about 9 m. charming drive.

GRAN,

or Esztergrom. *Gran Nana; Bad-Hotel.* 19,000 inhabitants. The seat of the Primat of Hungary, the ancient *Strigonium,* in the beautiful vale of the *Gran,* on the right bank of the Danube, 25 m. north west of Buda. Noted for its *Baths,* and *Cathedral,* with a dome 85 feet in diameter, built by the Prince-Archbishop, whose palace can be seen from the river.

GRATZ,

(Niemetzki-Gradetz). 113,540 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Elephant; Erzherzog Johann; Goldenes Ross.* Capital of *Steiermarh* (Styria), on the Mur (seven bridges), 1,900 feet above sea. *Cathedral,* with an altar piece by Tintoretto, *Mausoleum* (17th century, tomb of Ferdinand II.); *Johanneum,* with library (85,000 vols.), coins, and antiquities. *Provincial Hall* (1590) and *Arsenal* (1643), with arms for 30,000 men, ancient suits of armour, &c. *Town Hall.* The *Styrian Savings Bank buildings. Statues-Archduke Johann; Emp. Francis I.; Field-Marshall Welden; Anastasius Grün. Stadtpark* and the great *Franz-Josef fountain. Schlossberg* (385 feet), splendid prospect. Environs: The *Hilmteich* and *Hilmwarte. Mariagrün* and *Rosenberg,* charming walks. *Maria Trost* (church with crypt of 1842). *Eggenberg castle* (1630), 365 windows, fine old rooms, and a *Canova. Ruined castle of Gösting,* beautiful view. *Buchkogel Slatte* (2,136 feet). *Covent of Rein* (1128). *Tobelbad, Deutsche Landsberg,* "the paradise of Styria", with the imposing *castle* of *Hollenegg.* Schöcker (4,800 feet) with a well-managed hotel. Health resort of *St. Radegung.*

Agent of the North German Lloyd: FRANZ KLOIBERS SOEHNE, Neuthorgasse 42.

GRIES

(Aust. Tyrol). Near Botzen and the *Dolomite District.* Population 1,800. *Hotel Austria; Badl; Bellevue; Grieser Hof; Kreuz; Sonnenhof.* Picturesquely situated and much frequented health-resort, highly recommended in cases of general debility. Season from Sept. 1st till end of May.

HALLSTADT.

Pop. 1,200. *HOTELS: Grüner Baum; Post; Seeauer.*

In Upper Austria, on the *Lake of Hallstadt,* or *Hallstattersee,* in the *Salzkammergut,* built on the side of a steep hill. The fine Lake is 5 m. by 1½ m., and 415 feet deep; in the midst of *Glaciers,* above which rise the *Dachstein,* the *Thorstein,* and the *Sarstein,* 6,558 ft, high, from the latter a splendid view. *Donnerkögeln* and its cliffs, 6,730 feet. Near Hallstadt are the lakes of *Gosauand* the *Traunwand. Salt works.* A Steamer runs between the station and the town (eight minutes).

HERMANNSTADT.

HOTELS: Hotel Neurihrer; Römischer Kaiser. Population 21,200. One of the oldest Saxon settlements, thus the German element is very strong. Situated on a hill. with its protestant church, containing a good Crucifixion, the town presents a very picturesque appearance. The New Church, with its historic tombstones, is worth inspection. The old Rathhaus is one of the most interesting buildings in the town. The archaeological collection will interest collectors of coins, as the numismatic collection in it, is one of the best in Europe. The specimens of minerals are also very fine. Pretty excursions in the neighborhood will enable the tourist to a get a good idea of this part of Transylvania.

IGLS,

in the Tyrol. *HOTEL Igler Hof.*

An *"Air-Cure"* and summer resort, finely situated at the foot of the *Patscherkofels,* about 3 miles from *Innsbruck.* Highly recommended for its pure air, sheltered position, and excellent drinking water. Magnificent views; excursions in the *Stubaythal,* &c. The road from Innsbruck by carriage runs through a magnificent forest.

INNSBRUCK.

Pop. ('90) 23,000. *HOTELS: Hotel du Tirol; Hotel de L'Europe; Hotel Goldene Sonne; Hotel Habsburgerhof; Kaiser; Goldener Löwe; Stern. Kreid.*

Cap. of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, in a beautiful spot, 1,920 ft. above sea, 109 m. from *Munich,* at the junction of the *Sill* and *Inn,* on the *Brenner route.* It has many singularly painted houses, and is the place of conference of the *Tyrolese Estates.* The *Rudolf Fountain* was erected in 1863 to commemorate the union of Tyrol, 1363. One church contains a collection of works of art. The Hof or *Franciscan Church* contains the *Maximilian Tomb,* surrounded by 28 colossal statues in bronze of various real and mythical persons, and the tomb of *Hofer.* Notice statue of King Arthur, ofter copied. *Palace* and garden, near the *Statue of Leopold V. University; Ferdinandeum Museum,* with good collections of the nat. hist. of Tyrol. *Goldene Dachl Palace,* built by Count Ferdinand "the penniless", who built this palace to belie his popular nickname; and *Theatre.* The invigorating mountain air of Innsbruck is especially valuable for invalids from Sept. to June. Eng. Church. Serv. in summer at the *Lieder Tafel,* at 10 and 5; in winter at Hotel du Tyrol. Tourists should not fail to visit Schloss Amras, ½ an hour's walk, built by the Archduke Ferdinand, spouse of Philippina Welser, who spent many happy days here. Fine view from the windows. One of the finest collections of armor known.

Innsbruck as a winter health resort for persons inclined to consumption. Professor Jaccoud of Paris, acknowledged to be one of the first authorities on consumption, has given great attention the last thirty years to the means for the prevention of consumption, and his results having such direct reference to Innsbruck, as coming under his observation, that we feel it our duty to briefly mention them in connection with this otherwise interesting town. The fundamental qualities of high elevations can be summed up as follows: thin atmosphere, manifested by barometric depression, winter, temperature cold, often extremely cold, but not subject to violent changes, so baneful to consumptive persons. A longer or shorter period of snowfall. Dryness and clearness of the air. Absence of winds, during the winter months, as well as fog, and cloudy days, intensity of the sun's rays. These characteristics, observed at high elevations, produce a series of effects in perfect harmony with the means for the treatment of consumption. The stimulating effect of the climate of high latitudes tends to increase the appetite and at the same time to facilitate the digestion, strengthens the muscles and has a general stimulating effect upon the entire nervous system. Specific results are as follows: Increase of the blood corpuscles and the quantity of blood coloring matter.

the capability of the blood to absorb oxygen, increased activity of the digestive organs and change of matter, proved by the greater per cent of exhaled carbonic acid, increased activity of circulation between heart and lungs, decrease of the blood in the lungs, and last of all, increased activity of the lungs and steady developement of the chest. Thus it is easy to be seen that all these symptoms are directly owing to the high elevation, consequently the height forms the remedy. A summer sojourn in such high latitudes therefore gives tone to the system, and increases the activity of the lungs, expanding the chest and lungs. A winter sojourn, on the other hand, only serves to retain and increase these results. A moderately high elevation can, therefore, be recommended for a winter sojourn, and for such an one, Innsbruck with its social, intellectu aland literary advantages, is excellently well adapted. It only seems strange that this town has hitherto not been more appreciated for its advantages as an intermediate station for persons prone to consumption. The town is charmingly situated in a beautiful valley, nearly 600 meter above the sea, and with its 35,000 inhabitants, covers more ground than many towns twice its population. It is completely surrounded by mountains, which, for the greater part of the year, are capped with snow. The chalky Alps on the north serve to keep off the rough winds and at the same time the perpendicular walls of rock act as a reflector of the sun's rays sending them down upon this town so blessed by nature. A walk of twenty minutes from the triumphal arch brings the wanderer into the lovely valley, to the foot of mount Isel. To the west, the massive Martinswand, where tradition says the Emperor Maximilian met with an adventure while hunting. Absorbed in pursuing a chamois, he lost his way, and through a misstep slid down to the edge of a precipice, where he managed to keep his footing. The pastor of Zirl, the village below, observing the perilous and hopeless position of His Majesty, proceeded to grant him absolution, when to the eyes of those below, an angel seemed to come to his rescue, conducting him to a place of safety; the angel was, however, in reality, a chamois hunter by the name of Hollauer, who was afterwards ennobled for the brave deed. Since 1883 a cross marks the spot, which can now be easily reached by a good path. With exception of a few narrow streets in the centre of the town, Innsbruck has strikingly spacious streets and squares, and comfortably broad sidewalks, beautiful and extensive promenades carefully planted with shade-trees. Thanks to its high elevation above the surface of the sea, the ground dries quickly, so that after the most violent rain, the surface dries in a couple of hours. The streets and thoroughfares are kept spick and span and the sewerage system is equal to the best. The drinking water is conducted from springs in the mountains, so that the inhabitants are not dependent upon river water, as in so many other European cities. As a result of all these happy coincidences, the town enjoys an almost unexampled sanitary condition, and the medical faculty does not reap so rich a harvest as elsewhere. The annual rate of mortality amounts to only 17 per cent. The town has suffered an immunity from epidemic diseases, as has already been attested by Dr. Pettenkofer. The climatic conditions in the autumn and winter answer perfectly the requirements of persons inclined to consumption. Cloudy days are exceedingly rare, and although fog often prevails in the early morning hours, during the month of October, it is generally dissipated by 10.00 a.m. During fifteen years, cloudy days averaged only from four to five a month. Observations prove the average mean of moisture, during six months, to be; 76.2. The evenness of the atmospheric pressure is astonishing, which, of course, is of incalculable benefit to the human system. Winds are rare, the atmosphere, remaining, as a rule, quiet during the months of November, December, January and February. The equinoctial storms in September, last, generally, only two or three days. From the 10th of October the weather

becomes fair and settled, the autumn days reminding one of the American Indian summer. The winter sets in the beginning of December with a fall of snow, affording all the delights of sleighing until the end of February. The sun then begins to shine with more force, reminding one of the nearness of Italy. The glistening of the pure white snow in the warming rays of the sun is a sight never to be forgotten. The fact must not be lost sight of here that, similar, not equal conditions can be met with in the Alps, only at much higher altitudes so that in this respect, nothing can take the place of the easterly latitude. We have here a golden climatic mean, wonderfully adapted to invigorate and restore the constitution, and render it more capable of resistance to unfavorable changes elsewhere. Owing to the moderate elevation there is no necessity of becoming used to the climate, so that the process of recuperation begins at once, enabling persons to at once enjoy the invigorating exercise to which the many pleasant walks and excursions allure. Mountain tours can be made to Weiherburg, and Hungerburg on the left bank of the Inn, to Ober-Schönburg and Schloss Ambras on the right bank. A steam railway transports travellers to Berg Isel with the Andreas Hofer monument. From the point on which it stands, the peasant hero directed the attack of his fellow countrymen upon the town, held by the Bavarians (Aug. 13, 1809). The short trip to Schloss Ambras, romantically associated with the marriage and happy sojourn of the Archduke Ferdinand and his lovely bride, Philippina Welser, attracts every visitor to Innsbruck. The rooms and collections of the castle, well explained by an intelligent guide, are worth very careful inspection. Do not forget the charming views from the windows of the castle. An excursion can also be made to the Lanser Köpfe. At Igls, a good hotel, Iglerhof, which, with its baths, enjoys a first-class reputation. The art treasures of Innsbruck are too well known to be re-mentioned here. The University, is, for the study of theology, one of the most important in Austria. The town cannot be too strongly recommended for persons with debilitated constitutions.

ISCHL.

Pop. 4,600. *HOTELS: Hotel Bauer; Hotel zum Goldnen Kreuz; Kaiserin Elisabeth; Post; Stern.*

Ch. of Eng. Serv. in the season. A watering-place in Upper Ausria, and a fine mountain spot, 61 m. from *Linz*, at the junction of the *Traun* and *Ischl;* the favourite summer residence of the Emperor. In the midst of the beautiful *Salzkammergut,* rich in salt beds and brine springs; and is surrounded by many villas, including the Emperor's: *Casino, theatre,* and large *Trinkhalle.* The waters are good for bronchitis and nervous complaints, scrofula, rickets, rheumatism. Price per Bath, 1 fl. Mud baths; Whey cure. Chamois shooting, and trout fishing. Some fine paintings at the Church. Rail to *Ebensee* (Lake of Gmunden). Beautiful walks in all directions. Salt Mine. Ischl is the favorite summer residence of the Austrian Royal family, and an assembling point for the nobility and fashionable world.

JENBACH,

Hotel Toleranz; Zum Bräu; Prantl's Restaurant. Instead of going by rail direct to Munich, take a carriage via the lakes *Achen See* and *Tegern See* to *Gmund-am-Tegern-See.* Between *Jenbach* and *Brixlegg* is the entrance to the fine valley of the *Zillerthal,* from which the Protestants were expelled 1737. Zell is among mountains 7,000 to 9,500 ft. high. The Smittenhöhle, at Zell am See are worth going a long way to see. Good hotels inviting a long stay.

ST. WOLFGANG.

Hotel-Pension Peter; Hotel and Pension zum Weissen Ross.—A watering-place on the *Wolfgangsee.* The ascent of the *Schafberg,* 5,837 feet.

KARLSBURG.

Pop. 8,000. *HOTELS: Hotel National.* The Hungarian *Gyula Fehervar,* and *Roman Apulum,* 45 m. from *Hermannstadt,* via *Tövis;* old *Transylvanian* cap. of *Hunyadi Janos,* or John Hunyadi, who gained a victory over the Turks 1442. *St. Michael Ch.* (grave of Hunyadi), *Academy,* and *Museum* all near the *Citadel. Gold and Silver mines* at *Abrudbanya.* To *Kronstadt,* the *Hungarian Brasso* (Pop. 30,724), 130 m. from *Karlsburg,* via *Schässburg;* about 2,000 ft. above sea, under *Mount Busecs* (9,530 ft.).

KITZBUEHEL.

Pop. 3,000. *Hinterbräu; Tiefenbrunner* or *Post; Pension Peleghof* (in old castle).—A pretty summer resort in the Tyrol, at the junction of the *Brixen* and *Leuken valleys,* with an iron spring. Much frequented, on account of views from the *Kitzbühlerhorn,* 6,540 ft. (inn). and other fine points. Guides unnecessary. Mountain and other excursions in all directions.

KLAGENFURT

(Carinthia). — Pop. 20,000. *Hotel Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kärntner Hof; Moser; Müllner.* Cap. of the province, on the Glan, 24 m. from *Villach,* near *Lake Wörther,* under the *Kreuzberg. Provincial-Ständehaus; Archbp.'s Palace;* large *Church; Museum; Dragon Fountain. Loibl,* or *Leobel, Pass* (4,460 ft.) in the *Carnic Alps,* to *Krainburg.*

LAIBACH,

or Laybach (Sclav. Lublana),—Pop. (1890) 30,691. *HOTELS: Stadt Wien; Elephant; Rail. Rest.* The capital of the province of Carniola, on the *Laibach,* in a plain enclosed by mountains, 92 miles north-east of *Trieste. Cathedral; old Jesuit church; Bishop's palace; Lyceum; theatre; Auersperg Palace* and gardens, in the handsome *Congress Platz,* with a statue of *Marshal Radetzky. Bridge* over the *Laibach,* near the promenade. The town was ruined by earthquakes, April 1895. Fine prospect from the *old Schloss,* now a *prison.* A *Congress* was held here 1821. Excursions to the beautiful Lake of *Veldes* (½ hr, from *Radsmandorf Stat.),* with Inns. To Cili (53 m.), the *Roman Claudia Celleia,* in the *Carnic Alps,* for several mineral springs; as, the *Rohitsch* (21 m.), *salt* and *iron,* good for gravel; *Markt Trüffer* (7 m.), and *Franz Joseph's warm springs,* on the *R. Pann;* and the *Römerbad* (12 m.) warm springs.

LAMBACH.

Rail. Rest., rooms to let for lodgings. Pop. 300. Picturesquely situated on the *Traun,* 21 m. from *Linz,* in *Upper Austria,* near salt works. *Benedictine Monastery,* founded 1032, contains a *Library.* old German pictures, and engravings. The curious *Church of Baura,* built 1722, by an *Abbot of Lambach,* and dedicated to the Trinity; it has the form of a triangle, having three towers, three façades, three windows, three organs, three altars ornamented with marble of three colours, three sacristies; and was built for 333,333 florins.

LANDECK.

Pop. 1,600. *HOTELS: Post; Rail. Restaurant.* In *North Tyrol,* on the *Inn,* 56 m. W. of *Innsbruck;* where the Innsbruck road joins the Klosterthal road to *Feldkirch,* and the *Finstermünz* to *Meran* and *Botzen.* The famous railway to *Bludenz,* passes the *Arlberg* by a *Tunnel* 6½ miles long; was opened October, 1884. Summit of the Tunnel 5,400 ft. above sea (530 ft. below the Pass), and slopes down to 4,030 ft. and 377 ft. at the east and west ends. Rail to *Innsbruck,* past *Imst* (14 m.), where the road to *Lermos* branches off over the *Fern Pass.* At *Lermos* there is a way to *Reutte* and *Füssen,* by the *Zwischen;* and another, by the *Zugspitze* (9,700 ft.) to *Partenkirchen,* a good starting-point for mountain trips. Ch. Eng. Serv. On the S.E. is the *Oetzthal* district, towards the *Ortler Spitz* 12,815 ft. high.

LAVIS.

Pop. 2,200. Inn: Corona. In south Tyrol, 5 m. north of Trient. The

ferry over the *Adige* leads to the road to the beautiful *Val di Non* (Annone), and *Val di Pole;* the former leading to the *Tonale Pass.*

LEMBERG,

or Leopol.—Pop. (1890) 128,419—30,000 being Jews. *HOTELS: d'Angleterre, de France; Rest. Stadtmüller.* The capital of *Galicia,* 212 miles E. of *Cracow,* in the valley of the *Peltew,* east of the Carpathian range, and the river *Dniester. Governor's palace. Cathedral; Greek and Armenian Cathedrals; 16 Churches;* and *two Synagogues. University* (1,000 students), with *Library* of 50,000 vols. *Ossolinski Literary Institute,* containing 60,000 vols. of Slavonian works and MSS.; museum of coins, and paintings. *Lowenburg* is an *old Castle.* The *Baths* of *Szekio* and *Lubien* are in the neighbourhood. Trade in grain, woollens, cattle, To *Tarnopol* (pop. 26,097), 98 m. on the *Sered,* and the *Odessa line.* To *Czernowitz.* or *Tschernowitz* (pop. 57,403), 165 m., on a hill, over the *Pruth,* near the Russian frontier; *Cath. of Satriarch of Bukovina;* a *University.* Clocks and hardware made.

LIENZ

(Tyrol).

Pop. 200. *HOTELS: Adler; Post; Lamm; Sonne.* Restaurant (with bedrooms) at the Station. The *Roman Leontium,* 66 m, from *Villach,* on the *Susterthal* rail, on rivers *Isel* and *Drave,* under the *Spitzkopfel* (8,915 ft.), and other *Dolomite* peaks; and a starting place for the *Glockner district.* It has an *old church* and *two castles, the Lieburg* (or *Town Hall),* and *Schloss Bruck.* From here it is 22 m. to *Heiligenblut* (Inn), in *Carinthia,* via *Winklern* and *Dollach. Heiligenblut* stands 4,265 ft. high, and is the favourite spot for many trips (fixed tarift)—such as the *Pasterze Glacier; Gössenitz Fall; Franz Joseph's Höhe,* 8,100 ft., 4½ hrs. (fine view); but especially *Gross Glockner*—a two day's trip, 12,455 ft. high, with a splendid prospect. From *Lienz,* up the *Isel,* to *Windisch-Matrei* (eight hrs.), for the *Gross Venediger,* a peak of 12.055 ft., *Kals,* near *Windisch-Matrei,* is also a good starting point for all the mountain excursions made from here. To *Innichen,* a sulphur spa, 26 m.

LINZ.

Pop. (1890) 47,560. *HOTELS; Goldener Adler; Erzherzog Carl; Stadt Frankfurt; Hotel Neubauer zum rothen Krebs.—Cap. of Upper Austria,* 117 m. from *Vienna,* near the site of the Roman *Lentium,* charmingly situated on the Danube - Bridge to *Urfahr.* Three large suburbs; *old Castle,* now barracks, *Mathias Kirche,* with the tomb of *Montecuculi* (1680). The *Landhaus* and *Museum* where the States assemble. *Trinity Column* on the *Hauptplatz. Pöstlingberg* is the highest point in the neighbourhood. The fortifications consist of 32 detached forts, after a plan by *Prince Max* of *Este.* To *Klam Castle,* on a height.

HALL

Hotel Elisabeth; Buda-Pest.

In Styria, a good iodine and bromine Spring, for scrofula and skin diseases.

MARIA THERESIOPOL.

(Hung. Szabadka).

Pop. (1890) 72,683. *Hotel Lamm; Stadt Pesth.* An irregularly laid out place, in a rich corn land, between the *Danube* and *Theiss,* 25 m. from *Szegedin.* Hence, 62 m. to *Zombor* (pop. 26,396), another straggling town, the *Roman Laborinum,* on the Francis Canal. Then 41 miles to *Eszek,* the *Roman Mursia,* upon the *Drave;* a trading mart, rebuilt after its capture by the Turks. *Hotel Jägerhorn.*

MARIENBAD.

2200 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Klinger; Casino; Neptun; New-York,* &c.

Cabs: From the station to the baths, 1 fl. within the town ½ hour 40 kr.; two-horse 60 kr. In the afternoon 60 kr., or 1 fl.; per hour 80 or 1 fl. 20 kr.; in the afternoon 1 fl. 20 or 2 fl.

Kurtaxe (visitors' tax): 1st class 10 fl.; 2nd 5½ fl.; 3rd 3 fl. 15 kr. A delightful watering place in *Bohemia,* 9 miles from *Eger,* in a little valley among pine forests. The *hotels, houses*, a *hurch* and *theatre* are grouped around a meadow which has been converted into the *Jardin Anglais.* Good shooting and trout fishing. The springs which contain *Glauber's* salt, resemble those of *Carlsbad* but are cold. They belong to *Tepl Abbey.* There are now about 190 houses in the place, most of them new. 15,000 people visit the springs annually. The principal springs for drinking are the *Kreuzbrunnen,* the *Ferdinandsbrunnen* and the *Waldquelle.* The *Marienquelle* is for external use. Mud, pine-cone alkaline and other baths may be obtained at the bath-house.

Church of England service at Christ Church, in the season.

Few health resorts of the continent offer so many sanitary advantages as Marienbad. Lavishingly blessed with natural beauties which the hand of man, by art, has made more beautiful, it is for persons in perfect health a delightful place of sojourn, and one which every one, who has tasted its delights, is loath to leave. Not entering the list of health resorts until the beginning of this century, it now ranks second among its sister resorts in Austria, and is visited yearly by 17,000 guests from all parts of the world. More than one million bottles of the waters are despatched every year to all points of the compass. The medicinal qualities of the waters do not, however, begin to be fully appreciated, and it is on this account that we feel in duty bound to break a lance for this popular resort. Few are aware of the fact that the Marienbad waters contain a greater per cent of Glauber's salts, than any others. This fact alone is sufficient to establish the reputation of Marienbad upon a sure footing. How few know how rich the peaty soil of Marienbad is in iron, even in this respect, excelling Franzensbad. Chemical analyses show that the Marienbad waters contain a far richer quantity of all ingredients than its sister bath Karlsbad. This health resort lies in the German part of West-Bohemia, and in its beautiful parks and grounds, fully equals all its competitors. 628 meters above the sea, near the Saxon and Bavarian frontier, it presents a charming picture, fit for a painter's brush. The climate is that of Central Germany. It is so situated as to obtain the full rays of the sun, and at the same time is sheltered by the neighboring mountains from raw and piercing winds, so that the place is a great favorite of elderly people. The quantity of ozone in the air, spiced by the delightful odor of the pines, is very considerable. Marienbad has always suffered immunity from cholera, and from epidemics in general. Even in the autumn of 1892, when many Hamburg families took refuge here against the plague, not a single case of cholera occurred. The town is perfectly drained according to the most approved sanitary principles. The grounds and streets are kept well watered, and the admirably arranged system of water works, enables each separate family to supply itself with pure drinking water, direct from the mountain springs. Marienbad is on the Franz Josephs-R. R. and can be reached from Berlin in 9 hours, from Vienna in 9 hours, from Prague in somewhat less than four hours, from Leipzig in 6 hours, from Dresden in 8 hours, from Hamburg in 18 hours, from Paris in 28 hours.

There are over 200 lodging houses in the town for the accommodation of boarders, and some of the finest and most luxuriously appointed hotels in Europe, provided with elevators, electric light, splendid restaurants. Good airy and well furnished rooms can be found at all the houses, and great pains are taken to make guests feel at home. The bath-room arrangements are all that can be desired and fully up with the times. From all points and from every window we have delightful views of green trees and mountains, so that it does not seem as though one were living in a town, surrounded as it is, on all sides by splendid forests. Lodgings are to be found, even at the height of the season, and prices to suit all tastes and means. As in other places, it is always advisable to take temporary quarters at some good hotel and then look for

lodgings at leisure. We would, however, warn guests against trusting to agents, who are sometimes difficult to shake off. Price and terms for rooms and board are required by government to be displayed in some conspicuous place. In general, what Goethe wrote so many years ago about Marienbad, holds true to-day; "Splendid quarters, kind hosts, and good company, all contributed to my passing a happy time in Marienbad". *Churches.*—An English Church, Roman Catholic Church and Synagogue enable each confession to worship according to its own peculiar rites. The Israelites have also restaurants strictly conducted according to their ritual. More than thirty practising physicians care for the physical welfare of inhabitants and guests. A so-called Krankenheim (home for the sick) has lately been erected, modelled after the celebrated Eppendorfer Hospital at Hamburg, so well and favorable known to the medical faculty. The excellent band gives concerts three times a day; mornings and evenings at the Kreuzbrunnen and at noon at the Waldquelle. Daily performances are given in the pretty little municipal theater and a Club takes pains to arrange concerts, balls and sociables. There is a good Reading-Room in the town hall, furnished with all the most important domestic and foreign papers and periodicals, open free to everybody. Some of the best Austrian military bands give concerts at some of the first-class restaurants, and the Austrian bands are famous for their good music, well performed.

Hunting and fishing can be pursued by applying to the authorities for permission. Also a bicycle and riding club is not wanting among so many means of enjoyment. Thus the wants of all are provided for, and those wishing to pass the days quietly amid the delights of nature, have easy access to the beautiful woods, where they can commune with nature undisturbed by anyone. There are also excursions and trips without number, among others we can recommend: Bad and Schloss Königswart, in the immediate vicinity, containing a Museum of considerable note; Bad Sangerberg; Jagdschloss Glatzen; Stift Tepl; the exceedingly interesting Podhornberg; the Park in Plan and the charming Josefhütte, these are some of the most pleasant trips; but the region is so rich in beautiful spots that it will not be difficult for the lover of nature to find out new points of interest. Marienbad, owing to its many sided means of treatment, can often be made use of by several members of the same family, suffering from various complaints. Persons suffering from any chronic disease and change of matter in the system, will certainly only be benefitted by a cure at Marienbad. The mineral springs are divided into three classes, viz. The Glauber's salt springs, the main constituent parts of which consist of sulphate of soda, bi-carbonate of soda and cooking salt and a goodly portion of carbonic acid. The Earth Spring, consisting, for the most part, of bi-carbonate of lime and free carbonic acid and the Iron Springs, distinguished by the rich quantity of bi-carbonate of iron and free carbonic acid. The Kreuzbrunnen and the Ferdinandsbrunnen contain the greatest amount of Glauber's salts. The Alexandrinenquelle, although weaker, is a great favorite for drinking purposes, and also the much frequented Waldquelle. The Ambrosius and Karolinenbrunnen are the principal iron springs, the former containing more bi-carbonate of iron to the liter, than any other spring of the kind in Austria or Germany. The alkaline Rudolfsquelle contains bi-carbonate of lime and magnesia, perfectly free from sulphate of lime, and very similar to the spring at Wildungen. It remains only to mention the Marienquelle, which although poor in salt, is all the richer in free carbonic acid, and is used solely for bathing purposes. The temperature of all the springs, over the surface of which there is a changing stratum of carbonic acid, is between +9 deg. and +11 deg. Cels. The baths are fully equal to those in other places and are to be had at: the immense and imposing "Centralbad", a building provided with every comfort and modern convenience; the new bathing house; the mud bath house; and the so-called Gasbadhaus. The new

Badehaus is now in process of renovation, and will, when finished, be one of the finest on the continent. Besides the cold baths, which are characteristic of Marienbad, there are also; acidulous or sour baths, chalybeate baths, mud baths, gas baths, steam or vapor baths, hot-air baths and cold water baths. The following list of diseases and illnesses, for which the Marienbad waters can be used with excellent results, will be surprising to many, but will only serve to corroborate our words at the beginning of this article.

I. General diseases: obesity, gout, diabetes, anaemia, and scrofula. II. Organic diseases.—1) Diseases of the digestive organs: catarrh of the stomach, including dyspepsia, ulcers in the stomach, ditation of the stomach, chronic catarrh of the intestines, marked by constipation or chronic diarrhoea, hyperaemia of the liver, swelling of the liver, fatty liver, all abdominal troubles, particularly piles, troubles with the blood circulation in the bowels, occasioned by high living or sedentary habits, catarrhal jaundice, gall stones, tumors of the liver and spleen, and intermittent fever. 2) Diseases of the respiratory and circulative organs: chronic catarrh, Emphysema of the lungs, accumulation of fat on the heart, apoplexy, inclination to bleeding of the brain and apoplectic strokes, of course, in the incipient stages. 3) Urinal troubles: chronic inflammation of the kidneys, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urinal passages, stone in the kidneys and gravel. 4) Diseases of the female sexual organs: chronic metritis, chronic catarrh of the vagina, amenorrhoe, dysmenorrhoe and chlorosis, sterility and habitual miscarriage, troubles connected with the change of life. 5) Diseases of the peripheral nerves, ischia or sciatica, peripheral paralysis, exudations of the muscles and joints, rheumatism. The natural Marienbad salt of the springs is pulverized and crystallized and in this form is exported to all parts of the world. The so-called Marienbader Reductions-Pillen, so widely advertised, are a spurious article, never having seen Marienbad, for which reason their sale is forbidden in Austria. The regular season lasts from May 1st till Sept. 30th., during which time three concerts are given daily at the most frequented springs. All persons remaining longer than eight days are required to pay the regular tax, which is divided into three classes viz.—1. Class: one person Curtax 10 florins, Music tax, one person 5 fl., two persons 8 fl, three persons 11 fl., four persons 14 fl., five or more persons 17 fl. II. Class: one person Curtax 6 fl., Music tax, one person 4 fl., two persons 5 fl., three persons 6 fl., four persons 7 fl., five and more persons 8 fl. III. Class: one person Curtax 4 fl., Music tax, one person 2 fl., two persons 3 fl., three persons 4 fl., four persons 5 fl., five and more persons 6 fl. Officers of the Austrian and Hungarian armies, physicians and surgeons are exempted from paying any tax.

MERAN.

3000 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Erzherzog Johann, Tiroler Hof.*

The ancient capital of the *Tyrol,* prettily situated on the *Passer,* 20 miles from *Botzen,* near the *Adige,* 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Visitors are attracted here in the *Autumn* for the grape and milk cure, and in winter by the bracing air. *Church* in the *Gothic style; Kurhaus* and *Promenades.* Excellent wines. In the vicinity is the *Schloss Tyrol,* on the *Küchelberg,* formerly the seat of the Counts of Tyrol. *Fürst, Lebenberg,* and *Schönna Castles.* To the earth-pillars, *Hofer's House,* 3 hours. *Sterzing,* &c. By the *Vintschgau* to *Stelvio* and *Landeck.* English Church Service in the English Church, September to May.

It is a well-known fact that the beauties, the mild climate and fertility of this blessed spot of nature were highly appreciated by the ancient Romans, although Meran in those days lacked all the comforts of living, we now find there. Strange to say, however, the town was not much frequented by strangers, until within the last twenty years, although it had, for centuries before been frequently

visited by crowned heads and the nobility. Thousands of invalids have had cause to bless the time when they visited this life-giving place to carry away with them renewed vigor and rosy cheeks, but they are the fortunate ones, who in the enjoyment of perfect health are enabled to visit this paradise and enjoy, to the full, its natural delights. The magic of the landscape, half Italian, half Alpine in its nature, holds the beholder enchained and entranced as often as he looks upon it. The valleys teeming with the fruit of the soil; the mountains, capped with interesting castle ruins, every one of which has its history. The old part of Meran lies on the slopes of the Küchelberg, well protected by the ridges of this mountain. The peculiar arches under the houses, called "Lauben" serve to make the town more picturesque. The finest specimens of architecture, to town has to boast of, are the *Stadtpfarrkirche* and the *Castle* which has been admirably restored. It is supposed to date from 1446, at which time, Count Siegismund, Count of Tyrol, is said to have begun it. The frescos and paintings with which it is adorned, are exceedingly well preserved and will be found very interesting.

The new town has been built up outside the old town walls, and with its beautiful *Christuskirche,* erected in 1885, and snugly nestling villas, presents a lovely picture, not easily to be forgotten. This part of the town is bounded on the south, by the Passer, a stream, in summer always pretty full, but in winter increasing in volume and flowing into the Etsch. The immense bulwarks, erected by the Meraners as a protection against the waters, form the foundation of the favorite promenades, so gladly made use of by summer visitors. These promenades extend from the railway bridge, which spans the Passer near its junction with the Etsch, to the romantic *Gilfschlucht,* a distant of more than two kilometers. The view of the valley of the Etsch from this promenade, is perfectly charming. Towards the south, the broad valley, with its long mountain ranges; the Trientine Alps glistening in the distant background. On the other side, the picturesque villages of Partschin and Algund and the old castles; Vorst. Dürrnstein and Tirol and the giant mountains towering aloft, farther off, the region of the Küchelberg and the undulating country of Obermais prettily studded with villas. The *Giesela Promenade* begins at the Naggelten-Steg, near which is the Kurhaus Immense German poplars fringe the side next to the town, beautifully arching their branches over the road, under which the world of fashion and beauty strolls along, listening to the strains of music as discoursed by the permanent band of the Kurhaus, the latter is a long straggling building, soon to be enlarged and beautified. The building, at present, unpretentious as it is, forms the rendezvous of the visiting world and unites under one roof: theatre, concert room, parlors and reading room, also the bathing establishment, connected with it. The principal lodging houses of Meran are on either side of the Kurhaus. The display of tropical plants is worth seeing. The so-called *Wandelhalle,* a kind of promenade hall, is celebrated for its luxuriant growth of roses. A very pretty walk is past the Tappeiner Steg, and then by a slight ascent we reach the terrace in front of Villa Kuhn, thence over the steinernen Steg connecting with the other bank. Behind this narrow but imposing bridge, said to be of Roman origin, the jewel of Meran lies before us, namely the *Gilfschlucht,* this vale, growing narrower and narrower, leads to the *Zenoburg,* where the Bohemian king Henry, once held his merry court. The air, redolant, with rosemary and mock orange, almost overpowers us with its fragrance. These are the summer gardens of Meran, where, in one of the numerous shady nooks, lulled by the sound of falling waters, we are tempted to dream away an hour or two. These artificially laid out grounds, are the finest of the kind. We have now reached *Obermais,* one of the loveliest and quietest suburbs of Meran. Many noble families have chosen these suburbs of Ober- and Unter-Mais as a permanent residence. We will mention, as worth seeing: Schloss Rubein, with its stately castle court; Schloss Planta, with ivy clad towers and walls; Schloss

Reichenbach, with its garden, reminding one of a scene from the Arabian Nights: Schloss Winkel, commandingly situated; Schloss Rottenstein, the residence of the Archduke Louis of Austria; Schloss Trauttmannsdorf, often honored by their Imperial Majesties; Schloss Rametz and Schloss Goyen which latter have given their name to no mean brand of wine, On all sides, the luxurious grape, truly a land of milk and honey.

Meran as a *health-resort.*—The town was shown at the last Hygiene Congress, held at Vienna, to have the *lowest death rate* of any town in the empire. The highest situated of all health-resorts, on the southern slopes of the Alps. Meran possesses all the advantages of an Alpine climate, without its disadvantages. The sky is very clear, especially during the winter months, (55 cloudless days from November to March) and in the number of pleasant days, is second only to Cairo. It enjoys, during the winter months, a perfect exemption from windy days; during a ten years' average, only 14 windy days during the four cold months. With the exception of Cairo, it has fewer rainy days than any other town, 52 during the year, including seven days of snow-fall. It is one of the driest health-resorts, respecting the amount of moisture, ranking with Davos, the Riviera and Cairo. The climate of Meran is not southern but temperate. The autumn is delightful, and is followed by a short winter. Invalids are, owing to the mild climate, able to spend several hours every day outdoors. The trees begin to bud in February. The summer is not excessively warm. The evenings, even in the months of July and August, are refreshingly cool. As supplementary to the climatic cure, Meran offers cow's and goat's milk, delicious grapes and other fruits, in the Kurhaus, a complete pneumatic establishment, operated by steam power, Waldenburg, and atomizing apparatus. A well fitted up bathing establishment, containing warm, vapor, electric, mud, chalybeate, pine-needle and shower baths. Massage, Hydrotherapeutic establishment, hall for gymnastics. Home for consumptives. All kinds of mineral waters can be had in the new Trinkhalle, enabling persons to pursue a regular course of treatment. A terrain cure is also very well arranged, with table of distances, diet, &c. Meran is particularly adapted for weak and delicate children, and for rachitis; persons inclined to consumption, and young persons suffering from anaemia, for chronic lung troubles, catarrh, pleuritic exudations, bronchial troubles and nervous asthma, inflammation and suppuration of the lymph ducts, chronic periostitis, caries, fungous disease of the joints, gout, chronic diseases of the kidneys, disturbance of circulation, weak action of the cardic muscles, fetty heart, obesity, nervous complaints and melancholy, all reconvalescents howewer serious the illness may have been, early stages of consumption, and last of all, all troubles for which mineral waters, grape or fruit cures have been prescribed. The season lasts from Sept. 1st. till the month of June.

Railway connections. The health-resort of Meran is the terminal station of the Bozen-Meran railway, and is in direct connection with all the great cities. *Through cars* are at present, run, *without change,* between Meran, Munich, Leipsic and Berlin. From Vienna to Meran 19 hours, from Berlin 24 hours, Omnibuses and carriages are at the station on the arrival of every train. Overland postal and passenger connection with the Arlberg RR at Landeck. *HOTELS.* The hotels are universally acknowledged to be exeellent, the following of which can be recommended; *Erzherzog Johann; Hotel Europe; Forsterbräu; Graf von Schwerin; Habsburger Hof; Hassfurther; Hotel Stadt Muenchen,* near the station; *Sonne; Stern; Tiroler Hof; Walder,* &c. The following in the town; *Austria,* in Obermais; *Erzherzog Rainer; Grand Hotel Meranerhof; Maiserhof,* in Untermais. There are also numerous villas and boarding houses, comfortably and elegantly furnished, where good board and rooms can always be obtained. Board, even in the cheapest establishment, is good and charges very moderate, in the dearest, excellent. Strangers, on arriving at Meran would do well to go first to a hotel and afterwards look

for permanent quarters at their leisure. Americans will be sure to at once feel at home, as in luxurious surrouundings they are not made to feel the lack of home comforts. Average prices: Room, according to situation and comfort; 24-100 Kronen (12-50 florins, florin = 50 cents.) a month, dinner, 1-3 Kronen (50 kreuzer to fl. 1.50). Price of board, including room, breakfast, dinner and supper, 5-10 Kronen (fl. 2.50 fl. 5.—) daily. Total expenses per month; 140-360 Kronen (70-180 florins), 30 to 75 dollars a month.

Kur-tax. Every stranger remaining in town over two days and a half, is required to pay the following tax, which is divided into three classes.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.
Grown persons	K. 4.—	K. 3.—	K. 3.—
Children under 15 years of age, governesses and tutors,	K. 2.—	K. 1.50	K. 1.—
Servants, families bring with them.	K. 1.—	K. 0,75	K. 0.50

After twelve weeks payment, during the season, visitors are exempted from further payment. Physicians, their wives and children belonging to them, who are under age, Austrian officers and officials are not required to pay any tax. A large number of physicians of good standing are always at the service of guests. English Church, Roman Catholic, protestant, Russian and Jewish Services. Persons wishing to send their children to school, will find in Meran, excellent institutions of all grades.

Amusements and *entertainments.*— The Kurhaus band, which has lately been much increased in numbers, give concerts twice daily, either in the open air or in the Wandelhalle or Kurhaus. Theatrical performances, sociables, balls and concerts, the latter often by the most famous European artists. A good *reading-room* contains 70 newspapers and all the important periodicals. A circulating library calculated to suit all tastes, with books in five different languages. Lawn-tennis and croquet grounds, riding and bicycle Clubs and last not least, the far-famed peasant plays, given in spring and autumn.

(See continuation: page 286.)

MISKOLCZ

(Hung.). Population ('90) 30,444. H. Ungarische Krone. On the Sajo St Stephen's Gothic Church; other churches. Charmingly situated at the entrance to a valley. Pretty excursions in the neighborhood.

MOSTAR.

Population 13,000. *Hotel Orient.* Cap. of the *Herzogovina,* about 50 m. from the *Adriatic,* up the *Marenza;* a stone-built place, with a Roman Bridge of one arch, 95 feet span. Herzegovina is a part of *Turkish Croatia,* under Austrian rule. A growing town.

NAGY VARAD

(Ger. Grosswardein). Population ('90) 38,219. *Hotel Grüner Baum, Schwarzer Adler.* On a plain, among vineyards, on the *Körös,*two bridges, near *Transylvania,* 153 m. from Budapest. *Three Cathedrals* (Greek and R. C.), Felix hot baths.

ÖDENBURG

(Hung. Sovrony). Population (1885) 27,000. *HOTELS: König von Ungarn*; *Rose; Hirsch.* A town 48 m. from *Vienna,* on the *Neusiedler See* (a salt lake), noted for its *cattle market, wines,* and *coal-mines. Churches*; *two colleges;* old *Watch Tower. Forchtenstein,* 13 m., the castle of *Prince Esterhazy,* with very interesting *armoury, gallery* of *portraits,* family treasures of gold and silver, &c. Permit to view which must, be obtained from the Prince.

OLMUETZ.

(Moravian Olomauc). Population ('90) 20,175. *HOTELS: Goliath,* in Ober

Ring (opposite Trinity Pillar); *Lauers.* A *fortress,* and former cap, of *Moravia,* 129 m. from *Vienna,* on the *March,* between the *Sudeten* and *Carpathian Mountains;* and a great market for cattle. The old *Gothic Cath.* contains the grave of *Wecneslas III.*, who was assassinated here (1306). The organ in *St. Maurice's Church* has 2,332 pipes. *Bishop's Palace; University,* which was restored in 1827; *Arsenal,* and handsome Rathhaus with astronomical clock. *Lafayette* was kept a prisoner here in 1794. Pilgrimages are made to the *Holy Mountain.*

PETERVARAD

(Germ. Peterwardein). Popul. 4,000. A strong garrison town on the Danube, which makes a bend here, 42 m. N. W. of *Belgrade;* the *"Gibraltar"* of Hungary; so called from *Peter the Hermit,* who here collected his voluntary forces for the First Crusade, 1094-5. Two fortresses loom up on the south cliff of the river. The town contains an arsenal, old Church *(grave of Capistranus,* 1455), barracks for 10,000 men. Prince Eugene defeated the Turks here in 1716, who had taken it 1526. The town is connected with *Neusatz,* opposite (Hung. Ujvidek), by a boat bridge, and a viaduct of 1,418 feet, emerging from the *Tunnel* under *Peterwardein Hill.* Founded 1740, and rebuilt in 1849, has a *Cathedral* and 10 churches. *Carlowitz,* or Karlowitz (Hung. Karlocza; population 5,000), 4 miles from *Peterwardein,* is famous for its red wine. *Cathedral, College,* an *Mariafried Chapel,* where the peace of 1699 was concluded with Turkey.

PILSEN,

(Bohemia). *HOTELS: Goldener Adler; Kaiser von Oesterreich;* good Rail-Restaurant at station. Population ('90) 50,150. On the *Niess* and *Radbusa,* near the Bohemian frontier, 68 m. from *Prague*; taken by storm from the Hussites by *Mansfeld* 1618. *Gothic Rathhaus; St. Bartholomew Gothic Church; Wallenstein's House,* where 24 of his followers were beheaded 1624. *Karlstein,* an old royal Castle, on a peak. Do not fail to pay a visit to the beer cellars, hewed out of the rocks, and extending a long distance. The largest of the kind in the world. Beautiful Kreuz Capelle. Palace of the Emperor, with Chapel of St. Catherine.

PINZOLO

(Tyrol). *HOTELS: Corona: Hotel Pinzolo.* A good starting point for the *Lombard,* or *Rhaetian, Alps,* situated in the *Rendena valley,* 11 m. from *Tione,* 30 to 55 m. from *Trent* or Riva. A short distance from here are; *Madonna di Campiglio,* 8 mls. *Hotel Stabilimento Alpino,* the fine *Val di Genova,* and its waterfalls proceeding from glaciers in the *Nardic Alps*: *Presanella* with granite peaks (11,690 feet), *Adamello* (11,665 feet), *Brenta Alta* (10,770 feet), and the *Dolomites* on the north. *Ortler Spitze* and *Zebru* are to the N. W., the other side of the *Wormser Joch.*

POLA.

Pop. 28,000. *HOTELS: Austria; de l'Europe.* The principal Austrian naval port, and a very old town, called by the Romans Pietas Julia, situated on the *Quarnero Gulf,* in the Adriatic, well preserved remains of a *Roman Amphitheatre,* 436 feet broad, 97 feet high, built in 3 stories, also remains of the temples of *Augustus* and *Diana,* one near the *cathedral,* the other now turned into a *Town Hall;* with the *Porta Aurata, Porta Erculea,* and *Porta Gemina* (double), once the Capitol. The walls were erected by the Venetians, in 1148. Here are many old tombs. *Ancient Basilica Cathedral* at *Parenzo.* Obtain, if possible, permission to visit the excavations, at the Porta Erculea, which are still going on. Interesting old Arena with most interesting sight.

PRAGUE.

Bohemian Praha, has about 184,000 inhabitants. Including the suburbs the

population is 314,000, of whom 20,000 are Jews.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; *Englischer Hof*; *Erzherzog Stephan*; *Schwarzes Ross; Hotel de Saxe; Blauer Stern; Victoria*, &c. Cabs: Fiacre, per hour 1 fl. 50 kr.; ½ hour 1 fl. Droschky, per hour 1 fl. ½ hour 60 kr. Church of England service is held on Sundays at 11 a. m. at the Hotel Victoria.

CAFE CONTINENTAL, Graben 17, Kolowrat'sches Palais, Prague's largest and most elegant Coffee-House. 10 Billiards, 250 domestic and foreign news papers. Opened till 2.00 a. m.

Prague is the capital of Bohemia, and the seat of the Imperial government. It is situated in a broad basin on both banks of the *Moldau*, 221 miles from Vienna. On the heights of the left bank is the *Hradschin*, with the *Imperial Palace*. There are several bridges in Prague, among them being three suspension and two stone ones. The chief streets radiate from the *Josefs-Platz*, near the *Staats Bahnhof*. The city is devided into the *Altstadt, Josefstadt*, and *Neustadt*, on one bank of the Moldau, and into the old *Kleinsite*, and the *Hradschin*, on the other; and the suburbs of *Smichow, Weinburg, Carolinenthal, Ziskow*, and *Bubna-Holleschowitz*. *Karlsplatz* is a public park, where are the *old Rathhaus*; *Military Hospital* &c. The *Wyssehrad*, or *Citadel*, was erected by the *Duchess Libussa*, and dates from the 9th century. The *Neustadt* was founded in 1348. In 1419, seven councillors were cast from the windows of the tower of its old *Rathhaus* on to the pikes of the soldiers below. At the corner of the *Wenzelsplatz* and the *Heinrichsgasse* is the last of the iron baskets that held the heads of the Martyrs who perished after the battle of the *White Mountain*. The *National-Museum* is situated in the *Graben*. *New Museum* in the *Wenzelplatz*. In the *Altstadt* is the *Grosser Ring*, where 27 martyrs suffered, in front of the old *Town Hall*, on June 21st, 1621.

The *Hussite Church*, or *Teynkirche*, near the *Kinsky Palace*, contains the tomb of *Tycho Brahe*. At the new *Gothic Rathhaus* (1848) is a mechanical clock, made 1496, by *Master Hanuscht*. *Chas. IV.'s University (Carolineum)*, founded 1348, had at one time 200 professors. and 30,000 students. The *Clementinum* (formerly the Jesuit College) contains two churches, two chapels, many collections, the *Observatory*, and the *University Library*, with 15,000 MSS. The *Chas. IV.'s Monument* was erected in 1848, at the 500th anniversary of the University, he founded,

The *Kreuzherrenkirche* is an imitation of St. Peter's, Rome. To the left of this is the pretty *Water Tower* and the *Franzen's Quai*, and the careful *monument* of *Franz I.* To the right, close by the river, is the *New Rudolphinum*. It contains an *Art Gallery* the largest *concert and ball room* in Prague, and is the head-quarters of the Conservatorium. Here also is held the yearly *Exhibition of Pictures* by living artists. Near here is the *Alte Neue Synagogue*, the under part of which dates from the 7th century. The *Kleinseite*, or aristocratic quarter, contains the palace of *Count Nostitz*, with a gallery (fee, 30 kr.). In the *Waldsteinplatz* is the famous *Wallenstein Palace*, 50 kr, The *Artillery Arsenal*, the *Botanical Garden*, and the *statue of Radetzky* (1858) are here. The *Hradschin* is on a hill above the *Kleinseite*. Here is the *Burg*, or *Imperial Castle* (open, 11 to 1, fee, 50 kr.), with its 440 chambers; lately the residence of *Kronprinz Archduke Rudolph*. From one window the *Imperial Councillors* were thrown out, May 23rd, 1618. This was the 2nd Fenster-sturz. The *Cathedral of St. Vitus*, founded 1343, has a tower of 322 feet, good frescoes, the rich silver shrine of *St. Wenceslas's* with the *Regalia*. Notice *St. George's old Church*, close by. Here also are the *Archbishop's Palace*; *Czernin Palace* (a barrack); *Loretto Chapel*, and the *Abbey of Strahow*, with a *gallery* and *Lib.* of 65,000 vols. Near Prague, *Frederick the Great* defeated the Austrians in 1757. *Stadtpark*; *Kinsky Garden, Smichow*; *Belvedere*; *Choteko-Anlagen*; *Lorenzoberg*, above the Kleinseite. Fine view of the city from the four last. Bohemian Glass, and ornaments at Hofmann's shop, Graben No. 24.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: J. CARL MASCHKA, Heuwegsplatz 29.

PRESSBURG.

(Hung. Pozsony).—Pop. (1890) 52,500. *HOTELS: Grüner Baum*; *National*; *Rother Ochs.* An old town, overlooking the flats of the Danube, 40 m. from Vienna: at one time the seat of the Diet, and for a while the cap. of Hungary. *St. Martin's Cathedral,* of 11-15th cents., in which the kings were crowned, with *St. Anne's Gothic Chapel. St. Anne's Church,* another Gothic building. *Rathhaus* and *Museum*; *Primate's Palace*; *old Castle,* where Maria Theresia made her famous appeal to the Hungarian States, 1741. The artificial mound, called *Königsberg,* near the *Boat Bridge,* where the king once swung the *sword of St. Stephen,* has been removed. Trade in cotton, tobacco, silk, wines, brandy.

RAAB.

(Hung. Guyör), *Hotel weisses Lamm.* Pop. ('90), 22,976. The Roman *Arabona,* a mostly German town, situated in a marshy spot of the *Raab,* near the Danube. 75 m from Vienna. *Cathedral* and *Palace*; *Theatre*; *College*; old *Feuerthurm,* or *Fire alarm Tower. Tobacco factory.* Visit *St. Martinsberg. Benedictine Abbey,* of the 10th century with a Lib. containing 80,000 vols., and *St. Stephen's Cloak.* Also *Komorn,* the *Roman Komaronium,* high up on a rock, reminding one of Gibraltar, at the mouth of the *Waag,*; taken by the Austrians, 1848.

REICHENBERG

(Bohemia).

Pop. (1890) 30,890. *HOTELS: Goldener Löwe*; *Union Hotel.* A busy, industrial town, on the *Neisse.* 16 m. from *Zittau,* between the *Elbe* and the *Riesengebirge (Mountains),* near the Saxon frontier. Four Churches (Kreuzkirche ancient); and *old Castle*; *Rathhaus; College.* Woollen and cotton works; dye houses. The Gewerbe-Museum, contains an interesting collection of textiles, and industrial art works of interest to every manfacturer. The rail towards Vienna follows the scene of the battles of 1866. *Jeschken,* in the hills, is 3,200 feet high, with fine panoramic view. The seat of Count Clam-Gallas is worth seeing.

RIESENGEBIRGE

or Giant Mountains. The principal part of the *Sudetic range* of hills, a frontier range, separating *Silesia* from *Bohemia* and *Moravia*; 40 miles long, in all 120 miles. They contain many well-known mineral springs. Best reached by railway from *Hirschberg, Landeshut, Liebau, Waldenburg, Altwasser,* from the Prussian side; and from *Friedland, Reichenberg, Freiheit,* on the Austrian side.

WARMBRUNN,

5 m. from *Hirschberg,* noted for its excellent, hot Springs, a favorite resort of persons suffering from rheumatism, who undergo here a regular course of treatment. Starting-point for many mountain excursions. *HOTELS: Schwarzer Adler; König von Preussen*; *Breslauer Hof.* An iron spring, for many years quiescent, has the last few years been in activly and is now extensively used. It is 2 m. from here to *Hermsdorf* (H. Tietze) and *Kynast Castle*; and 10 m. (via *Erdmannsdorf Castle*) to *Schmiedeberg* (H. Schwarzes Ross), where guides may be engaged (5 hrs.) for *Schneekoppe,* which, however, are not necessary, or *Riesenkoppe,* 5,258 ft., the highest point in North Germany; a granite conical peat with a Chapel and Inns on the top, and a charming panoramic view. From here we descend to Freiheit about 10 m. Schmiedeberg to Landeshut, 9 m., over the *Landeshuter Kamm,* or ridge from which a fine view from the *Friesensteine,* Landeshut to the peculiary sandstone Rocks at *Adersbach* 11 m., and still further on *Weckelsdorf* 2 m. Inns; guides may be had for a trifle. From *Altwasser Baths* and *Sorgau* we reach in a few moments *Schloss Fürstenstein,* belonging to Prince of Pless, or to the *Salzbrunn. HOTELS: Kursaal, Krone, Elisenhof.* Carbonate of soda, the constituent parts of the waters.

JOHANNISBAD.

HOTELS: Deutsches Haus; *Kurhaus.* Noted and much resorted to on account of its warm spring, also used for bathing. Warm clothing necessary. *Cudowa,* an iron spring strongly charged with carb. acid, near the *Wilde Loch Pass.* Görbersdorf, a hydropathic institute of good repute and very pleasantly situated near *Adersbach.*

RIVA.

Population 6,556. *HOTELS: Grand Hotel Imperial du Soleil* and *Pension Traffelini* and *Rick.* Hotel and Pension *Riva*; Hotel *du Lac.* English Church Serv. at Hotel du Lac. Beautifully situated at the head of *Lago di Garda,* in the Tyrol, 20 miles (4 hrs.) W. S. W. of *Roveredo,* not far from *Arco*; a favorite winter resort, on the *Sarca,* surrounded by hills. Many villas; Church of the Minorites and old Castle, now used for military purposes, inlaid work. The Lake lies for the greater part in Italy. Fine road cut for 8 or 10 miles out of the rock running along the lake. A favorite place for a long stay. Pleasant excursions.

RONCEGNO.

Hotel Stabilimento di Bagni. A village in *Val Sugana,* about 20 miles from Trient, with a well-managed Kurhaus hotel. Many visitors are attracted here by the mineral springs, containing arsenic and iron. *Val di Pella* is 2 hours distant, with a good hotel with moderate charges. Diligence from Trient to Levico, thence carriage.

ROVERETO.

11,000 inhabitants. *Hotel Glira.* In South Tyrol; in a delightful part of the *Leno,* near the *Adige,* 40 miles to the south of Trient; a thriving centre of the silk trade.

SAAZ,

or Saatz. (Bohemia). Population 13,234. *HOTELS: Goldener Engel, Hanslick.* A hop market, famous for beer, on the Eger, and the Prague and Carlsbad railway 66 miles from Prague, at the foot of the *Erzgebirge (Hills).* An *ancient Church,* erected 1383; and *Rathhaus* 1559.

SALZBURG

has about 27,600 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Hôtel d'Autriche*; *Hotel de l'Europe*; *Salzburger Hof.* 28 miles from Linz. A walled town, capital of Upper Austria, close to the Bavarian frontier, 1340 feet above the level of the sea, beneath lofty hills on the *Salzach*; considerably improved by new streets, squares, &c. The *Festung,* or *Hohensalzburg, Castle,* on the *Mönchsberg,* has the *Neuthor Gate* and *tunnel* underneath and a colossal *statue of St. Sigismund,* but the grandest view is from the *Capuzinerberg,* on which, the *Mozart Häuschen. Mozart's statue,* by Schwanthaler, adorns the *Mozart-Platz,* near the house where he was born. The *Convent of St. Peter* has a *Library* of 100,000 vols., *St. Rupert's* tomb; and *statue of Haydn,* another native. *Library* at the *Imperial College,* formerly the *University. Cathedral; Rathhaus; Museum; Theatre; University Church; Riding-School; Mirabell Palace; Bathing establishment;* and house of *Paracelsus,* near *St. Sebastian Cemetery. Church of England Service* in the *German Evangelical Church* at 11 and 4. Tourists must visit the famous Peterskeller, not far from the bridge, and taste the good wines. Restaurant primitive. Tourists must make the ascent of the Gaisberg, but be sure and take some luncheon and umbrellas with them. Do not attempt the ascent unless the weather is clear. *Excursions* through the Drachenloch to the *Berchtesgaden salt-mines,* near the magnificent Königs See and Ober See, two lakes almost surrounded by moutains 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, and the *Wimbachthal* and Wimbach Klamm, a splendid gorge. *Zweisel-Alp,* 6,630 feet. *Hotel Belle Vue. Reichenhall,* much frequented by consumptive persons and noted for its salt springs, is in Bavaria, although we pass throngh a strip of Austria to reach it.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: CARL SPAENGLER.

SALZKAMMERGUT,

or Austrian Switzerland, a fine tract of lakes and mountains.

The *Salzkammergut* proper, extends over an area of about 900 sq. kilometers. No other one piece of German soil presents so many beauties of nature as this region. The only drawback is that during the summer months the Salzkammergut is overrun by tourists, but any one who is a good walker will find means to escape them and will seek out some nook, away from the large towns where he can give himself up to the contemplation of nature. In this case the town of Gmunden is well adapted as headquarters, from whence excursions, lasting all day, can be made. At all events engage rooms beforehand at one of the following good hotels: *Hotel Austria; Bellevue; Goldner Brunnen; Goldene Sonne; Goldnes Schiff; Goldner Hirsch;* unpretentious, *Hotel Mucha; Hotel zur Post* and others to suit more moderate demands. *Excursions:* First of all a delightful sail over the lake, very pleasant towards evening. The next day excursion to *Traunstein,* about five hours. To *Almsee* by carriage in about six hours, with beautiful views on the way. To *Sonnstein,* a very pretty trip, which can be made very easily in a few hours to go and return. From Gmunden to Ischl we would advise taking the steamboat over the lake and from *Ebensee* by rail to *Ischl,* which see. It is also worth the while to remain one night in Ebensee-Langbath for the sake of seeing the *Langbath lakes.* Good quarters can be obtained at the Post, near the steamboat landing. A trip can also be made to the *Valerien-Aussicht,* persons being rowed across the lake. The *Feuerkogl* can also easily be ascended by persons fond of climbing. Fine view of the Styrian Alps. Lodgings to be had on the mountain, although primitive, a good night's rest can be had in clean beds. From here to Ischl, which see. From Ischl to Hallstatt, which see. *Hallstatt* is one of the towns of the Salzkammergut, inviting a long stay, and few, whose time is not limited, will be able to resist the temptation. The tourist will be enchanted with the charming situation of this snug little hamlet, semmingly shut in from the rest of the world, with its waterfall in the middle of the town, the beautiful lake and the towering mountains surrounding the lake. Good accommodations may be obtained at the Grüner Baum or Hotel Seeauer. The curious old *Museum* contains some very interesting finds, of attraction for the antiquarian. Most persons, however, visit Hallstatt for the purpose of ascending the famous *Dachstein.* It being rather a laborious climb of over nine hours, persons attempting it would do well to start at an early hour of the day, if possible, before sunrise. Although a guide is not absolutely necessary, still one will be found very handy in many ways. Ladies who are not exceedingly good climbers should not think of attempting the ascent, although they can go part way, perhaps as far as the Simony Hut, after passing which, the tug of war begins. The glacial formations are fine and the *View* from the summit, when once reached, not to be expressed in words, always, of course, taking for granted the weather is good; in fact the climb should be made only if the weather is favorable. The *Hallstatt Salt Mines* are worth a visit, which, however, is rather fatiguing. Other mountain tours are: the *Sarstein,* the *Krippenstein,* the *Plassen,* on which trip, a fine view of the mountains. A pretty carriage drive can be taken to *Gosau,* delightful scenery on the way. The excursion over the *Zwiesel Alp* is one of the prettiest in the Salzkammergut, and one which ladies can easily make, even on foot, as it is only three miles from Gosau. Tourists can, if they wish, push on from the Zwiesel Alp to Abtenau a large hamlet, where good quarters for the night can be had at the Ochs or Post. From here the road leads to *Golling,* eleven miles distant, *Hotel Bahnhof* and *Alte Post.* Fine waterfall and natural bridge, both worth seeing. Tourists must not fail to pay a visit to the pretty town and favorite summer and bathing resort of *Aussee,* noted for its salt baths. Pleasant walks and drives in every direction. To *Alt-Aussee* on

foot, three miles, half an hour by carriage. To the *Grundl-See* (Lake) a charming spot, reached by carriage in ¾ of an hour. The day can be filled out by taking the steamer to Gössl and visiting the *Toplitz-See* and pretty waterfalls. The *Tressen-Sattel* can be ascended in somewhat less than two hours and a nice view of Aussee obtained. Fine panoramic views can also be had from the *Bäuning-Zinken* and the *Loser*, both of which are very accessible.

ST. JOHANN im PONGAU,

or ST. JOHN, 37 miles from *Kufstein.* by the *Wörgl* (Gisela) railway up the *Pingzau. Hotel zur Post; Pongauer Hof.* Here we obtain a splendid view over the valley of the *Salzach* and on the *Tannengebirge* 8,000 feet. Lend is eight miles from here *(Hotel Post)*, with the Boeckstein gold and silver works. Fine views obtained at *Golling* and the wonderful Leug Pass. From here through the fine *Klamm Pass* to *Bad-Gastein,* a wonderful spot, situated in the heart of, magnificent mountain scenery. To *Berchtesgaden* over the *Hirschbühl.*

SEMLIN,

(Hung. Zimony). *HOTELS: Engel; Europa.* In Austrian Slavonia, on the *Danube,* where the *Save* flows into it, opposite *Belgrade. Castle of John Hunyady* on the *Ziegeunerberg,* where he died 1456. A viaduct over the Save connects with Belgrade and the railway to *Nisch.*

SERAJEVO,

or BOSNA-SERAI. *HOTELS: Kaiser von Oesterreich; Europa.* Pop. 26,270. The cap. of *Bosnia,* and an important railway terminus, about 175 miles from *Bosna-Brod,* on the main road to Turkey; situated in a fine part of the *Miljatschka,* among the *Dinaric Alps* (3,000 to 5,000 feet high). The town was founded by the Turks, in 1465; and has 100 domes and minarets; 4 churches; citadel and barracks; 6 bridges; with good *bazaars,* and *khans* (or Inns). Metal wares, cotton, linen, leather, and silver filigree, work made here. Timber, mineral springs, and iron, silver, and gold, are found in the neighbourhood. The old town is 9 m. farther west. 66 hours to *Novi Bazar;* thence to *Mitowica,* 40 m. *Bosnia,* greatly resembles Switzerland, being called *Golden Bosnia* by its Sclavonian inhabitants. It is rich in metals; good hunting abounds. A country worth visiting, and now well governed by the Austrians.

STERZING.

Population 1,500. *Inns: Rose; Krone;* and *Schwarzer Adler.* An old town, and a former Roman station, in northern Tyrol, on the little river *Eisach,* not far from the *Brenner Pass.* The Church contains monuments, and some curious old pictures. 4 hours. Excursion over the *Jaufen* to Andreas *Hofer's House,* in the *Passeyer Thal.*

STUHLWEISSENBURG,

or (Hung.) SZEKES-FEJERVAR. Pop. (1890) 27,599. *HOTELS: Adler; König von Ungarn.* In a boggy part of Hungary, 42 m. from Budapest, near the *Sarwitz;* founded 11th century by *K. Stephen,* as *Alba Regalis* and for 500 years the coronation and burial town of the Kings of Hungary. It was taken by *Soliman the Magnificent,* 1543. *Court-House; Bishop's Palace; Palace of Count Schmidegg; Cathedral; Ch. of St. Mary,* built by Stephen, and containing his skull, and the graves of several Hungarian Kings. *Statue of Vörösmarthy,* the poet.

SZEGED,

or SZEGEDIN in Hungary. Pop. (1890) 87,210. *HOTELS: Hotel Hungaria. Sieben Kurfürsten.* On the *Theiss* and *Maros,* near the *Banat,* 119 m. from Budapest, taken from *Kossuth by Haynau,* 1849. A new town 1½ m. long, protected by an immense dike, in place of the one washed away by the floods of 1879 by which 60,000 acres were submerged. *Gemogyi Lib.,* schools. &c.; Turkish Castle, and pontoon-bridge. HOLD MEZOE VASARHELY (pop. 55,483) is 25 m. from Csaba. SZENTES is

about 30 m. distant (pop. 30,758) on the Theiss. MAKO, 10 m. from Szegedin, up the Maros. *Zenta* is a town, about 24 miles farther down the Theiss (population 21,200).

SZOLNOK

HOTELS: König von Ungarn; Krone. (Hung). Pop. 25,651. On the Theiss, where the *Zagyva* flows into it. Follow this river to JASZBERENY (pop. 24,380). To MEZOE TUR, Stat. (population 23,720), 25 m., with pottery works, on the *Berettyo*. From here, up this river, 12 miles, to SZARVAS, (population 22,504).

TEMESVAR

(Hung.). Population ('90) 39,850, for the greater part German. *HOTELS: Sieben Kurfürsten; Kronprinz Rudolph.* A frontier town, in the *Banat,* 70 m. from *Belgrade,* 70 m. from *Szegedin,* a military post, on the river *Bega* and the *Bega Canal,* in a splendid wheat growing district taken from the Turks by Prince Eugene in 1716. The old walls have been laid out as gardens. The principal buildings are: The *Town Hall; Arsenal* in *K. Hunyadi's old Castle; Mil. school; Greek Cathedral,* and *Synagogue*; *Pietist College. Obelisk,* in memory of the defenders of 1849, when *Haynau* was compelled to raise the siege. Horse-railway to *factories* of the Josephstadt. 46 miles from here to VERSECZ, or Versetz, (pop, 21,829), a town in the *Banat,* near some old Roman lines, 50 to 60 miles long. *Good modern Cathedral, College, cavalry barracks.* Hence, 29 m. to *Basiasch,* or *Bazias,* on the Danube, where the steamer may be taken for the *rapids* at *Kazan Defile,* The way (200 to 300 yards wide) is very picturesque, running between high cliffs; and to *Trajan's road* and the famous inscription ("Imp. Caesar Divi Nervae . ." above *Orsova.* From *Temesvar* to the Roman Baths of HERKULESBAD (118 m) well known for its hot sulphur springs with temperature up to 140 Grad, on the *Czerna.* Hence 12 or 14 miles below to ORSOVA, and the Iron Gates (another defile on the Danube) which cost 11,000,000 florin to construct; now navigable for vessels of 2200 tons burthen.

TEPLITZ

or TOEPLITZ (Bohemia). Population 16,300. *HOTELS: Grand Hotel "Zum alten Rathhaus"; Hotel zur Post* (Post-Hotel); *Hotel zum König von Preussen; Neptune; Schwarzes Ross; Stadt London.* A prettily situated town, not far from *Aussig* at the foot of the *Erzgebirge* range, 690 feet above sea, founded 762, long and favorably known, for its Baths, which are among the most frequented and fashionable in the Empire. The springs are hot (some 119 Grad Fahr.), and alkali-saline, mostly used for bathing, and good for stiff joints, gout, rheumatism, liver complaints. The principal ones are *Stadtbad, Fürstenbad, Sophienbad;* besides the *Steinbad,* &c., near the *Schönau* quarter. At the *Park* are the *Cursalon, Trinkhalle,* and the *Schloss* of *Prince Clary.* There are about 90 bathing houses, in three classes-gratis, private, and royal; and military and civil hospitals. Bathing is permitted till 10 o'clock a.m. *Excursions:* To *Schlossberg,* 45 min.; grand view. *Schlachenberg Castle; Mariaschein* pilgrimage. KULM, famed for a victory obtained here over the French, 1813. *Donnersberg* (10 m.), 2,6000 feet, magnificent panorama. About 15 m. south-west is the town of BRUEX, with spring, the waters of which are ferruginous and alkaline, *Ems,* similar to those at Ems, not far from the *Sedlitz* and *Pullna* bitter waters; and BILIN, with the *Sauerbrunn,* a good table water, aperient and diuretic, good for kidneys complaints, and stomach troubles.

GRAND HOTEL „ZUM ALTEN RATHHAUS."

Baths in the House. ***First-Class.*** Baths in the House. 286

In the centre of the town.

TEPLITZ.

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The best and cheapest table-water in the world.

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TOBLACH

(Tyrol). *HOTELS: Germania; Hotel Toblach; Schwarzer Adler; Goldenes Kreuz,* all good. A beautiful and favorite health resort in the Tyrol. Much frequented by invalids, as an after cure. Fine views from the surrounding mountains of the Dolomites and Zillerthal district.

TOKAY

(Hungary). *Hotel Adler.* Population 2000. At the junction of the *Brodrog* and the *Theiss,* 43 m. from *Debreczin,* at the foot of a steep hill, called *Kopacs Teto.* The Tokay wine, first grown by K. Lajos, about 1342, is called *Essentia, Ausbruch, Maslas,* &c.; a good brand is raised at *Kassau,* or *Kaschau,* Govt. vineyards at *Tarczal,* About 3½ million gallons of wine are produced every year, To NYIREGYHAZA (pop. 24,105), 20 m., where a road branches off to *Ungvar.*

TRIENT,
or TRENTO.

Population 21,650. *HOTELS: Grand Hotel Trento; Europa;* English Church Service. The Italian Trento, and Roman Tridentum, a Tyrolese town, on the Adige, 34 m. from *Botzen,* a favorite starting point for excursions to the *Dolomites* and glaciers; prettily situated in a hilly country, with arcaded streets, which lend a quaint appearance to this picturesque town. Inhabitants are engaged in the silk and wine trade. The *Roman Cathedral,* of 13-15th cents., has two cupolas, and contains several frescos; notice the best one near the entrance, pretty fountain. *St. Maria Maggiore,* wherein the famous Council was held 1543-63, is gradually falling to decay. Notice one picture containing portraits of 378 prelates. The *Virgin Pillar* near the church was erected at the tercentenary, 1855. The *old Castle* was the residence of the Prince-Bishop. Diligence from here to *Levico* and *Borgo di Val Sugana.*

CAMPIGLIO,

7 hours from Trient by diligence, through wonderful and impressive scenery. *Grand Hotel des Alpes,* formerly an ancient monastery. *Pension Rainalter.* A favorite summer residence, finely situated.

TRIESTE

(German Triest).—Pop. (1890) 158,344. *HOTELS: Hotel Delorme. Hotel de la Ville.—Europa; Aquila Nera.* Cafés: Armonia; Litke's, under the *Town Hall.* Tramway Omnibus.—Cabs to Hotel, 60 kr., or ¼ hour in the day time, 30 kr. Boat to steamer 60 kr. The Roman *Tergeste,* and capital of *Istria,* 370 miles from Vienna, 143 miles from Venice; at the head of the Adriatic, at the foot of the *Karst hills,* a free port, and the most important seaport of Austria, and by far the most prosperous commercial place in the Adriatic. It is divided into an old and new town; the latter styled the *Theresienstadt,* separated from the old part by the *Corso,* which is adorned by the *statue of Emperor Charles VI.* At the *new Harbour,* opened in 1883, on the east side of the port, are 3 deep water *Basins,* protected by a *Breakwater,* 3580 feet in length. The *old harbour* is upon the south side, between *Molo S. Carle* and *Molo Sta. Teresa; lighthouse* upon the latter, Tide rises 3½ feet. Here is the depot of the Austrian Lloyd Steamers. The Italian language is chiefly spoken, and employed by the principal newspapers. *S. Giusto Byzantine Cathedral* has a *Museum* near it; with the tomb of Winkelmann who was assassinated here in 1768. *St. M. Maggiore, S. Antonia, St. Nicolo Churches. Piazzetta of Ricardo,* a small square with a *triumphal arch* of Roman origin. The *Tergesteo,* or *Exchange,* with the *Lloyd offices,* reading rooms, and *Casino club. Town Hall,* a splendid pile, in the large square. *Teatro Communale,* erected by Selva, in 1800; *Armonia* an imposing building. The *Corti* is now a *riding school. Public Garden* and *Botanical Garden. Nautical Academy;* the *Grande Lazaretto* or *hospital,*

and the *ship Docks. Miramar Castle,* near Grignano, 6 miles, 3 fl. by carriage or boat, was the summer residence of the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian whose statue was unveiled by the Emperor in the year 1878.

About 35 miles distant, on the Venice line, is *Goerz,* or *Gorizia,* on the *Isonzo,* at foot of the *Illyrian Alps;* with 20,920 inhabitants. It has a *College; Cathedral,* and an ancient *Castle* now used as a prison. *Charles X.* and his grandson, *Count de Chambord* are interred at the *Convent of Castagnovazza.* Magnificent view from *Monte Santo,* 2,210 feet in height.

The village of *Aquileia* lies to the south-west. Here is an *ancient Cathedral.* The place was at one time a frontier Roman city, where Theodosius conquered Maximus in 388. It was demolished by Attila in 452

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TROPPAU.

HOTELS: Römischer Kaiser; Krone. In Silesia, with 21,727 inhabitants, is the capital of the Duchy of Liechtenstein. It is 180 miles distant from Vienna; situated on the *Oppa,* close to the Prussian border; lying between the *Sudetic Alps* and the *little Carpathians.* The principal buildings are the *Cathedral; Castle; Town Hall; College,* &c. In the vicinity are *Rothschilds' iron foundries.*

VIENNA.

Vienna has seven Railway-stations, which are connected by a marginal railway-line: The *Northern,* near the *Praterstern;* the *North-western* in the Leopoldstadt. The *Southern* and *Staatsbahn* outside the *Favoriten* and *Belvedere-Linie; Franz-Josefs,* Alsergrund. *Wien-Aspanger Bahn. St. Marxer Linie.*

HOTELS: Hotel Bristol; Hotel de France; Grand Hôtel; Hôtel Imperial; Hotel Kummer, Hôtel Metropole; &c.

Vienna, or *Wien,* the capital of the Austrian Empire, the residence of the Emperor, is situated in a plain encircled by mountains in the distance, on the Danube Canal and south arm of the river; 430 miles from Berlin, 840 miles from Paris. The *Danube Canal* separates the old city from the Leopoldstadt. The river *Wien* from which the town takes its name, divides it from the districts of *Landstrasse, Wieden* and *Margarethen.* Since the 19th December, 1890, the city has been devided into 19 districts *I. Interior of the City; II. Leopoldstadt; III. Landstrasse; IV. Wieden; V. Margarethen; VI. Mariahilf; VII. Neubau; VIII. Josefstadt; IX. Alsergrund; X. Favoriten; XI. Simmering; XII. Meidling; XIII. Hietzing; XIV. Rudolfsheim; XV. Fünfhaus; XVI. Ottakring; XVII. Hernais; XVIII. Währing; XIX. Döbling.* In 1890, the *total population* was 1,355,255.

I. The Inner City.

St. Stephen's Cathedral, built between 1300 and 1510. The original Church which was consecrated in 1147, was destroyed by fire, and a new structure was commenced in 1258. The Choir dates from 1300-1330. The edifice is of limestone and is built in the form of a Latin cross. Since 1853, the Church has been completely restored.

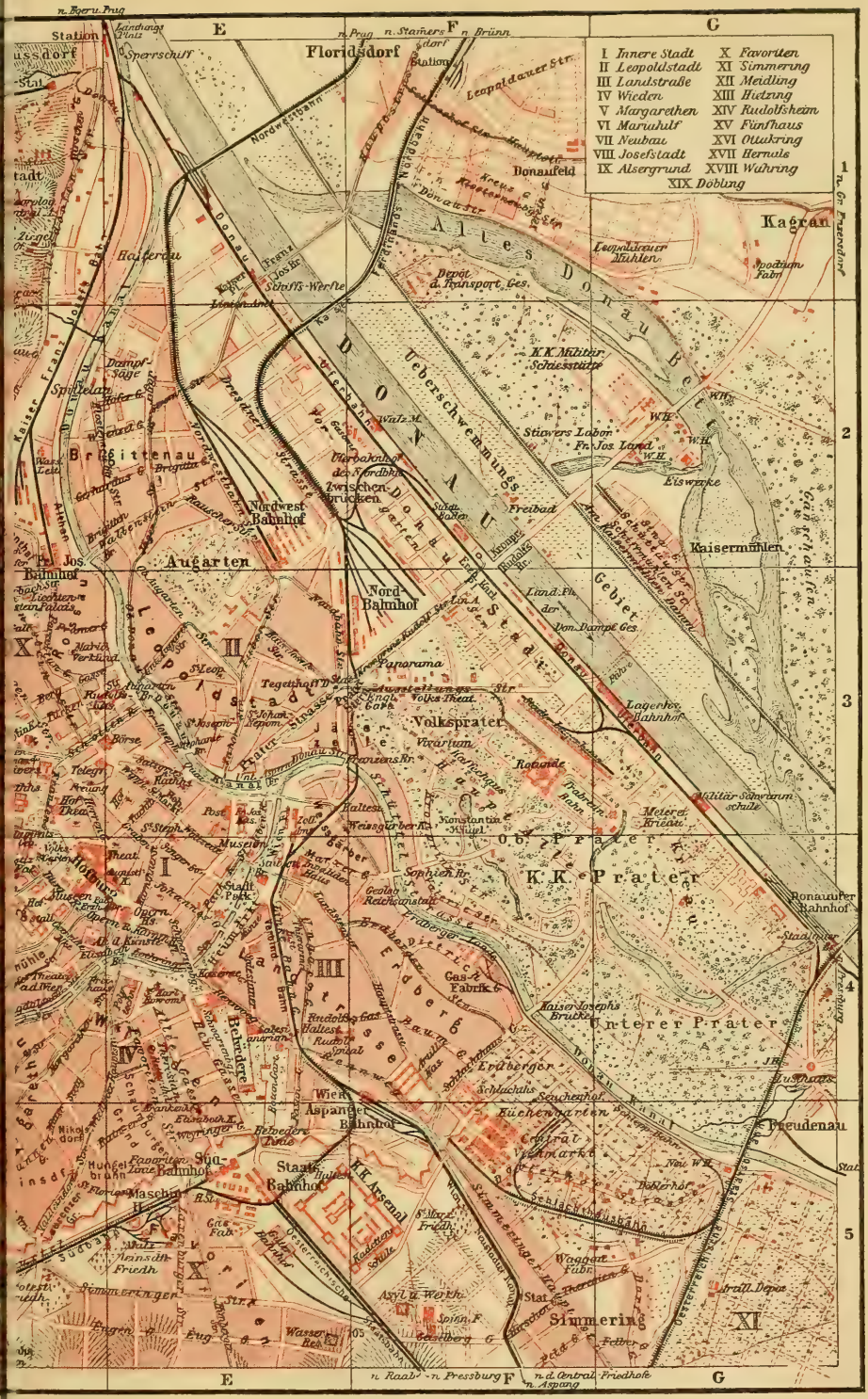
The *Archiepiscopal Palace* is on the north side of the *Stefans-Platz.* on the corner of the *Rothenthurm-Str.* The court is adorned by a handsome fountain. The *Thonet'sche Haus* stands opposite. The southern continuation of the Stefans-Platz is known as the *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz.*

The Graben, with its handsome shops and stores, is the chief business street in Vienna. It was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th century. The *Trinity Column* rises in the centre of the Graben. It was erected by order of *Emperor Leopold I.* in commemoration of the cessation of the plague in 1694.

The *Jungfernstrasse* leads from the *Graben* to the *Peters-Platz.* Here is *St. Peter's Church* with its magnificent dome, built in 1702; restored in 1839-1844; also recently.

In the *Michaeler Platz* stands *St. Michael's Church,* originally built in the Romanesque style in 1219-21.


WIEN
Maßstab 1: 68.000
0 ½ 1 2
Kilometer
Pferdebahn (Tramway)
A
B
C
n. Weidling
n. Währing
n. Döbling
n. Hietzing
n. Meidling
n. Penzing
n. Fünfhaus
n. Rudolfsheim
n. Mariahilf
n. Neubau
n. Josefstadt
n. Alsergrund
n. Favoriten
n. Simmering
n. Inzersdorf
n. Liesing
n. Perchtoldsdorf u. Mödling
n. Triest
n. Neustift
Speising
Ober St. Veit
Unter St. Veit
Hietzing
Schönbrunn
Meidling
Hütteldorf
Breitensee
Baumgarten
Penzing
Ober Sievering
Unter Sievering
Grinzing
Neustift am Walde
Pötzleinsdorf
Gersthof
Ober Döbling
Unt. Döbling
Dornbach
Neuwaldegg
Heuberg
Weinhaus
Währing
Rosenhügel
Schottenhof
Lerchenfeld
Exerzier Platz
Schmelz
Laimgrube
Gaudenzdorf
Sechshaus
Ober Meidling
Lainz
Tiergarten
Hauptzollamt
Westbahn
Südbahn
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Ostbahn
Stadtbahn
Gürtel
Ring
Donaukanal
Wienfluss
Linienwall
Verbindungsbahn
Pferdebahn (Tramway)
Bibliographisch


I Innere Stadt
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XI Simmering
XII Meidling
XIII Hietzing
XIV Rudolfsheim
XV Fünfhaus
XVI Ottakring
XVII Hernals
XVIII Währing
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Kaiserin Elisabeth Wasserwerk
Kaiserin Elisabeth Pumpwerk
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Kaiserin Elisabeth Müllverbrennung
Kaiserin Elisabeth Deponie
Kaiserin Elisabeth Recycling
Kaiserin Elisabeth Entsorgung
Kaiserin Elisabeth Abfall
Kaiserin Elisabeth Müll
Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Bauschutt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Aushub
Kaiserin Elisabeth Erde
Kaiserin Elisabeth Sand
Kaiserin Elisabeth Kies
Kaiserin Elisabeth Schotter
Kaiserin Elisabeth Beton
Kaiserin Elisabeth Asphalt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Pflaster
Kaiserin Elisabeth Straßenbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Tiefbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Hochbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Brückenbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Wasserbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Kanalbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Rohrleitungsbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Gasleitungsbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Wasserleitungsbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Stromleitungsbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Telefonleitungsbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Kabelbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Antennenbau
Kaiserin Elisabeth Funkturm
Kaiserin Elisabeth Sendemast
Kaiserin Elisabeth Radarstation
Kaiserin Elisabeth Flugplatz
Kaiserin Elisabeth Hangar
Kaiserin Elisabeth Tower
Kaiserin Elisabeth Landebahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Rollfeld
Kaiserin Elisabeth Vorfeld
Kaiserin Elisabeth Abstellplatz
Kaiserin Elisabeth Parkplatz
Kaiserin Elisabeth Garage
Kaiserin Elisabeth Tiefgarage
Kaiserin Elisabeth Parkhaus
Kaiserin Elisabeth Autobahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Schnellstraße
Kaiserin Elisabeth Bundesstraße
Kaiserin Elisabeth Landstraße
Kaiserin Elisabeth Gemeindestraße
Kaiserin Elisabeth Privatstraße
Kaiserin Elisabeth Sackgasse
Kaiserin Elisabeth Einbahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Kreuzung
Kaiserin Elisabeth Kreisverkehr
Kaiserin Elisabeth Ampel
Kaiserin Elisabeth Zebrastreifen
Kaiserin Elisabeth Fußgängerzone
Kaiserin Elisabeth Radweg
Kaiserin Elisabeth Gehsteig
Kaiserin Elisabeth Unterführung
Kaiserin Elisabeth Überführung
Kaiserin Elisabeth Tunnel
Kaiserin Elisabeth Durchfahrt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Einfahrt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Ausfahrt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Zufahrt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Abfahrt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Auffahrt
Kaiserin Elisabeth Rampe
Kaiserin Elisabeth Treppe
Kaiserin Elisabeth Aufzug
Kaiserin Elisabeth Rolltreppe
Kaiserin Elisabeth Lift
Kaiserin Elisabeth Seilbahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Standseilbahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Zahnradbahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Schwebebahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Sessellift
Kaiserin Elisabeth Gondelbahn
Kaiserin Elisabeth Skilift
Kaiserin Elisabeth Schlepplift
Kaiserin Elisabeth Bügellift
Kaiserin Elisabeth Tellerlift
Kaiserin Elisabeth Förderband
Kaiserin Elisabeth Transportband
Kaiserin Elisabeth Laufband
Kaiserin Elisabeth Rolltreppe
Kaiserin Elisabeth Aufzug
Kaiserin Elisabeth Lift
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Kaiserin Elisabeth Laufband
Kaiserebersdorf
Simmering
Kaisermühlen
Freudenau
Donauufer Bahnhof
Staats Bahnhof
Aspang Bahnhof
Süd Bahnhof
Ost Bahnhof
West Bahnhof
Nord Bahnhof
Südwest Bahnhof
Nordost Bahnhof
Südost Bahnhof
Nordwest

The *Hofburg*, generally called the *Burg*, residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th century, is a long, straggling structure, erected at various periods. The *Innere Burghof*, is embellished with a *Monument of Emperor Francis II*, in bronze, by *Marchesi*, of *Milan*.

The *old Residence*, is on the south-west side of the *Burghof*, in the *Leopoldinische Trakt*. The *Guard House* or *Hauptwache* is on the right. The *Reichskanzlei-Palast*, on the north, contains the state-archives. The *Amalienhof* is contiguous to the *Franzens-Platz* on the north-west. It was built at the end of the 17th century and occasionally occupied by the Empress Elizabeth. Here is also the *office of the Oberstallmeister*. The passage on the left, leads over an old drawbridge to the *Schweitzerhof*, the most ancient part of the *Burg*.

The entrance to the *Imperial Library* is in the *Josefs-Platz*. On the left are the *ball-rooms* and *Winter riding-school*, built in 1735.

In the centre of the Platz is the *Equestrian Statue of the Emperor Joseph II*, in bronze, by Zauner. In the *Heldenplatz* is the *equestrian statue of Archduke Charles*. On the left is the *equestrian statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy*.

The outer *Burgthor*, has five passages, supported by twelve beautiful Doric columns. It was built by Cobile in 1822.

On the north-west side of the *Burgplatz* is the *Volksgarten*, laid out in 1824; pleasant grounds; café, concerts. The *Grillparzer Monument* is to the left, near the café.

On the south side of the Burgplatz is the *Hofgarten*, adorned with an *equestrian Statue of Francis I*.

The building containing the *Imperial Library*, the entrance to which, can easily be obtained from the *Josefs-Platz*, was erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1772. The magnificent dome is adorned with frescoes by Daniel Gran. There are about 20,000 MSS and 400,000 volumes in the library. Do not miss seeing Prince Eugene's collection of Engravings and wood cuts, one of the finest of the kind.

The Treasury (catalog necessary) contains a fine collection of historical objets, of great interest to the student of history.

The *Palais Pallavinci*, is situated in the Josefsplatz, opposite the statue. It was erected in 1784. The *Italian Embassy* is located at No. 6, on the right, in the same Platz. The *Stallburg* on the left, contains the *offices of the Oberstkämmerer* and the *Oberstmarschall*. The *Augustiner Kirche* is in the *Augustinergasse*, which leads to the *Opera House*. Opposite to the entrance to Church is the *marble Monument* of the *Archduchess Maria Christina*.

In the *Lobkowitz-Platz* nearly opposite the church, stands the *Palais* of *Prince Lobkowitz*, now the *French Embassy*. On the site of the old *Bürger-Hospital* are the *Kärtnerhof*, and the *Philipp-Hof*. The *Albrechts-Brunnen* is, opposite, on the corner of the *Augustinerbastei*.

The *Palace* of *the Archduke Albert*, on the Augustinerbastei, was erected in 1804. It contains the *Albertina*, the *Archduke's Library*, and a fine collection of drawings and engravings.

The *New Market* is adorned by a *Fountain*, representing the rivers *Enns*, *Ybbs*, *Traun*, and *March*.

On the south side of the Platz is the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg*. The *Capuchin Church*, on the west side, is in the Romanesque style, and dates from 1622. It contains the Imperial vault.

The *Maltese Church*, stands opposite the end of the *Schwanengasse*, at the corner of the *Johannesgasse*. In the *Annagasse* is the Church of *St. Anna*, rebuilt in the rococo style after the fire of 1747. On the north is the *Office of the Minister of Finance*, No. 8, Himmelpfortgasse. In the *Seilerstätte*, is *Ronacher's Establishment* and the *Palace* of the *Duke of Coburg*. On the left of the *Singer Strasse* is the *Staatsdruckerei* (Imperial Printing Office.)

The *Rothenthurm-Strasse* leads northeast from the *Stefans-Platz* to the *Leopoldstadt*. On the right at No. 10, is the new *Germaniahof*. In the *Universitäts Platz* is the *University Church*, built by the Jesuits in 1628-31, in the rococo style. In the dome are frescoes of the 18th century, by Pozzo. The *old building* of the *University*, adjacent

has been occupied since 1857, by the *Academy of Sciences.* In the *Fleischmarkt* is the *Greek Church,* erected in 1804. In the *Postgasse* is the *St. Barbara Church,* restored in 1852, Here are also the *Post-Office,* and the *Office of the Minister of Commerce.*

The *Naglergasse* and the *Bognergasse* lead from the north-west end of the Graben to the *Hof* and the *Freyung,* and the *Tuchlauben* leads to the *Hohe Markt.* The *Sina Palace,* part of the *Berghof,* is one of the most ancient houses in Vienna, on the spot where the *Roman Praetorium* is supposed to have stood. The *Votive Monument* in the centre was designed by Erlach. It represents the marriage of the Virgin, and was erected by Charles VI., in 1732, in commemoration of the bravery of Emperor Joseph I., at the siege of Landau. On each side is a *fountain.*

The *Old Rathhaus,* Wipplinger Strasse No. 8, part of which dates from 1455, now contains the *Educational Exhibition.* A *Fountain* with *Perseus* and *Andromeda,* adorns the court. The *Offices of the Minister* of the *Interior* are located at No. 11, opposite, on the corner of the Judenplatz. The *Salvator,* or *Rathhaus-Kapelle,* adjoins the *Old Rathhaus.* In the *Salvatorgasse,* is the church of *Maria-Stiegen.*

Returning now to the *Wipplinger Strasse,* whence the *Färbergasse* leads to the *Hof,* where the ancient castle of the margraves formerly stood. The *Mariensäule,* in the centre was erected by Leopold I., in 1664. The *War Office* is situated on the south-east corner of the Platz. Adjacent is the *Church am Hof,* of the 15th century. The *Austrian Credit Anstalt,* opposite, is an imposing building. On the north-west corner of the Platz is the *City Arsenal,* erected in 1562.

The *Freyung,* the adjacent Platz on the west, is embellished with a *Fountain* by Schwanthaler. The *Palace of Count Harrach,* erected in 1689 contains the *Harrach Picture Gallery* and a beautiful *Winter Garden.*

Prince Kinsky's Palace, beyond the *Herrengasse,* was erected by Hildebrand in 1710, for Count Daun. The *Schottenhof* lies opposite between the *Freyung, Schottengasse,* and *Schottensteiggasse.* The *Schottenkirche,* erected in 1638-62, contains the *tomb* of *Count Starhemberg* and of *Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott*; latter worth seeing. The *Schönborn Palace* with *Picture Gallery* is on the north-east corner of the *Platz.*

The *Bankgebäude,* on the left, adjoining the *Harrach Palace,* was built by Ferstel in 1856-60, in the style of the Italian Renaissance. In the passage is a handsome fountain in bronze, by Fernkorn. There is a picturesque *fountain-group* of *St. George* and the *Dragon,* in the court of the *Montenuovo Palace,* now the *Anglo Austrian Bank.*

Following the Herrengasse to the left we come to the *Michaeler-Platz.* The *Niederösterreichische Landhaus,* at No. 13, was built by Pichl in 1839. The *Statthalterei,* No. 11, on the right has a fine ceiling painting by Kupelweser. The *Minorite Church,* erected in the 14th century, contains a fine *Mosaic,* 30 feet long and 15 feet high, of *Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper,* by *Raffaeli.* To the right stands the *monument of the poet Metastasio,* in marble, by Lucardi. On the north side of the *Burg,* is the *Ballhaus-Platz,* with the foreign and Crown Office.

The *Exchange,* in the Renaissance style, was erected in 1872-77, by Hansen and Tietz. The first-floor is occupied by the *Handels-Museum.* The *Central Telegraph Office* is situated behind the *Exchange, Börsen-Platz 1.* On the right, farther on, is the *Police Office.* The *Stiftungshaus* is located at the corner of the *Hessgasse.* It was built at the cost of the Emperor, on the site of the *Ring-Theater,* destroyed by fire, with great loss of life, in 1881.

The *Votivkirche* is in the *Maximilians-Platz,* between the Währingerstrasse and the Universitäts Strasse. It is a magnificent Gothic Church built, from Ferstel's designs in 1856-79, in commemoration of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853. Beautiful façade, with two towers, 325 feet in height. The interior is splendidly decorated with painting and gilding and embellished with 78 stained-glass windows. The *Monument* of *Marshal Niklas Salm,* who

defended Vienna against Soliman II., in 1529, is in the *Salmkapelle* adjoining the north transept.

The *University,* in the Tuscan Renaissance style, was erected by Ferstel. The middle of the west façade is occupied by the *University Library.* The University, which was founded in 1365, has a staff of 347 professors and lecturers. The *Office of the Commander-in-Chief,* or *General-Commando,* at No. 7, *Universitäts Strasse,* was built in 1872-74, in the style of the Renaissance, by Doderer. The *Monument of Liebenberg* (the burgomaster of Vienna, during the Turkish siege of 1663) is on the left side of the Ringstrasse, opposite the University.

The *Rathhauspark* extends from the south side of the University to the *Reichsrathsgebäude.* The *Rathhaus,* on the west side of the park, perhaps the finest building in the city was erected in 1873-83, by Schmidt in the Gothic style. The tower, which is 320 feet high, is surmounted with a banner-bearer in copper. On three sides the tower is embellished with reliefs of Emperor Francis Joseph I.; Rudolph of Habsburg, and Duke Rudolph. The first floor is occupied by the *Municipal Library* and the fine *Historical Museum,* worth a visit.

On the east side of the Ring-Str., opposite the Rathhaus, is the *Hofburg-Theatre,* built from the designs of Semper and Hasenauer. The interior should be seen.

The *Reichsrathsgebäude,* (House of Parliament), is on the right side of the Ringstrasse facing the *Volksgarten.* It is in the Greek style and was built by Hansen. The Upper House on the right and the Chamber of Deputies on the left form two independent buildings.

The *Justizpalast* or Palace of Justice, is in the Volksgartenstrasse. It was built in 1875-81, by Wielemanns, in the style of the German Renaissance. The *Deutsche Volkstheater,* beyond the Justizpalast, was built from the designs of Fellner, in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The pretty *Raimund monument* greatly beautifies the square, in front.

The magnificent *Maria Theresa monument,* is in the Maria-Theresa-Platz, opposite the *Burgthor.* It is in bronze and was designed by Zumbusch. Erected by the Emperor Francis Joseph, in 1888. The Pedestal is by Hasenauer. The *Imperial Museums,* in the style of the Italian Renaissance, were erected by Hasenauer from Semper's designs, in 1872-89. The building on the east side contains the art-history collections belonging to the Imperial family; that on the west side contains the natural history collections.

The *Natural History Museum,* which no one interested in Natural History should miss seeing, consists of four stories. The first and second floors contain the collections resulting from the purchase of the *collection of Baillou of Florence,* by the Emperor Francis I., in 1748, which formed the nucleus of the present extensive collections.

The *Imperial Art History Museum,* is surmounted by a bronze figure of *Athena.* The figures of 24 famous artists adorn the balustrade. The chief portal is embellished with figures of Architecture, and Art Industry. The second floor is occupied by the *Imperial Picture Gallery,* brought from the *Belvedere.*

The *Imperial Stables,* are situated in the *Hofstall Strasse,* beyond the *Maria Theresa Platz.*

The *Palace of the Archduke Albert* is in the *Albrechtgasse.* It is connected by a covered passage with the palace on the *Augustinerbastei.*

The *Imperial Opera House,* is an imposing edifice in the style of the Renaissance. It was finished in 1861-69, by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg. The *Heinrichshof,* in the *Opernring,* opposite the Opera House, was erected by Hansen in 1861-63. The *Elisabeth Strasse* at the back leads to the *Schiller Platz,* embellished with the *Schiller Monument* by Schilling. The *Ministry of Justice* is on the west side of the square. The *Academy of Art* is on the south side; built in the style of the Renaissance, by Hansen in 1872-76. The *Academy* was founded in 1692, by Leopold I.

The *Engineers'* and *Architects' Union,* in the *Eschenbachgasse,* is an imposing Renaissance edifice.

From the *Kärtner Strasse* we proceed

north from the Opera to the *Stefans-Platz*. The *Palais Todesco*, erected in 1861, in the style of the Renaissance, is embellished with frescoes by Rahl.

The *Elisabeth Brücke*, over the *Wien*, leads to the district of *Wieden*. The bridge was erected by Förster in 1850-54, in the Renaissance style. Returning to the Ringstrasse and the Kärtner-Ring, we observe at No. 9, on the left, the *Grand Hotel*. The *Handels-Academy*, to the right in the Academy-Strasse; built by Fellner in 1862. The entrance is adorned with *statues of Columbus and Adam Smith*, by Cesar. The *Künstlerhaus*, is opposite, facing the Lothringerstrasse, on the Wien. It was erected in 1865-68, by Weber, in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The *Musikvereins-gebäude*, in the Renaissance style, is farther on, in the *Künstler Gasse*. It was built in 1867-70, by Hansen. In the interior are magnificent concert rooms.

Returning to the Kärtner-King by the Canovagasse, we observe the *old Palace of Duke Philip of Würtemberg*, now the *Hotel Imperial*. In the *Schwarzenberg Platz* to the right is the *equestrian Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg*. The Palace of *Archduke Ludwig Victor* is on the left. The Wien is crossed to the *Summer Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg*, by the *Schwarzenberg Bridge*, erected in 1864. In front of the palace is a *large fountain and bassin*.

The *Kolowrat Ring* commences at the Schwarzenberg Platz. The *Academy Gymnasium* rises to the right in the *Christinengasse*. In front of it is the *Beethoven Platz* adorned with a *Monument to Beethoven*, by Zumbusch. The *Adelige Casino* is in the Ring further on. The iron *Tegetthoff-brücke* is near the *Stadtpark*. The *Palais Larisch*, in the style of the French Renaissance, is on the corner of the *Johannesgasse* and the Lothringer Strasse.

The *Stadtpark* with its beautiful grounds is a favourite resort in the summer. The *Cursalon*, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, was erected in 1865-67. The *Karolinenbrücke* on the north-east leads to a part of the garden on the right bank of the Wien. *Schubert's Monument* nearer the Ring-Strasse, is by Kundmann. The *bronze bust* of *Burgomaster Zelinka* is by Pönninger.

Opposite the Stadtpark, in the Park Ring, is the *building of the Horticultural Society (Gartenbau-Gesellschaft)*. Behind it is the *Palace of the Duke of Coburg*. Farther on stands the *Palace of the Archduke William*, built by Hansen in the Renaissance style, in 1865-67. The *Retail Market (Detail-Markthalle)* stands at the back of the Palace. At the end of the Stadtpark, the *Stubenbrücke* of the 16th century, leads to the suburb of *Landstrasse*.

The *Austrian Museum of Art and Industry*, is in the Stuben-Ring, on the right. Here also is the *School for Art-Industry*. Worth visiting. Both buildings are of brick and in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

The extensive *drilling grounds* are on the left, and beyond is the *Franz-Josephs-Thor*, and two *Barracks*.

The *Radetzky-Bridge* leading to the Landstrasse suburb, is above the influx of the Wien into the Danube Canal.

The *Ring-Strasse* terminates at the *Aspernbrücke*, a chain bridge built in 1864. Following the *Franz-Josefs-Quai* to the left along the canal, we pass the *Ferdinands-Brücke*, the *Stephanie-Brücke*, and the *Kaiserbad*, and come to the *Schotten-Ring* and the *Maria-Theresienbrücke*. This bridge leads to the *Leopoldstadt* district and the *Augarten*.

On the north side of the Danube Canal lies the Leopoldstadt. The *Prater Strasse*, formerly *Jägerzeile*, is the principal business thoroughfare the tramway running through from the *Aspernbrücke* to the *Prater-Stern*. The *Carl Theatre* is in the Prater-Strasse. Here is also *St. John's Church* built in 1842-45, by Rösner. In the *Tempelgasse*, near here, is the *Synagogue*, built in the Moorish style by Förster. Beyond the *Circus Renz*, in the *Circusgasse*, is the *Synagogue of the Turkish Jews*; built by Wiedenfeld. The *Tegetthoff Monument*, in the Prater-Stern, was erected in 1886.

The Prater extends along the east side of the *Leopoldstadt*. The *Augarten* on the north-west a park of

125 acres, was opened by the Emperor Joseph II., in 1775. The *Augarten Palace* is the residence of the *High Chamberlain.*

The *Landstrasse District* is on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal. It extends west to the Heugasse and south to the *Belvedere Linie.* The *Radetzky-Bridge* crosses the Wien opposite the *Aspernbrücke.* To the right are the *Goods Post Office* and the *Custom House.* To the left are the *Steamboat Offices.* The *Radetzky-Strasse* leads to the *Weissgärberkirche,* built by Schmidt, with a tower 250 feet in height. The grounds of the *Vienna skating-club,* with *skating-rink* and *lawn-tennis ground,* are on the Wien, to the south of the Custom House. The *Gross-Markthalle* is opposite. The *Imperial Invalidenhaus* (Pensioners'Hospital) is situated in the Invalidengasse, beyond the Railway Viaduct. At Heumarkt No. 1, *is the Mint.* Near it is the *Thierarznei Institut* or *Veterniary Institution.*

In the *Liechtenstein Palace,* is the *Geological Institution,* founded in 1849. The *Sophien-Brücke* crosses the Danube at the east end of the *Rasumoffsky-Gasse,* to the Prater. The *Gas-works* are on the right bank of the Canal. Farther on in the *Boerhave Gasse,* farther south, is the *Rudolf Hospital,* erected by Horky in 1862-65. Near here are the *Artillery Barracks* and beyond the *St. Marxer-Linie,* the *Slaughter Houses,* with the *Central Cattle Market.*

The *Belvedere Palace,* containing a good picture gallery, erected for iPrnce Eugene of Savoy in 1693-1724, consists of two buildings, the *Lower Belvedere* and the *Upper Belvedere.* Between them is a garden laid out in the French style.

The *Arsenal,* is near the *State Railway Station.* Here are the *Army Museum; Gun Factory; Cannon Foundry,* &c. The *Army-Museum* which was built by Hansen, contains the *Ruhmeshalle,* (Hall of Fame); and the *Waffensäle,* on the first floor. The model rooms and part of the depot of firearms are on the ground-floor.

The principal approach to the *Wieden district* is by the *Elizabeth Bridge.* The *Protestant School* was built by Hansen. It is a brick building in the style of the Renaissance.

The *Polytechnic Institution* adjacent contains, models of machinery; and mechanical instruments; also a *laboratory,* and *botanical,* and *zoological collections.* The grounds in front of the building are adorned with a *Statue of Ressel,* inventor of the screw propeller,

The *Karlskirche,* was built in 1716-37, by Fischer von Erlach, on the cessation of the plague.

The *Palace of the Grand-duke of Tuscany* is in the Allee-Strasse. The *Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild* is in the *Theresianumgasse.* The *Deaf and Dumb Arsylum,* which was founded by Maria Theresa in 1779, is in the Favoriten-Strasse, to the west. Here also is the *Theresianische Ritter-Academy,* formerly *Schloss Favorite.* The *St. Elizabeth Church,* in the Gothic style, is in the *KarolinenPlatz* and was erected by Bergmann in 1860-66.

The *Theater an der Wien,* is in the *Magdalen-Strasse,* in *Mariahilf* District. The *Esterhazy or Kaunits Garden* lies in the Gumpendorfer-Strasse. Here is also the *Real-Gymnasium.* In front of the *Mariahilf Church* is the *marble Statue of Joseph Haydn,* by Natter. In front of the Rahlstiege is the *Gänsemädchen,* a *fountain-figure* by J. Wagner. The *Romanesque Protestant Church* was erected by Förster and Hansen in 1846-1849. The *Gumpendorf Slaughter House* is near by on the south.

In the Gürtel-Strasse rises the *Church of Fünfhaus.* It is a Gothic edifice with a lofty dome, and two towers. It was erected by Schmidt, in 1864-74. The *Lazaristenkirche,* in Neubau, was erected by Schmidt in 1860-62, in the Gothic style. On the north side of the district in the Lerchenfelder-Strasse is the *Altlerchenfeld Church.*

The *Palace of Prince Auersperg* is situated in the Josefstadt, at the corner of Lerchenfelder-Str. and Auersperg-Strasse. It was built by Fischer von Erlach, 1724. The *Military Geographical Institute* is situated at Nr. 7, Landesgerichts-Strasse. *Count Czernin's Palace* is adjacent, at Nr. 9, Landesgerichts-Str. *Czernin Picture Gallery.* Pictures shown in four saloons and private apartments.

The *Criminal Court,* is farther on, at No. 19, Landesgerichts-Strasse.

The *Josefstadt* is separated from *Alsergrund* by the *Alser - Strasse.* In the *Maximilians-Platz,* to the right, stands the *Votiv Kirche.* In the Alser-Strasse, farther west, are the *Barracks.* The *Public Hospital,* beyond them, with 2000 beds, is the largest in Europe. At the back is the *"Fools' Tower" (Narrenthurm)* erected by Joseph II for insane patients. The *Lunatic Asylum,* built by Fellner, in 1848-52, is situated at No. 14, Lazarethgasse. The *Maria-Theresienhof* is to the east, opposite the Votiv Kirche, towards the *Schotten-Ring.* In the *Währinger Strasse* are the *Chemical Laboratory* and the *Anatomical Institute.* The *Palaces* of *Count Chotek and Prince Dietrichstein* are farther on, to the right. At No. 25, Währinger-Strasse, is the *Josephinum,* a medical college, founded by Emperor Joseph II, in 1884, for the education of army doctors. The *Technical Industrial Museum,* is situated at Währinger-Strasse, No. 59. The *Liechtenstein Picture Gallery* at No. 1 Fürstengasse, about half a mile from the Schotten-Ring, contains 800 valuable paintings.

The *new Palace* erected by Ferstel stands on the north side of the park. The *villas* and *Casino* of the *Wiener Cottage-Verein* are in the suburb of *Währing.* The *New Observatory* is on the top of the *Türkenschanze.* The *Jewish Hospital* is in the *Gürtel-Strasse.* It was founded by Baron Anselm von Rothschild.

On the east side of the city is the *Prater,* 4270 acres in extent. It was opened as a public park by the Emperor Joseph II, in 1766. The avenues known as the *Haupt-Allee;* the *Ausstellungs-Allee* and the *Schwimmschul-Allee;* radiate from the *Prater-Stern,* a circular space at the end of the Prater-Strasse. The *Rotunda,* the two *"Pavillons des Amateurs"* and the *Maschinenhalle,* originally belonged to the *International Exhibition* held in the Prater in 1873. The roof of the *Rotunda* commands an excellent view. The dairy of the *Krieau* and the *Race Course* are near here. The principal races take place at the *Freudenau,* at the end of the Prater.

The *Central Cemetery* contains several fine monuments: On the left of the Arcades, in the centre, is the monument to the victims of the terrible fire at the Ring Theatre in 1881. Among the interesting tombs are those of: *Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert,* and *Ghega.*

The Matzleinsdorf Cemetery contains the tomb of *Gluck, Zedlitz, Füger,* and others.

The *Imperial Chateau of Schönbrunn,* on the Wien, about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Mariahilf line, was originally the hunting lodge of the Emperor Matthias, in 1619. The present building, which was erected from the designs of Fischer von Erlach, was finished under Maria Theresia in 1744-50. Napoleon I. made the place his head-quarters in 1805 and 1809; and it was here that his son, the Duke of Reichstadt died in 1832. The *Gloriette Hill* commands a magnificent view of Vienna. On the the left of the principal avenue are the *Roman relic;* the *Obelisk,* and the *"Schöne Brunnen"* (beautiful fountain) from which the place derives its name. In the corner to the right is the *Me-*

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nagerie with a fine collection of animals. The *Botanical Gardens,* adjacent, are well stocked with exotic plants and palms. *Hietzing,* with many villas and restaurants is on the west side of the *Schönbrunn Gardens. A bronze statue of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico* adorns the principal *Platz.* In the *Memetery* is a monument of the Baroness Pillersdorf, by Canova. *Hietzing* is connected with the village of *Penzing* by a bridge over the Wien. *Hetzendorf,* has an *imperial chateau.* At this place is the main reservoir of the *Vienna Water Company.* The *Brühl* is a *ravine* in the limestone rock. It belongs to Prince Liechtenstein, whose grandfather embellished it with artificial ruins, &c. At *Mödling* are *St. Othmar Church; Castle and Park of Prince Liechtenstein,* and the ruins of *Babenberg Castle.* Do not fail to visit the *Liechtenstein Picture Gallery* in the city.

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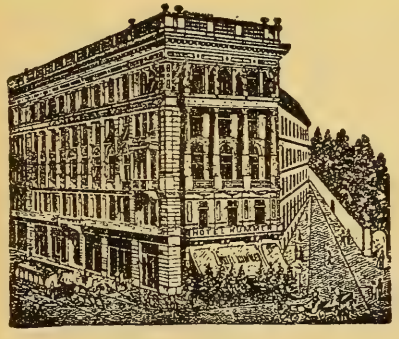
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VÖSLAU.

Hotel Schweizerhof; Hotel Back. A favorite summer resort, with about 2000 inhabitants. It is in lower Austria, about 19 miles from Vienna. It is situated on a hill, near the Baden sulphur springs, on the main line from Vienna to Gratz. Vöslau is especially famous for its wines, which are known by this name all over the world, and the delight of all judges of good wine.

WAAG RIVER,

is the most westerly of Carpathian streams, and the grandest in Hungary, rising in the *Tatra Mountains,* and following the *Little Carpathians* to the river *Danube,* at *Komorn,* below Vienna. Easily reached by rail from *Oderberg* (Silesia), or from Pressburg to Sillein. Flowing down from Pressburg, it runs along among pleasant hills covered with woods past many castles and interesting places; one of which is *Tyrnau,* formerly the residence of the Primate of Hungary. The finest part begins at Jokö and Szomolany Castles; then come the *Pistyan Baths* of hot sulphur and mud, with an ancient church built by St. Stephen, the patron saint of Hungary, near the *Maiden Well.* At *Mount Csejthe* are four ancient Castles, connected with the tradition of the cruel Countess, who is said to have sacrified 700 maidens, in order that she might bathe in their blood, to rejuvenate herself. *Temetveny Castle,* and *Betsko* (Beczko), or Fools' Castle, are followed by *Trencsin Castle,* the largest on this river, overlooking *Trencsin;* near which are the Sulphur Baths of Tepla, or *Teplitz.* From here the river winds up to Sillein.

WAITZEN

(Hung. Vacz). 13,600 inhabitants *Hotel Blauer Stern.* A town 21 m. from Budapest, on the Danube; one of the oldest towns of the Magyars, *Cathedral* and *Deaf and Dumb Asylum.*

WARASDIN

(Hung. Varasd). Population 11,000. *HOTELS: Hirsch; Goldenes Lamm.* The frontier town of Croatia, on the Drave. Near *Sulphur Baths,* and extensive vineyards, producing good wines.

WIENER-NEUSTADT

or Neustadt. 25,324 inh. *HOTELS: Hirsch; Stadler.* An old town of Lower Austria, 27 m. S. from Vienna. *Military Academy* in the ancient *Ducal Castle,* with a *Gothic Chapel,* and stained windows; *Cathedral;* and *Cistercian Abbey.* Crunt de Chambord died 1883 at *Frohsdorf.* Manufactures of velvet and silk, large trade in iron. A Canal 33 miles long connects with the Danube. From here it is about 40 miles to the magnificent scenery in the vicinity of the Semmering Tunnel, beyond Gloggnitz, on the Trieste Line, where some fine specimens of engineering in the tunnels, viaducts, &c., are seen, as the line meanders up and down the *Semmering Pass,* which is 3,256 feet above the level of the sea. The Tunnel through it, is 4,518 feet long. There are 15 tunnels $2^3/_4$ miles; one viaduct is 1,725 ft. long; another is 150 ft. high. Length of the line from Gloggnitz to Mürzzuschlag, $25^1/_2$ m.; with an ascent of 1,520 feet, and a descent of 700 feet.

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11,000 inhabitants. *Grand Hotel.* The Capital of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, opposite to *Ansona;* with the *Dinaric Alps* as a background. Its ancient Venetian walls have been laid out as

a promenade. Fine *Byzantine Cathedral,* and six other *Churches; Arsenal; Theatre* on site of a Roman building; small harbour inside *Ugliano Island.* Trade in silk, wool, oil, wine, and in the celebrated liqueur *Maraschino. Old Zara* is 17 m. south east; and beyond the hills are Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Sebenico,* 50 m., a picturesque old place, with a *Cathedral. Kerka Falls,* 10 m. up the Scardona. *Spalato* (16,000 inhabitants), near ancient Salona, with its harbor and extensive remains of *Diocletian's Palace,* is 40 m. further down. The Palace covered 9½ acres. Diocletian was born near Ragusa, and died here. The *Cathedral* is on the site of a former temple of Venus.

IMOSCHI

(pop. 1,100) and Knin (pop. 1,700) lie inland, at the foot of the Dinaric Alps.

RAGUSA

(pop. with suburbs 5,300) is another old Venetian settlement 70 miles farther, under *Mont Sergio;* in front of which, is Lacroma Island, where Coeur de Liou was wrecked. Then to *Cattaro,* 40 miles; almost the last place upon Austrian ground, up a beautiful gulf, the Bochea, at foot of the Montenegrin Hills.

CETTIGNE,

or "Tstiny", the capital of the small independent State of Montenegro, is about 15 miles inland, and 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; with the Prince's Palace; an hotel, telegraph office, &c., in a little street overlooking the Lake of Scutari, from which the Boyana flows to the sea. Dulcigno, annexed to Montenegro by treaty, is about 30 miles south of Cattaro.

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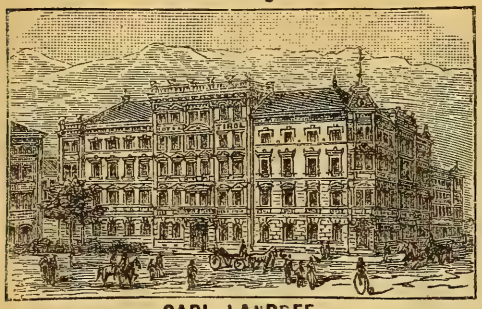
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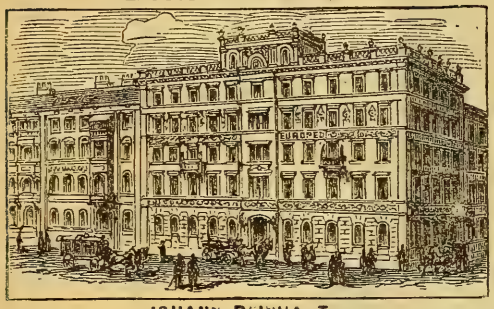
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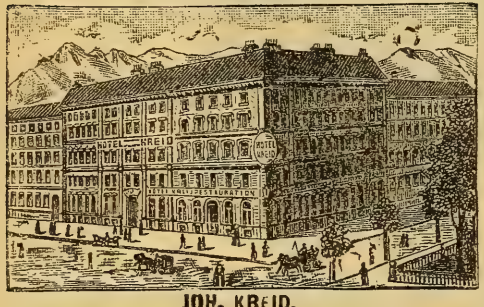


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THE TYROL.

INNSBRUCK.

Innsbruck on the River Inn, a picturesque stream, is the capital of the Tyrol. The situation of this much visited town reminds one of the stage-setting of some mountain piece; the town being on the stage, and the snow-capped mountains, which in their nearness, seem ready to fall upon us, the picturesque background. The pretty Inn here frolics on its course to join the mighty Danube. The mountains are ever present, at every turn. Truly the town, with its genuine Tyrolean impress, is a fitting entrance to and representative of the beautiful country, which we are about to enter. Innsbruck, owing to its being one of the main thoroughfares of the continent, is in direct railway connection with all the European capitals. In fact it may be said that many travellers pass through the town without stopping to take a more careful look at its beauties, and who are also ignorant of the many other advantages the city offers. *Climate.*—The Climate is in summer warm, without the heat being excessive, owing to the mountains; and in winter dry and cold, with clear atmosphere, and devoid of that stinging cold, so often found in high latitudes, as for instance Minnesota. The winds from the south are very prevalent during the winter months. Forests of pine and spruce impregnate the air with their spicy aroma. The medical faculty is loud in its praises of Innsbruck as a station for persons inclined to consumption. Professor Drasche, M. D. asserts that there are two places in Austria absolutely free from danger of cholera; Salzburg and Innsbruck. The latter city has always enjoyed immunity from epidemics. (See Innsbruck.) The undulating table land and hills in the immediate vicinity of the town are admirably adapted for carrying out the Oertel Regulated System of Walking in the Open Air. The walks and promenades most suitable and generally, used for this purpose, are given on placards in all the principal hotels. *Education* and *Amusements.* It must not be forgotten that Innsbruck also offers special educational advantages. The seat of one of the first Austrian universities, its schools, literature, art and medical resources are equal to the best elsewhere. Plays and operas are given at the theater during the winter, and during the summer season the popular Peasant Plays are performed, attracting great numbers of visitors. Good music and concerts are regularly given and during the summer, the excellent military bands of the garrison, discourse the popular and classical music, for the wonderful execution of which, they enjoy an enviable reputation. *Hotels.*—The hotels in Innsbruck are mentioned under Innsbruck and are fully up with the time. The *Committee* on *Foreign Visitors,* the address of which is to be found in every hotel, exists for the purpose of giving all kinds of useful information to passing travellers, and is, especially willing to assist such as wish to pass a few months in the town or in the Tyrol. They also distribute books and pamphlets, containing special information regarding this particular part of the country. The *German* and *Austrian Alpine Club* and the *Austrian Tourist Club,* both have branch agencies in town. Persons wishing to become intimately acquainted with the Tyrol, would do well to become numbers of one of these clubs, as they afford many advantages. *English Church Service.*—

A resident chaplain conducts divine service throughout the year. A good circulating library, containing English works, will aid in whiling away the winter evenings. *History.*—Tyrol and Vorarlberg, politically considered, form a unit, having one governor. They comprise an area of 11,324 sq. miles, und number together, 924,518 inhabitants. Little is known of the early history of the country, but that the Romans recognizing the importance of its situation took pains to conquer its people, the Rhaetians. The land received the name of Tyrol, from the counts of this name, who during the twelfth century conquered the country, piece by piece. The principality was a fief of the German Empire, until incorporated under Maximilian I. as a crown-land, thus becoming an integral part of the Austrian Empire. The name of Innsbruck is mentioned for the first time in 1027. In 1363 the celebrated Margaretha Maultasche, the subject of so much gossip, ceded the Tyrol to Duke Rudolph IV. of Habsburg, the founder of St. Stephan's and the university at Vienna. After his early death, at the age of 26, the Tyrol went to Duke Leopold, who fell at the battle of Sempach, before the brave attack of the Swiss under Arnold von Winkelried. It then fell to his son, Frederick "with the empty purse", who spent money so fast that he seldom had any in his pocket. His son Sigmund succeeded him, a gay but popular young prince, who much increased the material prosperity of the town. Having no heirs, the country reverted to his cousin, the powerful Emperor Maximilian, who was very popular with the Tyrolese, spending much time hunting in their mountains. His adventure at the Martinswand is mentioned elsewhere, under Innsbruck. His successor, the Emperor Charles V. finding his territories too extensive to manage personally, gave up Austria, including the Tyrol, to his brother the Emperor Ferdinand I. who persecuted the poor Tyrolese for their religious belief. He founded the Franciscan Church and did much to encourage art in the country. It was his son, the Archduke Ferdinand who married the fair Philippine Welser, the daughter of an Augsburg patrician, and who becoming governor of the Tyrol, lived so happily with her at Schloss Amras, now one of the sights of the town. Under the following emperors there is little of importance to relate, until under Joseph II. the University was closed, but was reopened under Leopold II. The most interesting period in the history of the Tyrol was during the Napoleonic wars which gave us the peasant hero, Andreas Hofer. He planned a great insurrection to throw off the yoke of Napoleon. On the 11th of April 1809, Hofer and his peasant army took Innsbruck by storm, forcing the French and Bavarian garrison to surrender. Of course this enraged Napoleon and the result was that the French again took Innsbruck, but again they were repulsed and driven out by the irresistible valor of Hofer and his men. By the treaty of Vienna, Austria left the peasants in the lurch and a price was set upon Hofer's head by the French. After hiding a long time in the mountains, he was at length dastardly betrayed by a peasant, by the name of Raff, and shortly afterwards shot by court-martial. His remains now repose in the Convent of Wilten. His family was ennobled by the emperor. The present Emperor, beloved and revered by all classes, ascended the throne in 1848, after the revolution.

A walk through the town. On arriving at the railway-station, the traveller is at once struck by the three imposing hotels; Tyroler Hof, Hotel de l'Europe and the Sonne, three of the best hotels in the town. From here through the Karlstrasse, in which, is the *Ferdinandeum,* or *National Museum,* the collections contained in which, convey an excellent idea of the country and its customs. Open daily from 9-5, admission 50 kreuzer, no tips. Among the paintings, we would call attention to the large painting by Anrather; the "Chancellor William Biener at the Innsbruck Landtag" (House of Deputies). Farther on, we pass through an archway to the Palace or Hofburg and what is of most interest to the stranger; the *Hofkirche,* which has justly been called the Westminster of the Tyrol. The church was erected by the Emperor Fer-

dinand I. as a memorial to his grandfather, the Emperor Maximilian I., whose splendid tomb is here, but whose remains repose in Wiener-Neustadt. The 28 colossal statues, are works of art, especially the figures of Theodorich and King Arthur, both of which form favorite subjects of artists. The panels surrounding the tomb, give scenes from the life of the emperor. The whole is a fine specimen of German Renaissance. The screen separating the choir from the nave, is one of the finest known. The visitor will not fail to notice the statue of Andreas Hofer, erected by the Emperor Francis I. His two valiant lieutenants; Haspinger and Speckbacher lie buried at either side. Strange to say, the *Silver Chapel* is, generally, not seen by strangers, but it is second only in importance to the rest of the church, containing, as it does, the tombs of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, Phillipine Welser. Many historical events are connected with this chapel, which takes its name from a silver statue of the Virgin. The chapel of the Hofburg was the room, in which Francis I. husband of Maria Theresa, so suddenly died while on a visit to Innsbruck. The theater is opposite the palace. In the Hofgarten, near the theater, concerts are given. The *St. Jacobs-Pfarrkirche* contains the celebrated Mariahilf Madonna by Lucas Cranach, a present from the Elector John George of Saxony to the Archduke Leopold V. It is said the recipient was so fond of the painting, that he carried it with him wherever he went. Notice the monumental tomb of the Regent Maximilian. In the Hofgasse are the two *Riesen-Häuser* (Giant houses) given by two archdukes to their court-giants. The *House* with the *Golden Roof,* das goldene Dachl, erected by Maximilian I. in commemoration of his marriage with Maria Sforga, (1500) is one of the sights of the town. The first palace in the town, is the *Ottoburg,* erected in 1234, in which Otto III. is said to have been born; it is at the end of the Herzog Friedrich Str. The *Goldener Adler,* opposite, is the oldest inn in the town. Goethe once lodged in it, also Andreas Hofer. Persons fond of ascending towers, may go up the old Town Belfry or Stadtthurm, from which, a good view over the town. The Anna column, in the middle of the main thoroughfare, was erected to commemorate the retreat of the Bavarian army on St. Anna's day 1703. The *Arch of Triumph,* farther on, was erected to commemorate the visit of Maria Theresia in 1765. Oue side represents the rejoicings; the other mourning over the death of the Emperor Francis I. which has already been mentioned. The *Post-Office,* near here, is in the former Thurn and Taxis palace. The *Tyrolean Glass Painting* and *Mosaic Establishment,* in the Müller Str. is well worth visiting. It has a branch house in New York. The old cemetery will be found interesting. The fine hospital, on the pavilion system, is one of the best in Europe. The *Paedagogium* contains a very ingenious map of the Tyrol, made of the minerals found in the Tyrol. In the *Botanical* Gardens is a fine collection of Alpine plants. The *Church* of the *Capuchins* and the Convent connected with it, contains a Madonna by Lucas Cranach and the apartment in which the Archduke Maximilian spent a week of prayer every year. As we have elsewhere, under Innsbruck, well considered the numerous excursions in the immediate vicinity of the city we will now give the traveller a few hints regarding some beautiful but more distant points, viz. — *Achensee,* the *Stubai-Thal* and *Ziller-Thal.*

ACHENSEE.

We take the train to Jenbach. From Jenbach with the narrow gauge road to Achensee. — Single fare, 1 fl. 53; return ticket, good for 10 days, 2 fl. 4. Return ticket, including sail round tbe lake, 3 fl. 34. Good walkers can go from Jenbach on foot, as the ascent is gradual. The lake, surrounded by mountains, is one of the most beautiful in this region and good and cheap hotels invite to a long stay. The lake is visited mostly by Germans and lies a little one side from the beaten route. Walks abound, and good paths enable the tourist to ascend the Unnutz, the Spieljoch, the

Baerenkopf and the Hinter Riss. On the latter, are the Chamois preserves of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

JENBACH

to the ZILLERTHAL. It is best to take a carriage to Zell, one horse 6½ fl. two horses, 10 fl. and to farther points, proportionately more. The cheapest connection is by the diligence, leaving the "Toleranz", Jenbach twice a day. The *Zillerthal,* one of the most romantic spots in the world, is known to us by its sweet singers, who leave their homes to give concerts in all parts of Europe, especially in German cities. The road from Jenbach leads to Strass at the mouth of the valley and continuing on, past the ruins of the old castle of Kropfsberg to Fügen, Zell and Mairhofen, *HOTELS: Neuhaus, Alte Post, Krammer, all country hotels, but neat and good.* We would advise remaining over night, and if possible hear a concert. The Kellerjoch, close by, with a grand prospect, the Kreuzjoch, the Terloswand and the Gefrorne Wand, (the frozen wall) are only a few of the mountain excursions in the vicinity. A visit must also be paid to the Duxer and Ploiten valleys, with enchanting natural scenery.

The Stubai Valley. — We cannot too much urge travellers to make this trip on foot. Leaving Innsbruck, a walk, of not quite an hour, brings us to the Stefans Bridge, which spans the Rutzbach. Another very pleasant path goes over Gärberbach through the grand gorge of the Ahrenthal. We now come to the village of Unter-Schoenberg, not far from which, an old Roman road runs up the hill to Ober-Schoenberg, from which, a fine prospect. From here we can see the summits of the Habicht and the Waldrast, and the splendid Alpeiner glacier. The Inn at Ober-Schoenberg is rich in memories of Andreas Hofer, whose room is still shown. The peasants of this valley have stoutly clung to their old customs, which makes them an interesting study for the stranger.

From INNSBRUCK through the OETZ VALLEY, over the HOCHJOCH GLACIER to MERAN. Persons, making the tour on foot are advised to pursue the route over the Sellrain, it being the most picturesque route. A second route goes through the Kühetai, a third through the Gleirsch Valley and a fourth over the Griesjoch, with a grand view of the Lisenser Glacier. The railway can also be taken from Innsbruck to Oetz and then the tour, only for good walkers, begun. Between Oetz and Umhausen, one of the finest waterfalls in the Tyrol is passed, and the scenery becomes grander and grander. Traces of glacial action are to be seen on all sides. The flora is interesting, offering many varieties. From the waterfall we push on to Längenfeld; good accommodation and good wine. The town is at the entrance to the *Sulzthal* and contains some sulphur baths. Persons whose time is not limited are advised to stay here over night at the Hirsch and the next day explore the pretty Sulz Valley. Guides and full directions can be obtained at the hotel, Again proceeding on our main route we come to the pretty hamlet of Sölden, about an hour's walk from Längenfeld. Three miles farther on, we reach Zwieselstein. Leaving the Gurgler Valley to the left, we pursue our way through the Venter Valley to the little village of Vent, from here across the Hochjoch, guide advisable, to the Hochjoch Hospice, close to the Glacier, which can easily be crossed in an hour and a half. On the other side of the glacier the descent begins, which is accomplished best on foot. An hour and a half to *Kurzras* in the charming *Schnalser Valley,* two hours to Unser Frau, a little farther on we reach *Karthaus,* where refreshments can be taken: thence in an hour to *New-Rateis* where the diligence or carriage can be taken to *Naturns,* although it is much better to walk, owing to the steep descent, as the three or four hours of walking will be amply compensated by the magnificent scenery and the interesting road, in many places hewn out of the solid rock. From Naturns a diligence conveys passengers, twice a day, in an hour and a half to Meran. Just before reaching Meran we stop a moment on the so-called Töll, an ancient Roman custom station (tellonium), and enjoy

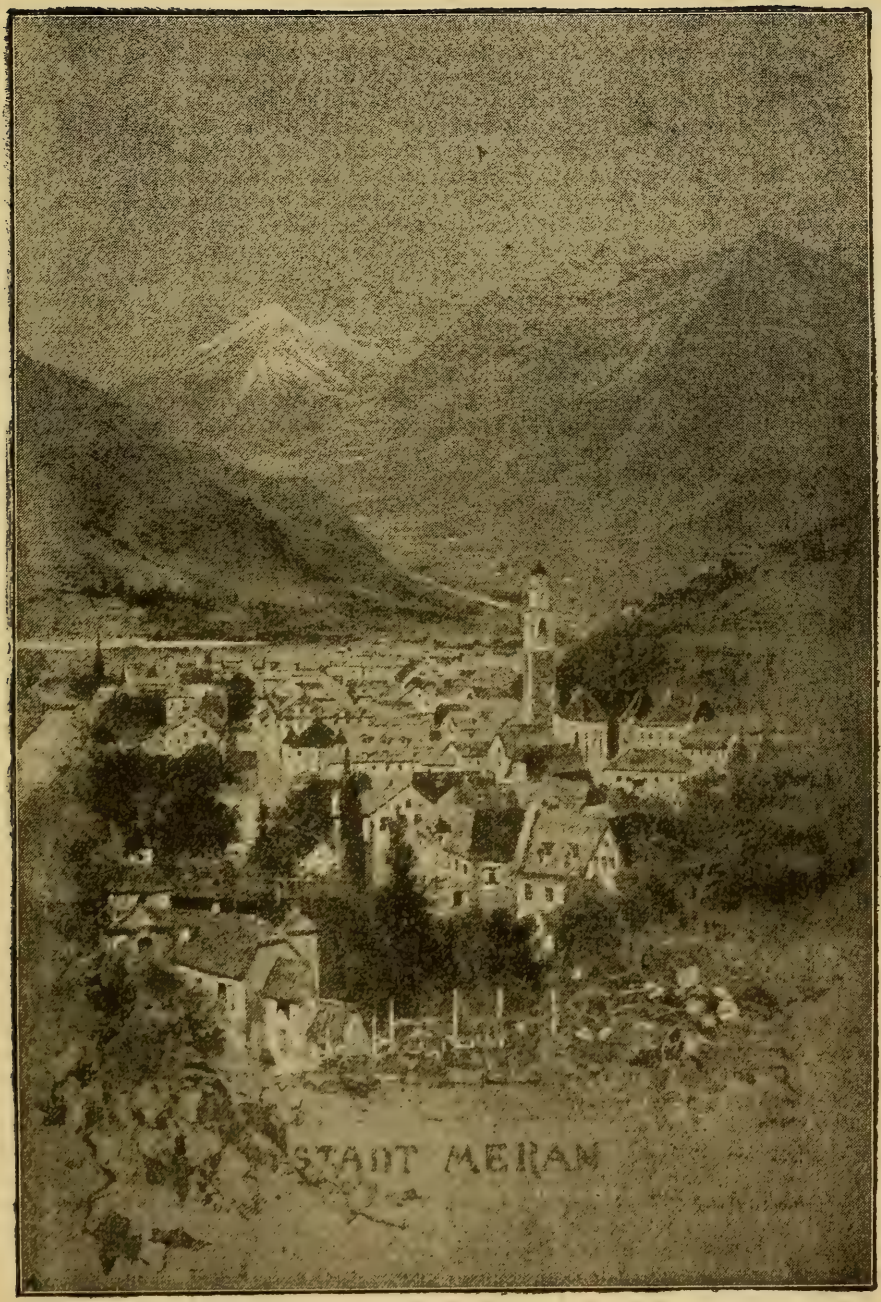
the magnificent picture unrolled before us. Standing on the bridge spanning the boisterous and foaming Etsch we see before us the fertily valley, in which we descry the old castle and at the base of the Töll, the castle Vorst, in which the minnesinger, Oswald von Wolkenstein once languished a prisoner.

MERAN.

Nestled among luxurious vineyards, their golden fruit glistening in the sun, surrounded by snow capped mountains, Meran is a study for a painter, appealing to every lover of nature. To praise the place is like carrying coals to Newcastle. Through the munificence of Dr. Tappeiner, one of the physicians in attendance at Meran, the Gilf promenade has been extended to the slopes of the Küchelberg. The path slowly winds up to the old Roman tower from which a splendid view can be obtained over the old town and the villas and gardens of the suburb Obermais, far away into the valley of the Etsch, in the background, the Fassaner mountains, with their snowclad summits glistening in the sun. Another magnificent prospect is the view of the Vintschgau, over the vineyards of Algund and the rapids of the Etsch, with the Laaser and Ortler group in full view. Returning to the town, we pass on our way the old Castle of the former counts of Tyrol. The peasant plays are an additional attraction to allure strangers to Meran. Performances are given twice a year, in April and September. A simple, wooden peasant's cottage serves as a stage, the slopes of the Küchelberg, the blood-stained field of 1809, the setting, and the old castle and the snow-capped peaks, above it, the background. On this natural stage, the simple peasants of the neighborhood, enact the scenes in which their grandfathers and great grandfathers took such an active part. The summer in Meran also has its charms and should the heat become too oppressive, the cool mountain shades and rills are quickly reached. The little bathing resort Verdin, is a favorite trysting place of young people; romantically situated at the entrance to the wild and romantic Masul gorge, at the base of the granite pyramid of the Iffinger it can easily be reached from Meran via Schloss Schöna, in from two to three hours. Persons having reached this point are urged to extend their trip to the high plateau of Hafling, well known for its horse-raising, the picturesque mountains of Völlen and Tisens with their old castles and chestnut groves, and farther on, the goal of excursionists; the *Passeier Valley,* rich in reminiscences of Andreas Hofer. The Valley of Pfelders, a branch of the Passeier Valley, is a favorite summer resort of such as wish to escape from everything savoring of the world of fashion. It is an Arcadian life that these people lead here. A road, lately laid out by the Alpine Club, leads in five or six hours, to the *Texel Group* of mountains. indisputably the pearl of this section. From the Lodnerhütte, to which the roads leads, the alpine climber can not only comfortably ascend in a few hours the Rotheck, the Lodner, the Hohe Weisse, the Texel, and the Gfallwand, but he can also climb the *Hohe Wilde,* a peak of the Oetzthal group, too little appreciated and ascended by alpine tourists. Paths lead from the Lodner Hut to Naturn, in the valley of the Etsch, to Schnals, Pfossenthal, Pfleders and over the Spronserthal, famous for its, geologically interesting, mountain lakes. Those visiting Meran in the summer or autumn, and who have seen it resplendent in the glow of the golden sun, will acknowledge that it deserves its name. The Paradise of the Tyrol. The managers of this beautiful health-resort take good care of those entrusted to their good offices. A large number of first-class hotels, of which we would especially mention and warmly recommend the Hotel Erzherzog Johann, a first-class house, furnished with all modern conveniences, elevator and elegant parlors. Post and telegraph office in the hotel. (See article Meran.) Excellently managed boarding establishments, which need not shun comparison with the best elsewhere, offer a comfortable home to all. A spacious Kurhaus with a well-stocked reading-room, extensive restaurants and saloons for private parties, well-kept promenades, col-

onnades, well protected against any inclemency of the weather, luxurious baths, inhalation, cold water cure, and electro-therapeutic establishments, reliable apothecary shops, in short the most multifarious machinery imaginable for the physical welfare of guests. A numerous staff of physicians, courageous and disinterested in fighting disease, according to the latest and most approved rules of hygiene and medicine. Nor do the citizens of this town show themselves unmindful of the more intellectual needs of their guests, inasmuch as they have richly endowed a permanent orchestra, which daily discourses sweet strains to a music-loving public, not forgetting the sterner demands of the votaries of classical music, who can hear the most difficult compositions executed to their perfect satisfaction. A much frequented theater, in which various performances are given by the best artists from abroad, enlivening social reunions, where youth and beauty assemble to trip the "light fantastic", frequent balls and festivals in national costume, concerts by all the celebrated pianists of Europe, who are sure to favor Meran during the year, veterans and virtuosi in art, all bring their best to delight and entertain those who are fortunate enough to be sojourning in this favored spot. Every wish of an exacting and pampered public is anticipated here by an ever watchful management; and new establishments are as it were, transported hither by some magical power, which power is none other than an efficient board of managers. In short, Meran is not only called one of the health resorts of the world, but is really such. The stranger reaching Meran will on his arrival bid farewell to dull care and melancholy thoughts and will feel transfused and revived by these beautiful and soul-inspiring surroundings. Should he, however, wish to nurse his sad thoughts and commune with the past; the numerous houses of worship will afford him ample opportunity to do so. There are numerous Catholic churches, the pretty little English church of the Resurrection, a Lutheran church and Jewish house of prayer. The *Public Baths,* with large swimming bath are at the end of the Stefanie Promenade. The *Post* and *Telegraph Office* on the Sand Platz. Café Gilf on the Gilf Promenade, Café Ortenstein close by. The house in which Andreas Hofer was confined is designated by a tablet and can be pointed out by any one of the natives. As already remarked and shown, the immediate vicinity of Meran is inexhaustible in magnificent points of view, but two must still be mentioned: Two hours distant by carriage, at the foot of the Marlinger mountain, in the cool shades of the woods, which here remind one of a private park, is the new and comfortably furnished hotel, the *Eggerhof,* where, after taking a lunch, a pretty trip can be made to the *Viglijoch* and the *Hochwart;* the prospect from which is extensive. The mountain being only about 2500 feet high, can be climbed with ease. *Mitterbad,* three hours from Meran, accessible by a well-kept road, is a spring much frequented by the Meraners, on account of its containing so much vitriol and iron. Situated at the mouth of the *Ulten valley,* almost hidden under dark firs, which impart a cool and refreshing shade, the place is an excellent starting-point for excursions to the mountains of this valley, especially for the ascent of the famous *Laugen,* on the summit of which, a hut has been erected by the Alpine Club.

FROM INNSBRUCK via LANDECK to MERAN. By the Vorarlberg R. R. to Landeck in $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, passing the following places and stations on the way: The first place the train stops at is *Zirl,* a pretty little hamlet, at the foot of the Martinswand (See Innsbruck, Austria). Looming up above the town is the castle of Fragenstein, said to be connected with the popular tradition of Frau Hütt, Queen of the Giants, who once reigned here by right of conquest, but who was so hard-hearted and unmindful of the sufferings of the poor, that as a punishment she was changed into stone, and may still be seen, seated on the rocks, looking down upon the fertile valley. The little church of Mariahilf was built during the thirty years war, as a thank offering. The houses of the village are fantastically frescoed, also the church and Rain-


STADT MERAN

bow Inn. Ascent of the *Solstein*, in six hours. The next place where the train stops is *Telfs*, a cotton manufacturing town with 2700 inhabitants. *Rietz*, and then *Stans*, in the vicinity of which is a monastery, founded by the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, who perished so ignobly. The next station of importance is *Oetzthal*, where persons get out, who wish to make the foot tour through the Oetzthal and over the glacier to Meran, mentioned above. After passing this point the scenery becomes wilder, and the windings of the road excite our wonder. Imst, a considerable place, where in 1854, the King of Saxony was thrown from his carriage, snffering injuries. from which he died. A small chapel has been erected near the spot. The ruins of the old castle Kronburg soon become visible, a sign that we are approaching Landeck.

LANDECK.

a rather extensive village on the Inn with its old castle and ancient bridge, is one of the most picturesque spots in the Tyrol. The Railway Restaurant is said to be good. Landeck may be called the paradise for mountain climbers. The proud peak of the Parsirer, the highest point of the northern chalky Alps, towers directly above the village, but to ascend it is a feat for good climbers only. The way thither leads over the little village of Grins, once celebrated for its springs, which have long since been buried by avalanches and land slides. The peasants' cottages present a very picturesque aspect. After a three hours climb we come to a hut, erected for the convenience of tourists, from where we gain a view of the Gatschkopf and Simileskopf, which can easily be ascended from this point and then the descent to the Lechthal. The highest peak of the Ferwall group; the Kuchen peak and the proud Patteriol, and the curiously formed Küchel peak, can best be ascended from St. Anton and the Ferwall valley. Besides these giants, the following peaks can be ascended from Landeck, so that the tourist wishing "to do" all the mountains of this region, will have to tarry here, not only weeks but months and even years: the Rothpleisskopf, the summits of the Pitz and Kaunser valleys, the various mountains of Vorarlberg and the Lechthaler Alps. Such as are not fond of climbing can pay a visit to the ruins of the old castles; Landeck, near Ladis; Wiesberg on the Trisanna; Kronburg on the Zamsersberg; Biedeneck, near Fliess, and Schroffenstein, perched on a rocky cliff, just beyond Perfuchs, are all easily accessible and worth seeing. There are pretty walks in all directions, particularly the trip to the Lötzer waterfall, one of the most interesting. Those fond of the fruit of the vine, will be rewarded by such, on accomplishing the ascent of the Schroffenstein. The story goes that the old castle in times gone by, contained a well-stocked wine cellar, which the naughty Bavarians are accused of having drunk. The best of the joke, however, is, that the sly Landeckers made way with the wine, before the Bavarians got at it, and filling the casks with water, left their enemies to enjoy the dregs as best they might. Whereas Schroffenstein is nothing more than a ruin; Wiesberg Castle has been restored and is at present inhabited by its owner. The old Castle of Landeck, which has given its name to the village, is so far in a good state of preservation as to serve as an arsenal for the trained bands. A delightful wood path leads from the castle, past a little pond, to the village and cloister of Zams. After remaining over night at the Post, to refresh ourselves for the tramp before us, we proceed on our way, bright and early, to Meran over Finstermünz. To the east of *Prutz*, the next large village we strike, the *Kaunser* Valley extends in an easterly and then southerly direction, to the glaciers of the Oetz Valley. The Kausner valley is one of the most beautiful in the Tyrol and is traversed by a good road as far as Kaltenbrunn and Feuchten. In the latter place is a good inn. From here the Radurschel valley, the haunt of the chamois, can easily be reached, thence to Langentaufers and the Pitz valley, over the glaciers and the Gepatschglacier to Oetzthal, Matsch

and Schnals, some of the finest mountain tours in the Tyrol. The Gepatsch glacier is the largest and most magnificent in the whole Tyrol. High up above the village of Prutz, in fact nearly a mile distant, is the little hamlet of *Ladis* with the ruins of Landeck castle; and still higher up Obladis. The former place contains some good sulphur baths, the latter mineral springs. Both places are delightfully situated, nestled among the trees, but very difficult of access as their is no good road and everything has to be carried up. Private enterprise is now endeavoring to build a road. A similar mineral spring sends its waters trickling down, near the Prutzer bridge, where some children are always on hand to offer the tourist a specimen of the waters. The little village of Prutz is famous for the active part it took in the struggle with the French at the beginning of this century. The bridge was the scene of the hottest fights in 1703 at the time of the Bavarian war of succession, and a little over a hundred years later the enemy was thrown back with severe loss just at this point not one escaping to tell the tale of the defeat. In the former castle of Siegmundsried, at the next post station, a cup is preserved which was presented by the Emperor Leopold I. to the valiant villagers for their brave participation in the struggles at the bridge of Pontplatz. The lovely anemone blooms in this region. An hour farther on is the village of Pfunds-Stuben, with an interesting old church, and fine Gothic altar. Passing over the Cajetanbrücke (bridge), and along the road, in many places hewn out of the solid rock, we reach *Hoch-Finstermünz,* where we can afford to take a rest at the excellent inn, kept by Joseph Geiger; travellers en route to Sulden often stop here over night. The view of the deep gorge, through which the Inn here takes its course, is magnificent, and still more so, the look down into the valley of the Inn, the fort behind us and the mighty Montan mountain. Below us, on the old road are the ruins of Alt-Finstermünz, and the ruins of the old hunting lodge Siegmundseck, which once belonged to Duke Siegmund, the successor of Frederick "with the empty pocket". A tower of the old bridge is still standing in the midst of the foaming torrent. In 1097 this rocky gorge was the sole road from the Engadine to the Tyrol, and often has the war clarion called to battle in these rocky fastnesses. At *Nauders* we come to the Swiss frontier, as the stripes on the railing of the bridge tell us. From here to Schuls and Tarasp it is only three or four hours, only a day's ride to Davos or Pontresina. A trip to the Engadine can very easily be made from here, returning by way of the Bernina Pass and the Stilfserjoch. Nauders has been repeatedly destroyed by contending parties and in 1880 it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The village contains little worth seeing, although it is charmingly situated. Opposite, looms up the massive pile of the Piz Mondin. Not far from Nauders are the Grauner and Reschen lakes. The waters of the latter, fed by springs, are transparent, whereas the water of the former are often troubled by the influx of water from the glacier. The inn at the entrance to the village of Reschen is architecturally very interesting. From *Graun,* the Langtauferer valley can be reached, leading to the glacial region of the Gepatsch. Notice at this point the exceedingly picturesque hamlets and the background formed by the glaciers. North of the village of Reschen we attain the watershed, between the Inn and the Etsch; between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. The village of Graun is the birthplace of the sculptor Natter, the creator of the Walter monument, not long ago unveiled in Bozen and the Hofer monument on the Berg Isel. *Graun,* at the mouth of the Langtauferer valley is a good starting point for delightful trips through the valley. Good accommodations can be obtained at the "Traube" and the "Lamm", the latter goes by the name of the Doctor's Wirthshaus (Doctor's Inn).

We now come to *St. Valentin,* otherwise called St Valentin auf der Haide, from where we have a magnificent view of the Ortler. Between here and Mals, the next village of importance, is little *Burgeis* with the imposing castle of Furstenburg and at

the entrance to the Schlinig valley, tbe Benedictine monastery Marienberg. The castle now harbors a brewery within its walls. The ancient Abbey was founded by Eberhard von Tarasp in 1090, at Schuls in the Engadine, the monks came here in 1146 and founded the monastery. It was at one time turned into a fortress and has passed through many vicissitudes. At the foot of the mountain, where the highway branches off to Burgeis, is a little deserted chapel, which on account of its fine Gothic, wooden ceiling deserves passing notice. Five miles farther on, we reach the village of *Mals,* thought to have been an early Roman settlement. Two inns; Bär and Post. The old market town has no less than seven churches and numerous old towers. The old *Fröhlichs tower* is in a good state of preservation. The place is well supplied with good conducted water. Great pains have been taken to lay out grounds and plant tress, wich already cast a refreshing shade. Farther on, at the entrance to the Tauferer valley, is the little walled town auf Glurns. From here those wishing to make the tour to Sulden-Trafoi and the Stilfserjoch, branch off by way of *Lichtenberg* with extensive castle ruins, which still contain very interesting frescos of the 15th. century. The wee town of *Glnrns* seems like some toy establishment, and in fact the good people have been obliged to build their church on a hill outside the walls. The place having been often plundered and burnt, has now a rather modern appearance. From Schluderns opposite Glurns, the Wisskugel can be ascended, where the guides pull you up by ropes. At *Schlunders* we also enter the Matscher valley. The castle of *Churburg* looming up above the village, contains a valuable collection of armor, worth seeing. The next place is *Spondinig,* where a road branches off to Sulden and the Stilfserjoch road. There is also a foot path, by which a short cut can be made to *Laas,* famous for its marble quarries. From here the Laaser or Orgel peak can be ascended, thanks to the efforts of the Alpine Club, also the summit of the Hohen Angelus, mountains we now keep in sight the rest of the way to Meran. Owing to the short cut we took from Spondinig to Laas, we missed seeing the village of *Eyrs,* between these two places. At Eyrs there is another old castle and at Schgums a favorite iron and sulphur spring much frequented by persons suffering from muscular rheumatism and skin diseases. The places in this locality are so overshadowed by the mountains, as to be deprived of the sun's rays from the middle of November till the beginning of February. On rising ground, between Laas and Schlanders, is a little chapel erected some years ago by the widow of a lawyer's secretary of Meran. The holy place being regarded as especially favored, it is now proposed to erect a church on the spot, 20,000 florins having already been contributed by pious pilgrims for the purpose. Somewhat farther, in the direction of Kortsch, where the road makes a decline, we obtain a beautiful view of the Lower Vintschgau. At Kortsch we see the first chestnut trees and the vineyards loaded with golden fruit. The pretty village of Schlanders, nestled among a thick growth of trees now comes into view with its towering church steeple. *Kortsch* is worth inspecting more closely, as it is one of the best specimens of a Tyrolese village, untouched by the influences of modern civilisation, we shall find. Notice particularly the fine old *Wellenzonhaus,* with its enormous gables, bow-windows and frescoed walls. *Schlanders* is a good place to make a noon halt, as we shall be sure to get a good dinner at the "Post" or "Kreuz", inns which enjoy a good reputation. In the public room we find the natives discussing the probabilities of the newly projected railway, and where the station is to be built, reminding us of some remote village in the State of Maine, where like questions are as hotly debated. Schlanders boasts of a fine Gothic church. Shortly before reaching Latsch, near the hamlet of Schanz, at the entrance to the Martell valley, is the little village of Mörter and at the foot of the Vlatschberg are the ruins of Upper and Lower Montan with an old chapel dedicated to St.



The Ortler as seen from St. Valentin auf der Haide.

Stephen. Montan is famous from the fact, that there Beda Weber found the manuscript of the Niebelungen Lied, besides a German translation of the Decameron, printed in 1840, also a printed copy of the Statutes of the German Empire, and a parchment manuscript of the Gospels in Allemanian dialect of the year 1300. Weber sold the Nibelungen to the bookseller Asher for 300 gulden, who sold it to a party in England for 2000 thaler, from whom it was bought back by Berlin parties for, it is said, 2000 pounds! The castle has completely fallen to decay, the coat-of-arms, chiselled in white marble, alone reminding us of former splendor. Opposite the Castle, above Schloss Goldrain, on the left bank of the Etsch, are the ruins of an old castle, once the seat of the powerful family of the Annenberger. It was built in the twelfth century, and is said to have derived its name from a town of the same name in Saxony. The members of the family, which became extinct in 1658, are buried in the Spital Church in Latsch, which has two more churches; a pilgrimage church and the church, dedicated to the Virgin, which was founded by Pope John III. while on his way to the Council at Constance. The ruins of the old castle are still to be seen.

The stretch of country between the covered bridge over the Etsch and the Castle *Castellbell,* is called the Latschander. The Castle Castellbell stands on a high rock, above the road, looking down into the ravine. With its ivy grown walls and luxuriant growth of fig trees, and surrounded by vineyards and noble chestnuts, it makes a very imposing impression. The castle was reduced to ruins by a fire in 1838, which together with the Castle of *Juval,* similarly but even more grandly situated, belongs to Count Hendl. Near the little village of Staben is the little bathing resort. *Kochelmoos,* with a spring containing sulphur and iron, said to be a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The waters are much used especially by the peasants of the neighborhood. The patients sits in the water, as at Leukebad, for hours together, with the difference that here each one sits in a separate bath tub, which is carefully closed by a board cover, which is said, to prevent the virtue of the water from escaping. In this wet situation, the patient receives his friends and drinks his allowance of wine. After leaving Staben, we cross the little brook of the Schnalser, along the left bank of which, a new but rather narrow way, leads to Neuratheis, a mere collection of houses. Far above, to the right, perched on the very brink of the perpendicular wall of rock, is the above mentioned *Castle of Juval,* at the entrance to the picturesque Schnalser Valley, already known to our readers who made with us the trip through the Oetz Valley to Meran. The valley is one of the loveliest in the Tyrol, interspersed with emerald green meadows and picturesque chalets and above the snow-capped summits of the *Weisskugel,* the Salurn, the Similaun and the contrast afforded by the glaciers. The Hochjoch glacier can sometimes be traversed in sleighs. Good inns enable the tourist to care for his bodily wants. The inns are simple and the fare plain but good. In the cosy inn *Kurzenhof* the wanderer can obtain rest and refreshment. Cattle raising and wool weaving form the principal occupations, as the soil is too barren to admit of extensive culture. The pretty estate of *Kurzras* is beautifully situated, and inhabited by well to do peasants, whose thrift and pride are proverbial throughout this region. The first hamlet in the valley is *Karthaus,* which takes its name from a monastery, formerly here. From this point a delightful mountain trip can be made in the Pfossen Valley, which branches off here. The way over the Gross-Gurgler or the Schalf-Ferner, over Eishof, the highest farm in the Tyrol, and thence over the Eisjochl to Hinterpasseier or past the High and Little Weissen, to the Lodner Hut, already mentioned under Meran. The Pfossen Valley contains great quantities of Edelweiss *Naturns,* the last post village before reaching Meran is often made use of as a starting-point for trips into the *Schnals Valley.* Good quarters can be had at the postmaster's. Naturns has two old castles, which it is worth the

while to stop and take a look at; *Hochnaturns* and *Dornsberg,* on the right bank of the Etsch. Notice the bleached skulls of bears and wolves, nailed as trophies of sylvan warfare, to the gate of the Dornberg Castle. The Counts Franz and Carl Mohr, possibly Schiller's prototypes, once lived in this castle, the last of their race. A ridge here separates the Vintschgau from the Etsch. Leaving Naturns we proceed, needing now only one hour, to Meran. At Partschin, the Ziel Valley begins, near to the entrance of which, on the left is the imposing *waterfall,* which it is worth the while to make the slight detour to see. The Tschgat looms up above the village, a wonderful sight. The little Etsch becomes at this point very boisterous, leaping from rock to rock and throwing up the foam like a real mountain torrent as it is. All at once Meran with its enchanting surroundings and old castle, bursts upon our entranced eye, the goal we had set ourselves to reach lies before us; beautiful Meran, the celebrated climatic health resort of the South.

THE ORTLER GROUP, the STILFSER-JOCH, SULDEN and TRAFOI.

This is without any doubt, the grandest tour in the Tyrol, if not in Europe. Reliable information concerning routes to Sulden and Trafoi can be easily obtained at Pötzelberger's Book-store, where illustrated prospectus can also be had. Taking for granted the tourist is in Meran, the following modes of travel to reach Sulden can be made use of. — For such as are not afraid of walking, we would advise taking the diligence, (leaving Meran at 7,00 a.m. daily, starting from the Hotel Sonne), as far as Spondinig, which distance is accomplished in about two hours and a half. A two horse carriage from Meran to Sulden costs 30 florins, about fifteen dollars. The distance is traversed in from seven to eight hours. Carriage with one horse, from Gomagoi, 6 florins. To return to our foot tour; At Spondinig, a good lunch can be taken at Frau Emma's, known for her good cooking and attentive care for the wants of her guests. From here to *Prad* in a little less than an hour. Persons who have come from Meran on foot, will find good quarters here at the *"Neue Post"*, and would do well to stop over night, so as to be fresh to enjoy the beauties on the way between here and Sulden (St. Gertrud). The village is very prettily situated at the entrance to the Trafoi Valley. The road after leaving Prad becomes more hilly, the valley narrower. It is interesting to watch the Trafoi in its capricious course. At *Gomagoi,* a little over an hour, a direct path has been made, leading in about five hours to the *Payer Hut,* from which a magnificent view of the Ortler Group, thence the descent to Trafoi. Proceeding on our way we enter the Sulden Valley, soon cross the Suldenbach and catch sight of the *Königsspitze* and the towering summit of the Ortler. We now pass successively; Unter-Thurnhof, Ober-Thurnhof, and Gandhof, the latter with a little chapel. About half an hour farther, *Lagandahof,* where refreshment can be taken Another half hour and the houses in Sulden become visible. It is only with in the last few years that Sulden has attracted the notice of Alpine tourists, and for this we have to thank the architect Otto Schmid who designed a fine hotel, the Sulden Hotel, erected in 1892-1893. A house fully equipped with all modern comforts, but devoid of all extravagant and superfluous luxury, to be found in many of the great Alpine hotels. The house is lighted by electricity, heated by steam, has its own laundry and bakery, warm baths, tennis-courts and playgrounds, good reading and billiard rooms, and a saloon, capable of holding 200 persons, The bodily needs of guests are excellently cared for in the shape of good food, appetizingly prepared, select wines, of the finest brands and Munich beer on draught. The hotel 2000 meters above the level of the sea, pleasantly situated near woods, is scarcely an hour's walk from the great *Sulden glacier.* The little church of St. Gertrud and the Hotel Eller which took its name from the humble curate but passionate Alpine

climber, Eller, formed for years the only beacons to attract the wanderer Now this extensive and new Sulden Hotel with its 150 rooms offers comfortable quarters for many guests, Tours can be made in every direction; the more difficult ones, for experienced climbers only; to the *Ortler* over the *Hochjochgrat,* or over *Minnigeroderinne* or the *Hintern-Wandeln* thence through the Schückrinne; to the *Königsspitze* over the Suldenjoch or Nordostwand; to the *Thürwieserspitze;* to the *Trafoier Eiswand, Baeckmanngrat* or *Zebrugrat.* The tour to the *Payer Hut* and from thence to *Trafoi,* is very repaying, but only for good walkers. From the ridge on which the hut is built, we have a glorious prospect. embracing the mountains of the Engadine, the Oetz Valley and Laaser mountains, the lakes near Mals and a magnificent view of the Trafoi Valley, and the Stilfserjoch road boldly outlined before us. Directly at the foot of the *Tabarettawände,* which it makes one giddy to look down upon, we see Sulden. Persons fond of climbing are urged to make the ascent of the summit of the *Tabaretta,* 3126 meter high, or over the Tabaretta glacier to the so-called Hamburgerweg. This tour is the more strongly to be recommended inasmuch as the most imposing view of the majestic Ortler can best be obtained from this point. Persons not fond of climbing, can make a very interesting trip to the Baeckmann's Hut, reached from Sulden in about two hours and a half. A very pretty round trip can be made by pushing on over the Sulden glacier to the *Schaubach Hut,* from which point it is only an hour and a half to Sulden, so that the entire tour can easily be made in from five to six hours, a tour no one will regret making. Horses can be had for this and most of the other tours, not specially for climbers. The Sulden Glacier and the Königsspitze are seen to the best advantage from the Eissee Pass, the finest and grandest pass of the Eastern Alps, which can be reached easiest, early in the morning, before the snow melts, guide necessary. The *Düsseldorf Hut* can also be reached in half a day, from which point, a fine view of the Ortler. Walks can be taken to the *Kanzel* (pulpit), and *Rosimboden,* a walk of about an hour and a half. The path to the Kanzel branches off near the electric plant, and leads along a way lined with pretty green larches. Soon the mighty Ortler bursts upon our view, and then a fine view of the Königsspitze, seen from this point to good advantage. A babbling glacier stream flows by at the foot of the Kanzel, and pretty Alpine roses, saxifrage and forget-me-not grow on all sides. The walk to Schöneck is scarcely less interesting. The mountain itself can be ascended in three hours. The Ortler lies directly opposite. To the Payer monument, erected to the pathfinder of this region; and *Marlt Schneide, Kuhberg, Schönleiten* and the already mentioned *Baeckmann Hut.* The *Schöntauf* is easy to ascend and very repaying, also the *Tschengelser Hochwand.* The ascent of the Ortler, the highest peak of the Eastern Alps, ean be made in about eight hours, and it is advisable to take a guide. For persons used to climbing, not difficult. The Payer Hut has accommodations for some sixty persons including guides, so that the night can be passed here and the ascent continued the next morning. Persons wishing to remain longer than a week at the Sulden Hotel, obtain a reduction in price. The longer one stays in this magnificent spot, the more the fact will be appreciated that the high and sheltered position and pure and bracing air of Sulden makes it preeminently a health resort of the first class, and for summer tourists, it is unexcelled.

From *Sulden* to *Trafoi,* we retrace our steps to Gomagoi, this being the easiest route. At Gomagoi we turn to the left into the Stelvio or *Stilfserjoch Strasse.* From here it is only about an hour's walk to Trafoi; just before reaching which, one of the most magnificent panoramas in the world bursts upon our enchanted vision. On the right the Nagler peak and Monte Livrio and the sparkling glaciers of the Trafoi ridge, the pyramidal Madatsch peak, the bluish-green gorges of the Trafoi glacier, the Untere (Lower) Ortler glacier, the two latter separated by the intervening Nashorn or Rhinoceros peak, the

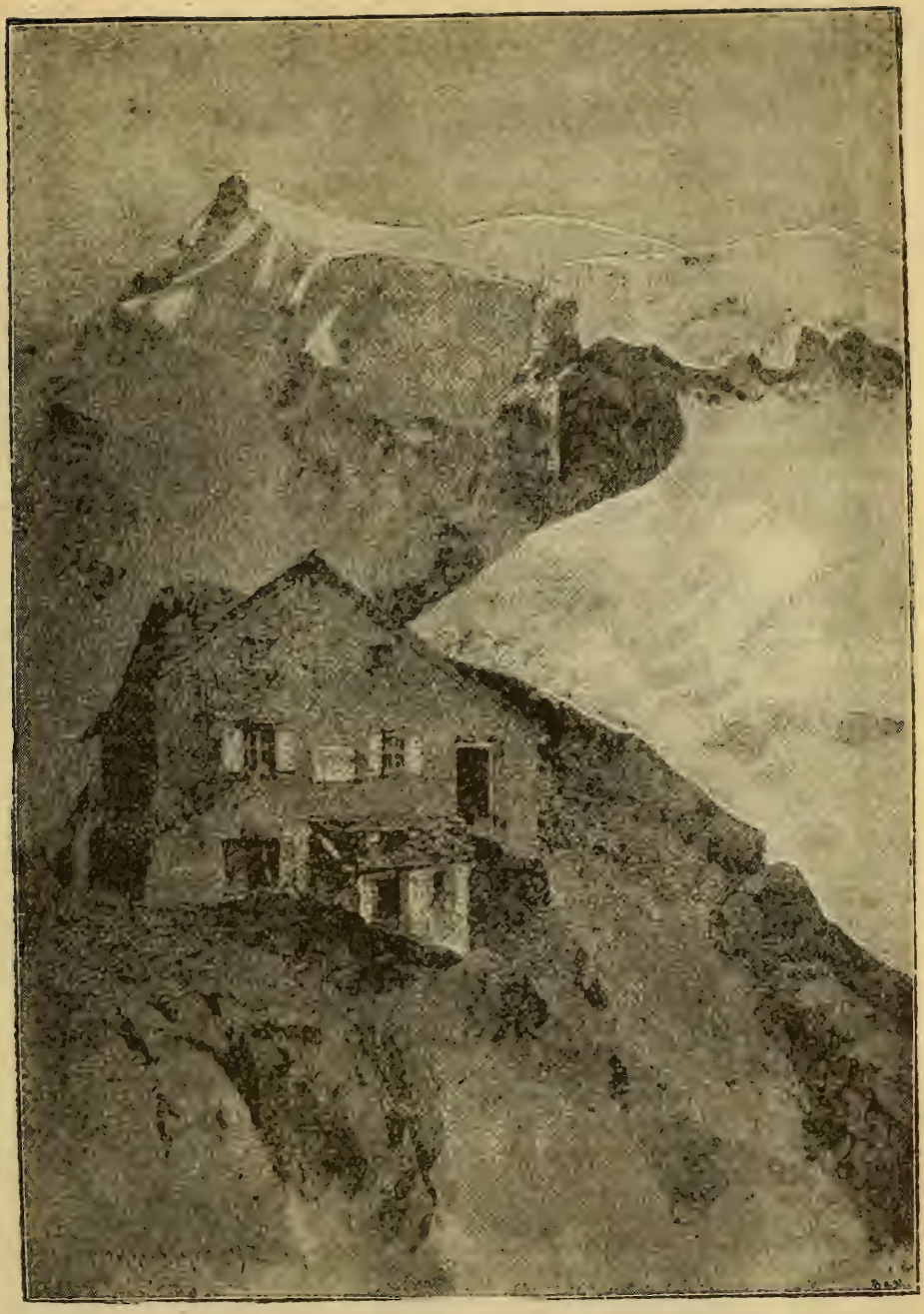


The Königsspitze seen from the Eissee Pass.

Madatsch glacier and the peak of the Geister mountain. The Stilfserjoch road, constructed for strategic purposes, under the Emperor Francis I., is rich in historical recollections, forming, as it does, a part of the road system of Lombardy. It was built in four years and with its 38 serpentine windings, is a monument of engineering skill. It is protected against avalanches by numerous snow-sheds.

The pretty little village of *Trafoi,* with its neat white houses and chalets, the roofs of which are weighed down by great stones, picturesquely grouped about the plain little church, enchants the eye. Hitherto the tiny inn or Hotel zur schönen Aussicht (Bellevue) and its neighbor the "Alte Post" alone afforded shelter and food to tourists; but the travel has so increased as to make the erection of a large and modern hotel, an actual necessity. This want is now to be met by the enterprise of the *Sulden Hotel Company,* who have been building a fine large hotel here, which is to be opened to the public the 16th. of June of the present year. The house will be first-class, substantially fitted up with all the modern conveniences and managed by experienced persons; so that no pains will be spared to minister to the wants and comfort of guests. The hotel is lighted by electricity, heated by steam throughout, is abundantly provided with good baths, so indispensable to tourists, has 130 guest chambers, reading, music, billard rooms, spacious parlors and restaurants, bakery and laundry. Two Catholic churches are within easy reach, and English Church service will also be held. The favorable situation of Trafoi at the foot of the Ortler and in the immediate vicinity of the great natural sights, already mentioned, all of which can be reached without the slightest difficulty, render it a most desirable place of residence and sojourn for the Alpine tourist. Shady walks in the woods surrounding the hotel and in the valley of the *Three Holy Wells,* from which Trafoi is said to derive its name (tres fontes). About ten minutes from the little church, are several splendid waterfalls. Ascending a few moments farther, along the sides of the Nashorn, we can obtain a very pretty view into the narrow ravine, formed by the high smooth walls of rock; below the water rushes along, a typical mountain stream. An ascent can also be made in half an hour to the Hut of the Hamburg section of the Alpine Club. The following difficult tours are made from this point: the *Thurwieser;* the *Trafoier Eiswand;* the *Baeckmanngrat;* the *Great* and *Little Eiskogel;* the *Schneeglocke* and the three peaks of the *Madatsch.* Other tours, for experienced climbers only, are: the *Trafoierjoch pass* and the *Ortler pass.* The ascent of the Ortler is made direct from the hotel, over the Payer Hut, not quite so difficult as the ascent from Sulden. The mountains on the left side of the valley, can on the other hand be climbed by persons, inexperienced in mountain climbing. We would urge persons, unable to traverse the entire Stilfserjoch road, to be sure and make a trip to the *Franzenshöhe,* or at least as far as the *Weissen Knott,* scarcely an hour's walk from Trafoi. The view of the glaciers and the Ortler is grand. An inn on the Franzenshöhe affords opportunity for refreshment, from which point the highest peak of the Ortler can be plainly seen. From Trafoi the road descends to the *Wormser Joch.* Following this road we reach *Bormio* and still farther, *Lake Como.* From here also direct carriage connection with the *Upper Engadine, St. Moritz* and *Pontresina.*

INNSBRUCK-BOZEN, the KARER LAKE, the ROSENGARTEN and the region of the DOLOMITES. From Innsbruck to Bozen with the Brenner Railway; by fast train in about five hours, by slow train, an hour and a half longer. On the way we pass *Gries,* a well-known health and summer resort, charmingly situated, protected by mountains from raw winds, with pretty promenades and view of the Dolomites in the distance. The climate is very mild and even. The place is recommended for scrofulous persons, children suffering from rachitis, and for pulmonary and nervous complaints. Good hotel and restaurant. Concerts by a permanent band. *Sterzing,* a neat and picturesque little town. *HOTELS: Krone; Rose.* A



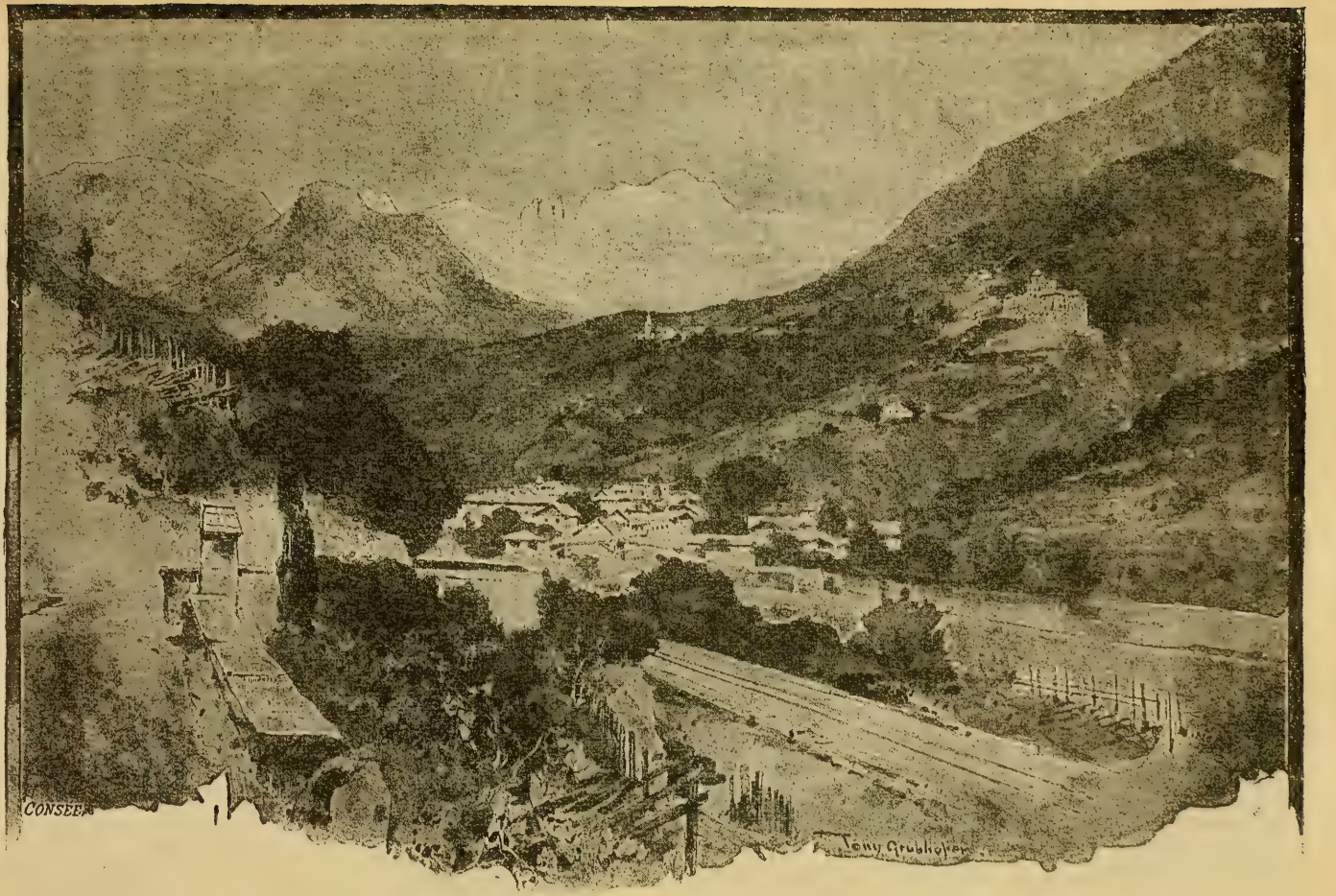
The Ortler.

place admirably adapted for a long stay and a starting-point for many delightful excursions. *Brixen,* with interesting old cloisters, Episcopal Palace, as the town was once the seat of a Prince Bishop. Klausen with many historical reminiscences of the French wars. Finally *Bozen,* snugly nestled among vineyards. *HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Kaiserkrone; Victoria* and many other good houses. Beer on draught at the Railway Restaurant, the cooking of which is also praised. Population about 12,000. Commercially, the most important town of Tyrol, a mart and meeting point, where merchants from the North and South meet for trading purposes. Bozen is no less renowned for its natural beauties, the vegetation having a decidedly tropical impress. Although cacti and century plant flourish in summer in the open air, they suffer from the winters, when the lemon and orange trees must be housed as carefully as in the extreme North. The fruit and wine trade form the bulk of business. Bozen offers quite as beautiful a natural picture as Meran, and no tourist visiting the Tyrol, ought to miss seeing the former. Delightfully situated, at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisack, on the east, a background formed by the Dolomites and the Rosengarten, on the opposite side the Mendel mountains and pass. The chief sight of the town is the fine *Gothic Church,* dating from the 14th. century, the west portal of which is worthy of special notice, with the lions of red marble. The open-work tower is very fine. In the interior the tomb of the Archduke Rainer, a beautiful marble altar and altar-piece of the Titian school. The *Franciscan Cloisters* are beautiful and contain an imitation of the shrine of the Virgin at Lourdes. The statue, erected to the honor of the poet, Walther von der Vogelweide in 1889, is in the Johannis-Platz. Friends of fruit culture should visit some of the large fruit nurseries; information concerning which, can be obtained at the Hotel Kaiserkrone, the proprietors of which also own a large garden. The grapevines are not trained on poles, as elsewhere, but on trellises. The finest and most far-reaching view of the region, can best be obtained from the *Belvedere,* at the little village of Virgl, pursuing the way over the *Calvarienberg,* from which there is also a good prospect, but not so extensive.

EXCURSIONS: To *Schloss Ried,* in a quarter of an hour; to *Schloss Runkelstein,* in 3/4 of an hour; in the Sarnthal, a pretty excursion. The old castle now in ruins, contains some frescos, depicting the story of Tristan and Isolde. These two castles can be be seen at one time. From Runkelstein the trip can be extended to the *Johanneskofel,* a rocky elevation of porphry, wtth a small chapel. In an hour and a quarter, to the charming little village of *Klobenstein,* from which a grand view of the Dolomites. The Rittnerhorn can be ascended from Klobenstein, in 3 1/2 hours, view repaying. To the Eggenthal and waterfall, one of the finest points in this region. Farther on, *Birchabruck,* situated at the entrance to two valleys, with view of the *Rosengarten.* An omnibus leaves Bozen, from the Hotel Greiff, twice a day for the Mendel Pass, a ride of about four hours, a tour not to be missed. Carriages can also be had. Persons should take a day for this trip. Ascent of the Penegal in a little over an hour. Persons whose time is limited should walk as far as the "Schöne Aussicht" to enjoy the lovely view. The view from the Hotel Mendelhof is also very pretty. The Monte Roen, the highest peak of the Mendel range, can be ascended in about three hours.

BOZEN to the KARER LAKE (KARERSEE),

over *Birchabruck,* a delightful spot, and Welschnofen, thence through the Puckelin valley to the Karersee Pass. The Karersee Pass and Hotel can be reached by carriage from Bozen in five hours. A mail diligence leaves Bozen daily, and an omnibus leaves Hotel Kräutner and Hotel Schwarzer Greif" twice daily, traversing the wild and romantic gorges of the Eggenthal and the newly built road Welschnofen. The Sulden Hotel Company will open a spacious and first-class hotel here, during the month of June. This hotel



The Rosengarten as seen from Bozen.

is situated 1600 meters, nearly 5000 feet above the level of the sea, in the very heart of the Bozener Dolomites, and at the foot of the legendary Rosengarten and the Lattemar. The Dolomites, with their wierd and curiously formed rocky sides, towers and jagged peaks, rising spontaneously out of the vivid green of the Alpine pastures form a peculiar feature of the Tyrol, of almost matchless grandeur. The new hotel takes its name from the lake, in its immediate neighborhood, a sheet of water shut in all sides by mountains, the outlines of which, are reflected in its emerald waters. The woods, on two sides of the hotel afford beautiful walks. From the Karer Pass, the road from Eggenthal to Fassa, we have a magnificent view of the iced summits of the Brenta, the Adamello and the Ortler groups, the glaciers of the Oetz and Stubai valleys, the mountains of the Zillerthal to the North and West, and the Marmolada, and the Cimon de la Palla group, in the East and South. The numerous little alpine chalets and huts scattered over the verdant slopes, stretching down from the Rosengarten and the mighty Rothwand, heighten the grandeur of the scene, and make us thankful to those who have been so thoughtful and mindful of human needs, as to build here such a grand hotel; from the front of which we have a splendid prospect of the Rosengarten group, and the Lattemar, which in the alpine glow, will light up like a crown of glory. The southern climate of this region neither too hot nor too cold, its pure and at the same time bracing air, make this altitude very suitable for a long stay.

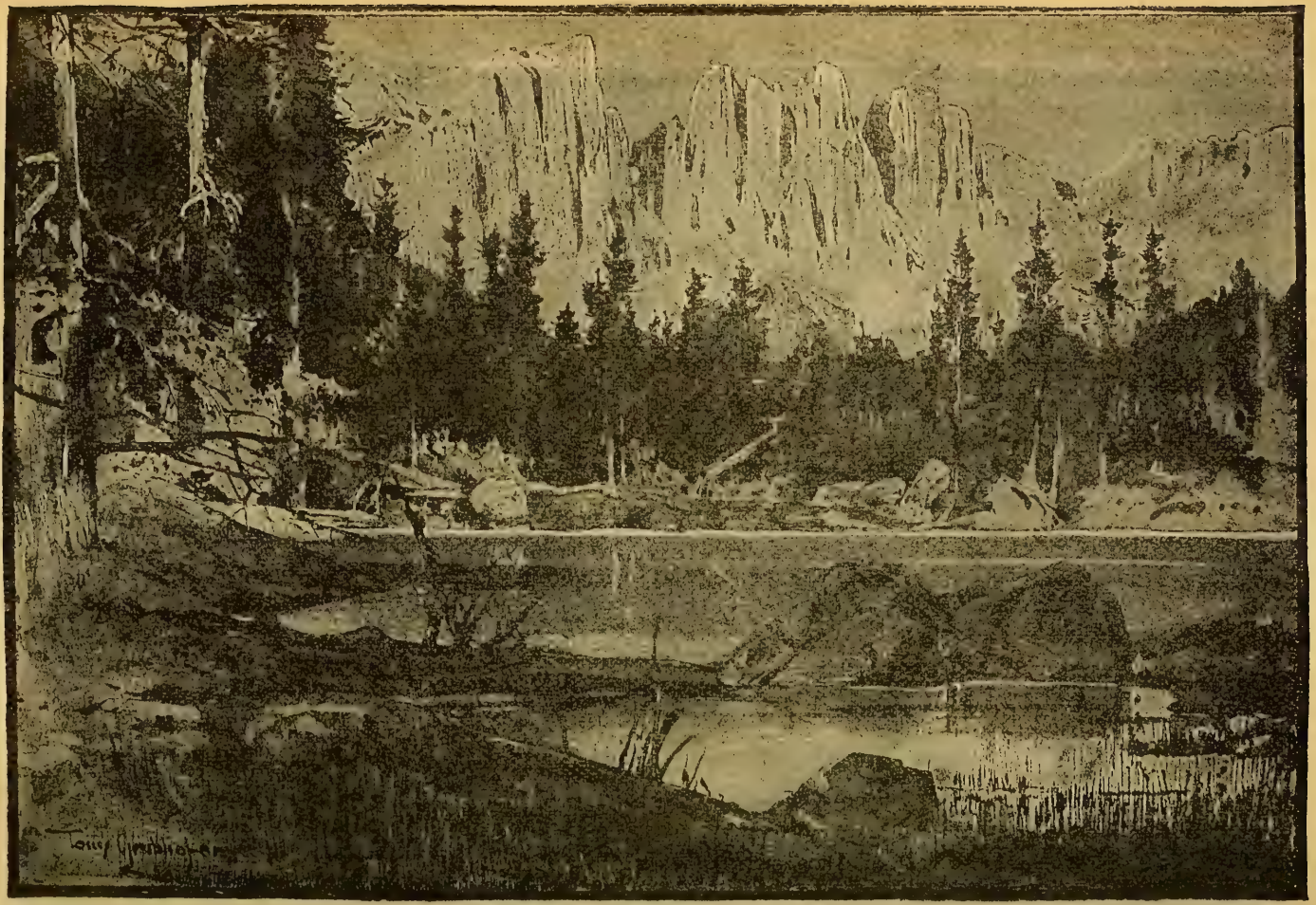
The new *Hotel* am *Karersee* is consequently destined, without doubt, to become a favorite of families fond of visiting this unsurpassed region. A number of difficult and easy tours can be made from this point to and among the Dolomites, the wonderful passes of which, such as: the *Sella Joch,* the *Fedaja*, *Pordoe* and *Duron Pass*, can easily be reached in one day, on horseback, and from them easy mountain tours can be made, such as; the *Rothwand*, the western summit of the *Lattemar* and the famous *Schlern.* Experienced and veteran climbers can try their mettle in climbing the beautiful summit of the *Rosengarten,* the Diamantidi-Tower of the Lattemar all good tours to keep a man in training. The *Winklerthurm,* the *Fünffingerspitze,* the *Langkofel* and the *Grohmannspitze,* can be reached from the hotel, good huts have been erected on most of the peaks. The highest peak of the Dolomites, the Marmolada, rich in glaciers, can be ascended from the Karersee without any difficulty. A visit to the Grodner valley, the Seiseralpe, especially the far-famed St. Martino and the Palla group will be found very repaying. For convenience of the travelling public we append here some of the prices of the Hotel am Karersee: For a short stay; room from 1 fl. 50 kr. upwards, including light and service. Suites of apartments can be had, and private parlors from five florins upwards. Board prices, which are reckoned for a stay of at least a week; Breakfast and two meals, for one person, 3 fl. 50 kr. per diem. Room, inclusive of service and light, 1 to 3 fl. 50 per bed, according to size and situation of room. Special rates for children, under 12 years of age and servants. These are prices for the season. English and Viennese cooking. The best brands of Tyrolese and other wines, also Bavarian and Austrian beer on draught. Guests are not compelled to dine at table d'hote; dishes also served according to bill of fare. *Warm baths* always to be had at the hotel. Special laundry.

BOZEN to TOBLACH

over *Bruneck* with the Brenner Railway. *HOTELS* in Toblach: *Hotel Toblach; Germania; Ploner,* prettily situated on the Ampezzo road. Toblach is strongly recommended by the medical faculty as a health resort of the first rank. The situation is charming and the famous trip to the beautiful *Ampezzo Valley* attracts thousands of visitors here every summer. Magnificent view of the Dolomites, Ziller and Puster valleys.



The Dolomites.



Karer Lake at foot of the Rosengarten.

The Trafoi Hotel

to be opened in June 1896.

This First Class Hotel,

situated 1500 meters above the sea, on the famous Stelvio Road (Stilfserjoch), at the foot of the Ortler, the highest glacier mountain of the Eastern Alps, will be ably managed, and contains ample and comfortable accommodations, furnished with all the modern conveniences. On the high road to the Upper Engadine, this fine house, will meet a long felt want and offer favorable headquarters for tourists, wishing to explore this, comparatively little known, region of the Tyrolese Alps. Trafoi has also the advantage of being only $2^1/_2$ hours from the celebrated Sulden Valley, and Meran, Bozen, Lakes Garda and Como are within easy reach. Trafoi can be reached from Landeck and Meran, by carriage in one day, from Pontresina in two days.

The Karer See Hotel

This First Class Hotel

is situated 1600 meters above the sea, in the very heart of the Dolomites, five hours by carriage from Bozen, at the foot of the Rosengarten, within a few minutes walk of the Karer Lake, will be opened to the public for the season of 1896. The hotel will be entrusted to experienced hands, and will offer tourists all the comforts and conveniences, to be found in every first-class hotel.

English and **Viennese** cooks will sway the sceptre in their department, and a good wine cellar, containing all the best brands, and **Bavarian** beer on draught, will satisfy the most exacting demands. Special terms for boarders.

Good Baths.

No table d'hote compulsion.

Mails received regularly. Further particulars can be obtained at **Pötzelberger's Book-store Meran.**

Season lasts from June till October.

The Sulden Hotel

opened in 1893

in the Tyrol, at the foot of the Ortler.

✶

A First Class Alpine Hotel,

comfortably furnished, with all the modern conveniences.

SUBSTANTIAL BOARD.

140 rooms, baths, electric light, steam heating, dark chamber for photographing. reading and billiard rooms, lawn-tennis grounds and playgrounds. **Board** prices, for at least one week, from 4—6.50 fl. Room, including electric light and attendance, from 1,50 upwards. Magnificent view from the hotel, of the Ortler, Königsspitze, and a range of snow-capped mountains over 3300 meter high.

Post and Telegraph Office in the hotel. Physician in attendance.

Easily reached in one day from Meran, Landeck or Bormia (Stelvio Road) by private carriage or diligence. (Landauers twice daily). Direct omnibus connection with Meran-Sulden.

Sulden is the Headquarters for Alpine Tourists.

The season lasts from June 20th till the middle of September.

Prospectus and all information can be obtained at

Poetzelberger's Book-store, Meran.

Telegraphic Address during the season:

SULDEN HOTEL, TYROL.

ITALY.

ITALY.

A long boot-shaped peninsula between the Adriatic and Mediterranean, about 700 miles long, with a population of about 31 millions. The Plain of Lombardy, between the Alps and Apennines watered by the river Po. Land mostly divided up among small landowners.—Naval stations: Spezia, Naples, Venice. Products: marble, iron, oil, silkworms, fruits, mosaics, &c.—History: Became a kingdom under Victor Emanuel in 1870 by the entry of the Italian troops in Rome Sept. 20th, and annexation of the States of the Church, thus depriving the Pope (Pius IX.(of his temporal power. The 25th anniversary of this union of all Italy was appropriately and festively celebrated in 1895 by the Italian Nation.

Routes via England.—London via Dover or Folkestone, thence via Calais or Boulogne or Newhaven via Dieppe. Paris via Mont Cenis tunnel to Turin; Paris via Strassburg—Innsbruck with the Orient Express, or to Brig over the Simplon; or to Lucerne over the Gotthard; or to Vienna direct, thence over the Semmering to Venice. Route over the Brenner via Strassburg very picturesque.

Tickets and Money.—Round trip tickets 25 to 35 p.c. cheaper. In Italy travel second class only. French monetary system, lira = franc = 20 cts., small coin, 1, 2, 5, 10 centesimi, 20c. nickel, silver 1, 2 and 5fr. pieces and 10 and 20fr. gold. Change gold coins for notes at money changers, not to lose premium. The 5c. piece is called a soldo, and much used. Postage to all countries in the postal union, 25c. cards, 10c. Passports unnecessary.

Hotels:—Best, very comfortable, but agree on price beforehand. Dinners without table d'hote 3 to 4 lire incl. wine. Good brands of wines: Malvasina, Moscata, Stradella, Alta Collina, in North Italy; Gattina, Val di Policella, Barolo, at Rome, Velletri a good ordinary wine.

Divine-Service:—In all the large cities, which see. *Hotel charges:*—room 2½—5fr., light 75c. to 1½fr., attendance 1 fr., table d'hote 4 to 6 fr., not including wine. For a long stay make special terms. The charge for hotel omnibus is often higher than a cab. Second class hotels are neither clean nor comfortable. It is customary to take coffee at café. Matches are seldom found at a hotel and soap is a rare and dear article.

Boarding houses have inconvenient hours for dining. On taking furnished rooms for a prolonged stay, be sure and make a written contract by the aid of some friend or banker to prevent misunderstandings. Never leave valuables in your room. In making out washing lists the following will be found useful; la camicia (di cotone, di lana) shirt, il fazoletto; handkerchief il colletto, collar; il polsino, cuff; le mutande drawers; giubba, underskirt, sottana, stockings.

Restaurants:—Trattorie for Italians and gentlemen traveling alone. Dinner according to bill of fare; 1—3 fr. To call waiter, (cameriere), knock on the table.

Osterie (wine-shops), frequented mostly by the lower classes.

Museums picture galleries and *collections* usually open from 9 or 10 to 4 o'clock, admission 1fr. Churches should be visited in the forenoon.

Theaters, mostly opera and ballet, not very good. Shopkeepers seldom have fixed prices. It is a good rule to offer two-thirds of the price asked

and a "Non volete" (you will not?) will generally bring them to terms.

Climate:—Keep windows closed at night to avoid the unhealthy moisture in the air. This, however, applies only to Rome and southern Italy. The prevailing idea that the climate of the Riviera is moist, is a mistake. It is on the contrary, rather dry. The mean temperature of Rome in the coldest months of the year is 46 deg. Fahr., that of the Riviera is 48-50 deg. Average temperature during December January, and February, at the principal winter resorts is as follows; San Remo 51 deg. Lugano 36.5, Pallanza 38.5, Nice 49 deg. Cannes 49.5, Mentone 49.75, Venice 38.75, Nervi 48 deg. For sea bathing, Alassio, Leghorn Spezia, Pegli, Viareggio, and Savona. Travellers in Italy would do well to wear light flannel under-clothing as protection against sudden change of temperature at sundown. Travellers must also be warned against traveling alone in some parts of Southern Italy. Best ask your Consul for advice.

ABETONE.

Mountain resort, highest point of the northern Apennines. *Hotel Grand Albergo* Starting point for ascent of Monte Cimone.

ACQUI.

Pop. 10,000, famous for its warm sulphur springs and mud baths for rheumatism and skin diseases. *New Grand Hotel* and *Grand Hotel*, both good. Cathedral of 12th. century and Roman aqueduct.

ALASSIO.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Alassio and *Hotel de la Mediterranée,* both on the shore, and Hotel-Pension des Anglais, latter cheap and well spoken of. Hotel Suisse, dearer, but good. On the West Riviera, good beach, no fog. *English Church.*

ALESSANDRIA.

HOTELS: Europa, Railway Restaurant, Albergo di Londra. Railway junction, named for Pope Alexander III. Battle field of Marengo 2½ miles distant.

AMALFI.

HOTELS: Grande Albergo Cappuccini-Convento, in the old monastery above the town, fine view, adapted for a long stay; *Cappuccini alla Marina; Albergo della luna,* poorly furnished; *Albergo d'Italia,* near the harbor. Beautfully situated on the Gulf of Salerno, birth-place of Gioja discoverer of the compass, very interesting Norman Cathedral of 11th century. Another old Cathedral at Ravello, (founded by the Normans) the ascent to which in 1 1-2 hrs., is well worth the exertion. *Amalfi* lies very picturesquely and is worth a prolonged stay. *Capri* 6 hours distant by boat. Four hrs. by steamer to Naples. Road to Salerno, 12½ miles, hewn out of the rocks, worth going over.

ANCONA.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Vitcoria; della Pace, good restaurant. *Milano, Albergo della Ferrovia, Roma* and *Europa* less pretentious. Café in the Corso. Trattoria in the Corso, best: Leon d'Oro. Capital of province. Population 28,000. Harbor one of the best in Italy, the splendid quay, Banchine, completed in 1880; north. pier of Roman origin. Triumphal Arch erected in A. D. 115, by the Roman Senate in honor of the emperor Trajan. Byzantine Cathedral, above the arsenal, near the site of a temple of Venus, 10 pillars still standing. Gothic church of St. Agostino, Tibaldi's fountain, Town-Hall and paintings. Remains of Roman Amphitheatre. 15 miles from Ancona is Loreto, the celebrated resort of pilgrims. Famous Chiesa della Casa Santa, worth a visit.

ARONA
on Lake Maggiore.

HOTELS: Albergo Reale d'Italia; Posta; San Gottardo. Munich beer opp. station. Birth-place of Carlo Borromeo; noted for the large metal statue of the saint, erected in 1697, 70 ft. high, from base to top 112 ft.; it may be ascended from the inside.

ASSISI.

INNS: Albergo del Subasio; Leone; Minerva. Celebrated for two magnificent churches, built one above the other on a hill over the remains of St. Francis, founder of the Franciscan order, who was born here 1182. They contain paintings by Giotto, &c. al Portico of former temple of Minerva.

ASTI.

HOTELS: Leone d'Oro; Albergo Reale; Rail. Restaurant. Celebrated for its wine. Gothic Cathedral, 1348, and statue of Alfieri, born here.

BASSANO.

HOTELS: S. Antonio; Mondo. Stella d'Oro. Beautifully situated town. Best straw-hats made here, fine view, Cathedral, museum and gallery.

BAVENO.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Bellevue; Grand Hotel Baveno; Hotel Pension Suisse. Well adapted for a long stay; finely situated on Lake Maggiore. Be sure and visit Isola Bella.

BELLAGIO.

HOTELS: Grand Bretagne; Grand Hotel Bellagio; Hotel and Pension Florence; Albergo del Vapore; perhaps the most beautiful point on the Upper Italian lakes.

BERGAMO.

HOTELS: Albergo d'Italia; Concordia, well furnished; *Albergo and Rest. Giardinetto.* Old fortified town on a height with castle, modern Cathedral and many interesting palaces and churches; great fair in August.

BOLOGNA.

HOTELS: Hotel Brun and Pension Suisse; Hotel d'Italie; Aquila Nera, unpretentious; *Tre Re; Bella Italia.* Hotel Brun is one of the finest hotels in Italy, in the splendid old Palazzo Malvasia, well-known for its good sanitary arrangements. Charges very moderate. The courteous proprietor attends personally to the comfort of his guests. Evg. Church service in the Chapel of the hotel during March, April, May and from Sept. 15th to end of November. One of the oldest and most important cities of Italy. 142,000 inhabitants, capital of the Emilia, at the foot of the Apennines. The University, said to have been founded in the 5th. century, had a world-wide reputation as a school of Law under Irnerius, who introduced the study of Roman law in 1088. Students flocked to this seat of learning in the 12th and 13th century to the number of 5000, in 1262 their number is said to have reached nearly 10,000. The study of medicine and philosophy was introduced later, that of theology was established by Pope Innocent VI. Human anatomy was first taught here in the 4th century. Galvanism was discovered here by Jos. Galvani in 1789. It is a notable fact that the university has numbered women among its professors. Novella d'Andrea a lady of great beauty, is said to have taught here, hidden by a curtain while lecturing; later Laura Bassi tanght mathematics, and (1794-1817) Clotilda Tambroni, Greek. Ladies as students are admitted to full courses.

History: Bologna took a very prominent part in the contests of the Guelphs and Ghibellines siding with the former, taking the part of the Pope against Emperor Frederick II. In an encounter at Fossalta in May 1249, King Enzio, son of the Emperor, was taken prisoner by the Bolognese and kept in confinement two years. He was, however, solaced by the love of the beautiful Lucia Vendagoli, from whom the Bentivoglio family is descended. 1506 Pope Julius II incorporated Bologna with the States of the Church. In 1515 the interview between Pope Leo X and Francis took place. The Council of Trent held a meeting here in 1547. In 1859 the city united with the kingdom of Italy. Bologna has 130 churches the most important of which is S. Petronia the largest, begun in 1390 but never completed, intended originally to be a copy of the cathedral of Florence. The churches; Sto. Stefano, S. Giovanni in Monte, and S. Giacomo Maggiore are all old but the frescos are in rather a dilapidated condition.

At the end of the Via Rizzoli are the two leaning Towers, very singular structures. The Torre Asinelli, 350 ft. high, leans four feet. A staircase of 447 steps leads to the top. The Torre Garisenda, erected in 1110, is only 163 ft. high but leans 10 ft. For the lover of Art the very fine Picture Gallery offers a great treat, containing the original St. Cecilia of Raphael and first-rate works by Guido Reni and Guercino, also one of Vasari's best works; Banquet of Gregory I. The name of the artist being appended to each picture renders a catalogue unnecessary.

Palazzo Comunale, begun in 1290 with staircase by Bramante; building restored in 1878-88, worth seeing, if time allows. Eng. Church Service.

BOLOGNA.

GRAND HOTEL BRUN.

J. F. FRANK, PROPRIETOR.

One of the finest Hotels in Italy, in the splendid old Palazzo Malvasia.

Lift. Jenning's Sanitary arrangements.

Calorifère. Moderate charges. Personal Superintendence of the Proprietor. English Church Service (S.P.G.) in the Chapel of the Hotel during March, April, May, and 15th September to end of November.

Export of Mr. Frank's own Wines. **Branch House: Station Buffet, Bologna.**

BORDIGHERA.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Angst; Pension Constantia; Hotel Bella Vista; Hotel d'Angleterre; Lozeron with large garden; *Victoria* back from the road; *Pension Jolie, Canzi* with wine 6 frcs. List of apartments at Mr. Berry's Engl. Church Service. Beautifully situated on the West Riviera, magnificent palms and olive groves.

BORMIO.

HOTELS: Posta; Leon d'Oro; della Torre. Picturesque, tumble-down, old town, celebrated for its baths, for rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia; excellent mud baths.

BRESCIA.

HOTELS: Hotel Brescia; Albergo d'Italia; Gambero. Arnold of Brescia, born and executed here. Tosi Gallery, works by Raphael, sculpture by Canova and Thorwaldsen. Duomo Nuovo entirely of marble. Church of Sta. Afra on the site of a temple of Saturn, contains works by Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto and Bassano.

The Duomo Vecchio or round church contains Moretto's Assumption. 20 miles to the south (S. Martino Delle Battaglie), a monument commemorates the battle of Solferino, where the French and Piedmontese under Napoleon III and King Victor Emanuel defeated the Austrians June 24, 1859.

BRINDISI.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Indes Orientales; Albergo Centrale; Albergo d'Europa. A dirty town, nearest Italian port to Port Said, 59 hrs, from London. Here Caesar besieged Pompey, here Virgil died B.C. 19.

CAPUA.

HOTELS: Albergo and *Trattoria del Centrale.* Fortified town, 14,000 inhabitants. Mignana Tower, Gothic Cathedral, Here Garibaldi defeated Francis II, in 1860 and greeted Victor Emanuel as "King of Italy." At Sta. Maria di Capua a well preserved Roman Amphitheatre of four orders of architecture.

CARRARA.

Albergo della Posta. Noted for its 400 quarries the inspection of which, is rather fatiguing: they employ some 6000 hands. Place full of sculptors studies.

CASERTA.

HOTELS: Vittoria with garden; Villa Reale; Villa di Firenze. 7 miles from Capua, called the Versailles of Naples; fine Aqueduct; a place, tourists should not fail to visit.

CASTELLAMMARE.

HOTELS: Royal; Stabia; and above the town with fine view of bay; *Hotel Quisisana; Gran Bretagna*; *Grand Hotel Margherita*; *Pension Baker*; *Hotel* and *Pension Weise*; finely situated near station. This favorite resort lies on the bay opp. Naples, was burnt by eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, Cathedral, dock-yard, barracks, macaroni works, and is a good starting-point for excursions to Sorrento, Pompeii, Salerno, Amalfi, Paestum &c.

CERTOSA

(See Pavia)

celebrated for its immense convent, one of the finest specimens of Gothic style, founded in 1396, fine façade by Borgognone, 1473, beautiful cloisters.

This magnificent structure is unfortunately too little visited; by the average tourist extremely seldom, and yet there is no finer exponent of the Renaissance and Gothic in all Italy. The story of how the cathedral and monastery came to be built, is as follows: A certain Caterina Visconti of Milan conceived the idea of erecting here a church and convent. Her husband, the Duke Galeazzo carried out the wishes of his spouse, with, however, the proviso that when the church was finished, the income from the money appropriated should be given over to the poor. Now the monks, who had charge of the money, kept putting off the evil day, when they should give up the rich plum they had received, by continually making additions to the structure, which accounts for the different styles. The vestibule is richly ornamented with frescos in the cinquecento. In the north transept is the splendid monumental tomb of the Sforza. In the opposite transept, the superb monument of the founder of the church. The sarcophagus was, unfortunately, plundered by the French, in 1799, when quartered in the church. Notice the profuse ornamentation of the high altar, which can serve as a model for modern imitators of the Baroque and fantastic in art. The portraits of the different Milanese rulers in the early Renaissance, are masterpieces of art, also the splendid doors leading to the library and cloisters, and the great well, all fine specimens of the best productions of art. In painting, the church also possesses many treasures, the foremost of which is Borgognone's beautiful Madonna, the figures in which were members of the house of Sforza. His Crucifixion fills us with solemn awe as we look upon the figure of the Saviour so majestically delineated. The quadrilateral with its beautiful cloisters and pure style of architecture is simply imposing. Along the sides, were the cell-like chambers of the monks. The beautiful gardens and the pretty fish pond, well stocked with finny herds, remind us of the idyllic life, the favored monks must have passed in this lovely spot.

war with Pisa and from the great naval defeat in the latter year Pisa never recovered; waged war for nearly two centuries with Venice, the latter city eventually gaining the supremacy. At the same time the feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, both parties calling in the aid of foreign princes thus adding to the general confusion. The revolution of 1339 overthrew the power of the nobles, a Doge being invested with the supreme power.

Genoa would probably have become a second Hamburg had it not become so deeply involved in wars with foreign powers, as the great banking firm; Banco di S. Giorgio, had acquired a monoply of the commercial interests of the city and her colonies, being thwarted in the realization of its plans by foreign political complications only. After the battle of Marengo; Genoa was occupied by the French and in 1805 formally annexed to the Empire of France and in 1815 it fell to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

The Palaces, in the Renaissance style, form the principal attraction of the city, otherwise rather irregularly built and very hilly. To get a good general idea of the city go as follows; through the Via S. Lorenzo passing the cathedral, to the Piazza Nuovo with S. Ambrogio ascend to S. Maria in Carignano returning to the Piazza Fontane Morose; thence through the Via Garibaldi, taking a look at the Rosso and Bianco Palaces, Monument of Columbus and Palazzo Doria; row in the harbor; early in the forenoon or towards evening pay a visit to the lighthouse or the Villetta di Negro; drive round the Via di Circonvallazione a Monte and the Via di Circonvallazione a Mare on the Nervi road, or to the Campo Santo; excursion to Pegli and Villa Pallavicini. Thus a good impression of the town may be gained without visiting every palace and building many of which have been so much renovated as to detract from their ancient appearance.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: LEUPOLD FRATELLI, 10 Piazza S. Siro.

GENOA

HOTEL AQUILA.

DELIGHTFULLY situated Hotel, close to the Railway Station and Port, newly refurnished and enlarged by about 70 Rooms. Has an excellent reputation for general comfort. Dining Room and Reading Room on the first floor and Restaurant below, situated over the Garden. Very moderate charges. This Hotel being the nearest (close by) the Landing Station, no Omnibus or Carriages are wanted. English, French, Italian, and German spoken.

Genova

Grand Hôtel Genoa (Gênes)

Full south. *Lift.*

Moderate charges.

G. R. Bonera.

LEGHORN (ital. LIVORNO).

Population 105,000, mostly Hebrews and Greeks.

HOTELS: Hotel du Nord; near the quay; *Giappone,* eating said to be good. After Genoa, the most important trading town in Italy, carries on a lively trade with the Orient in cotton wool and silk and with the Black Sea ports in grain and petroleum. The colossal iron clads of the Italian navy are built in the yards of Orlando Brothers. To obtain a good idea of the town in a few hours take the following route: starting from the station follow the horse railway to where it branches off, then through the Via Garibaldi passing the Piazza Garibaldi, with monument to the old hero, to the Piazza Carlo Alberto with colossal statues of Ferdinand III., and Leopold II., the last Grand-dukes of Tuscany; thence through the main street, the Via Vittorio Emanuele, which contains many attractive stores, across the large Piazza Victor Emanuel, in which, a large equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel II., erected in 1892. In the house opposite the synagogue, Sir Moses Montefiore was born.

The Duomo or cathedral. façade designed by Inigo Jones. *Excursion* to Puzzolenti (2 m) sulphur baths.

LODI.

Hotel Gamberto. Celebrated for the fact of Napoleon Buonaparte having here won his first military laurels at the storming of the bridge of Lodi. *Steam street railway* from here to Milan.

LORETO.

HOTELS: Campanella; *Posta.* Magnificent church of Madonna of Loreto, on a hill, and which contains the Santa Casa or Holy House, said to be the Saviour's, brought from Nazareth, frescos by Signorelli and del Sarto. Visit the cellars and taste the wine of the Convent.

LUCCA.

HOTELS: Croce di Malta; *Universo.* Principal sights; Picture Gallery. Cathedral. S. Frediano. S. Michele. Promenade on the ramparts. Population 20,400; formerly capital of the Duchy of Lucca, is an antiquated place, with good fortifications and interesting churches.

History: In B. C. 56 Julius Caesar held a conference here with Pompey and Crassus. After the fall of the Roman Empire it passed into the hands of the Goths, Lombards and Franks, afterwards became a duchy and later a republic. Dante lived here in 1314. Lucca has changed masters perhaps more frequently than ony other Italian town, suffering accordingly. In St. Martins Cathedral, Tintoretto's Last Supper, Fra Bartolommeo's Madonna Enthroned. In the old ducal palace gallery of paintings by Fra Bartolommeo, Lippi and Tintoretto-Remains of Roman Amphitheatre and Baths of Nero. Aquaduct of Maria Louisa in the south. From here 16 miles to Baths of Lucca; *HOTELS: Pagnini's Hotel d'Europe,* board 6fcs.; *Pera's Hotel New-York.* Temperature of baths,

86-129 deg. of Fahr., shady walks. Population 2900.

MANTUA.

HOTELS: Croce Verde, Senoner with restaurant, near the post-office, good reputation. Mosquitoes are a great plague in summer. Population 28,000.

History: Mantua, the home of Virgil, played no important part until the time of the Hohenstaufens when it sided with the Guelphs. Mantua owes its prosperity to the Gonzagas and through them, succesful in war, became the seat of culture and learning. On July 18, 1630, it was stormed and sacked by the Austrians from which blow it never recovered. By the peace of Villafranca July 11, 1859, shortly after the battle of Solferino, Austria retained Mantua, but ceded it to Italy in 1866. In the Corte Reale, formerly ducal palace, pictures by Mantegna and frescos by Giulio Romano, whose Psyche and Giants are at his singular Palazzo del Te. Fine Cathedral of St. Peter; in the large church of St. Andrew, frescos by Romano.

MILAN.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Milan, centrally situated and furnished with all modern improvements. Well adapted for a long stay, sure to please Americans. *Cavour*; *Hotel de la Ville*; *Manin*, near the Public Gardens, moderate prices. *Gambrinus,* first-class restaurant in the Galleria Vittoria Emanuele. Population 425,800. *History:* Rebuilt after being destroyed in 1162 by the Emperor Barbarossa, the capital of Lombardy, one of the wealthiest and most prosperous Italian cities; extensive trade in silk, carriages, machinery, art furniture and country produce, situated on the Olona which is navigable and connected with the Ticino and Lake Maggiore, Lake Como and the Po. In the 11th century it had 300,000 inhabitants but suffered much in its struggles against the German emperors; in 1714 fell to Austria with the rest of Lombardy. After the bloody insurrection of May 17, 1848 it was freed from the hated Austrian rule, and united with the kingdom of Italy in 1859. The great attraction of Milan is the grand and magnificent Cathedral, regarded by the Milanese as the eighth wonder of the world; next to St. Peters and the cathedral at Seville it is the largest church in the world and covers an area of 14,000 sq. yards, holding nearly 40,000 people, 162 yards in length, of pure white marble, which is not affected by the climate, it presents one of the most imposing sights in the world. Remarkable statue of St. Sebastian, monument of da Vinci, tomb of St. Carlo Borromeo in the crypt and beautiful Chapel of the Virgin. Do not fail to ascend the tower and walk over the roof. In the Refectory of the church of Sta. Maria delle Grazie, Lionardo da Vinci's Last Supper, much decayed, open daily 9 to 4, 1 lira, Thursday free. The churches: St. Ambrose, very old; St. Lorenzo; St. Eustorgia, founded in the 4th cent. St. Alessandro; Ospedale Maggiore a grand establishment founded by Francesco Sforza 1456, are all interesting and worth visiting. The Ambrosian Library, open

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Porta Sempione
Stazione Nord (Milano-Erba)
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Stazione Merci
Piazza del Duomo
Palazzo Reale
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Teatro dal Verme
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10 to 3, contains 140,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS., among which Cicero's "Pro Scauro" and a Virgil with notes by Petrarch besides a Picture Gallery with works by: Luini, Bassano, Raphael (cartoons), Titian (shepherds), and da Vinci. The Brera, Picture Gallery and Library (300,000 volumes): Raphael's "Sposalizio," best picture. Great Theatre la Scala where most of Rossini's and Verdi's operas were given for the first time. The fine Campo Santo is well worth a visit.

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MONZA.

13 miles from Milan. In the Gothic Cathedral (595) is shown the Sacred Crown of Lombardy, made of gold with an iron band made out of nails from the true Cross.

MODENA.

HOTELS: Albergo Reale; Italia, Via Fonte d'Abisso, near the Piazza Reale, a good second class hotel. Population 31,000, formerly the capital of the Duchy of Modena, seat of the Este family, a while under Austrian rule.

Francis the last Duke, left his dominions in 1859. Many arcaded streets.

The sculpturing of terra-cottas, a specialty of Modena. The Corso Vittorio Emanuele leads directly to the Ducal Palace containing paintings by Correggio, Claude Lorraine Giorgione, and Tintoretto. The Duomo is in the Lombard style with a projecting porch, screen of red marble, tomb by G. Romano, and a high tower called the Ghirlandina (1224-1309) in which a bucket is suspended taken from Bologna 1325, the subject of a poem, the Secchia Rapita, by Tassoni, a statue of whom is also here. The churches of S. Peter, St. Francesco, and St. Michele contain some fine groups by Begarelli. University, Academy of fine Arts and citadel in Piazza d'Armi.

MONTECATINI.

(TUSCANY).

Hotel de la Paix. Watering place, near Florence, celebrated for its warm saline Springs, for rheumatism, gout, liver, glands. *Vapor baths* at the beautiful Grotto of Monsummano.

NAPLES.

HOTELS: Hotel Bristol; *Parker's Hotel*; near the water, *Grand Hotel*; *Hotel Royale des Etrangers.* Best lodgings in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, it is well to take breakfast at a cafe. Restaurants: Trattoria di Campagna, near the sea; Birrerria Gambrinus, Stella di Posilipo. Population 527,600.

History.—Naples is a very ancient city the name being Greek. A favorite residence of the old Romans. Lucullus had gardens here on the Posilipo, and the hill of Pizzofalcone where Augustulus the last monarch of the Western Empire met his end. Virgil wrote much of his poetry here. Naples enjoyed under the Romans municipal freedom and its Greek constitution, but suffered terribly from the barbarians. In 536 it was taken by Belisarius, and in 543 by the Goths under Totilas It soon threw off the rule of Byzantium, and under its duca maintained its independence until in 1130 it surrendered after a long siege, to the Normans. The university was founded by Frederick II. in 1224. Naples became the capital of the kingdom under Charles of Anjou. Population has increased very little since 1860, when it numbered 517,000 souls. The gates date back only to the middle ages. The harbor formed by the two long piers, is very pretty. "See Naples and die." It is commanded by three forts; the third, S. Elmo has been dismantled. The city is divided in two by the Toledo, beginning at the Piazza del Plebiscito, near the great San Carlo Theatre, capable of seating, 3200, and continuing north, past the Museum, to the Via Nuova and Capodimonte. The east side is the liviest. The houses are very high

some of the walls being seven feet thick and the streets narrow. It is the intention to demolish all the old houses and improve the city from a sanitary point of view. *Palaces, Churches* and *Museums.*

The *Pallazzo Reale,* designed by Fontana of Rome, was begun in 1600, destroyed by fire in 1837 and restored immediately. The façade represents in its three stories the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture combined; the arches of the basement were built to increase the strength of the edifice. The statues in the niches of the façade represent the Neapolitan dynasties of the last eight hundred years: beginning on the left, Roger of Normandy, Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen, Charles of Anjou, Alphonso I., Charles V., Charles III. (the Bourbon), Joachim Murat, and Victor Emanuel. From the garden terrace a fine view of the harbor below. Magnificent staircase of white marble, 1651, splendid Throne Room with embroidered hangings made at the poor-house, the gilded figures in relief represent the provinces of the kingdom; the busts of Bacchus and Hercules were found at Herculaneum; bust of Marcus Aurelius; paintings by Caracci, Guercino, Caravaggio, and Giordano, also several good works by Van Dyck and other Dutch masters. Before the church of S. Francesco two equestrian statues of Neapolitan kings in Roman costume; on the right Charles III., on the left Ferdinand I., of Bourbon, both the horses and Charles are by Canova. The Villa Nazionale, called La Villa, is a large and beautiful pleasure-ground laid out in 1780. A little farther on, to the left, is the Aquarium a white building in the middle of the grounds, opened in 1874, belonging to the German zoological Station established by the German government under Dr. Dohrn. Many countries pay stipends for the privilege of sending naturalists to make investigations at the institution which contains a very complete fauna of the Mediterranean Sea; it has thus become the central point for the study of marine biology. The Palazzo Gravina now the post-office is a splendid edifice, erected in 1500 by one of the Orsini. The Palazzo Angri was occupied by Garibaldi.

Churches.—The Cathedral begun in 1272 by Charles of Anjou on the site of a temple of Neptune, and completed by Robert, grandson of the former in 1314. In the French-Gothic style, with high towers and arches. Over the main entrance, tombs of Charles, king of Hungary, and Charles I. of Anjou, which have been restored. Over the side doors, paintings by Vasari, David playing the harp, and the patron saints of Naples; head portraits of Pope Paul III. and members of the Farnese family. The Chapel of St. Januarius, Cappella del Tesoro, was erected in fulfillment of a vow made during the plague in 1527, completed in 1637, and is said to have cost a million ducats = 225,000 pounds; best time to see it is just before 12 o'clock.

The interior is richly decorated and has eight altars, forty-two columns of brocotello, five paintings by Domenichino. In the sacristy, paintings by Stanzioni and Luca Giordano. The liquefaction of the blood of the saint, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian, which is said to have taken place when the body was brought to Naples, is celebrated three times a year with imposing ceremonies, the greatest festival of Naples. Near the cathedral, is the church of Santa Restituta, erected on the site of a former temple of Apollo whence the ancient Corinthian columns in the nave; formerly used as the cathedral; the mosaic at the end of the left aisle is thought to be the oldest in Naples and represents the Holy Virgin with the two patron saints. The Church of Gesu Nuovo in the form of a Greek cross was erected in 1584. The office of the Corriere Di Napoli contains the old refectory of the former monastery of Sta. Chiara with a damaged fresco by one of Giotto's pupils. St. Domenico Maggiore erected in 1289 in the Gothic style is one of the most beautiful churches in Naples. It contains twenty-seven chapels, which, with numereus monuments of the most important families of Naples, are good examples of the early Renaissance sculpture. Cappella Sansevero (1590), a private chapel with good statues; Sta. Chiara with

tombs of Norman princes; San Severino, with frescos by Zingaro, with convent constaining 40,000 MSS. of the house of Anjou. Incoronata by Joanna I., 1350; St. Lorenzo Maggiore 1266; St. Maria del Carmine; with tomb of Conradin and high tower; St. Martino, rich in marbles; at the Certosa on St. Elmo, fine convent, now a museum.

Museums.—Museo Nazionale. one of the great museums of the world; erected in 1586 by the Duke of Ossuna for cavalry barracks and later ceded to the university. In 1790 it was arranged to receive the rich collections of antiquities and paintings. Here are the united collections of the Farnese from Rome and Parma, of the palaces of Portici and Capodimonte, and the excavated treasures from Pompeii and Herculaneum, Stabiae and Cumae. No catalogue. Open daily 10-4, 1 lira, Sundays 10-1, free. Checks are issued to visitors going out to dinner or lunch. Tickets, also free, for Pompeii can be procured at the Segreteria, on the third floor. In the vestibule, the following interesting statues: On the right, near the entrance, Alexander Severus; left, Melpomene from the theatre of Pompey, Rome; near the staircase, right, Flora; left Genius of the city of Rome. Collection of ancient Frescos from Pompeii, Herculaneum &c. occupies the right half of the ground floor in seven rooms and a corridor, grouped according to subjects each group marked by a Roman numeral; almost the only specimens of ancient painting in existence, and of immense value. From these wo obtain an idea of the habits customs, art and manners of the ancient Greeks and Romans, probably, all executed by hand. *Architectural* and *mural decorations*, mostly from the Temple of Isis at Pompeii. *Mythology*, fruits and animals, Girl gathering flowers; Nereid on a sea-panther; Sacrifice to the lares; Medea brooding over the murder of her children: Hercules supported by Priapus and Omphale; Hercules finding his infant son Telephus suckled by the hind; Theseus after the slaughter of the minotaur; Achilles being taught the lyre by Chiron; Orestes and Pylades with Iphigenia at Tauris. *Mosaics*; on the floor, in the centre, fettered lion with Cupids and Bacchanalian figuras, from the House of the Centaur at Pompeii; opposite the entrance, Acratus riding on a lion; below, Garland with masks; all excellent mosaics from the house of the Faun; a chained dog with the warning. "Cave Canem," from the threshhold of the house of the Tragic Poet. In the other rooms; Hovering Centaurs and Bacchantes; "Cupids for sale;" Vulcan showing Thetis the arms of Achilles; Jupiter and Juno on Mount Ida; Five drawings on marble from Herculaneum. Corridor containing *Ornamental Paintings (Affreschi Ornamentale).* from Pompeii and Herculanum. Pillar with paintings from the Fullonica at Pompeii, showing the different processes of this craft, very interesting; the owl is the symbol of Minerva the tutelary goddess of fullers. Fragments of a wall from Herculaneum. *Gallery of inscriptions (Galleria lapidaria),* mostly epitaphs. Near the Hercules, the celebrated Tables of Heraclea, inscribed with regulations as to temple lands in ancient Greek, and on the other side Italian municipal laws promulgated by Caesar B. C. 46. To the left of the Farnese Bull, are two marble tablets, with oval hollows, which served as Standards of Measurement for grain, and vegetables; several leaden pipes from aqueducts, with inscriptions. The *Farnese Hercules* and the *Farnese Bull,* two of the most celebrated works in the collection, if not in the world, formerly in possession of the Farnese family. The Hercules was found in 1540, in the Baths of Caracalla, at Rome. The legs were restored, but afterwards the missing ones were found and put in place. Hercules holds in his right hand the apples of the Hesperides, showing the successful accomplishment of the eleventh of his labors imposed upon him by King Eurystheus, and weary. he leans on his club. The conception is weak and partakes of mannerism, leading us to suspeet it was executed under the early emperors. The splendid group of the Farnese Bull by Rhodian sculptors, was found in 1546 in the Baths of Caracalla in a badly mutilated state. Michael Angelo superintended the restoration of the group. The two sons of Antiope

Amphion and Zethus, avenge the wrongs of their mother by binding Dirce, who had cruelly treated her, to the horns of a wild bull. Antiope in the background entreats them to forgive the wrong. The group originally hewn out of a single block of marble, is unequalled for boldness, strength and liveliness of expression, and unsurpassed. In the Canova Room the colossal statues of Napoleon I, his mother Laetitia, and Ferdinand IV., and three busts of Pope Paul III. Farnese, probably by Michael Angelo. Collection of Marble Sculptures, in the great corridor. *Corridor* of *Masterpieces,* gives a good survey of plastic art from the 5th., cent. B. C., to the reign of Hadrian. Here it is possible to study the history of ancient art. The Orestes and Electra, Venus of Capua, the pearl of the collection, found at Capua in the middle of the 18th., cent. greatly resembling the Venus di Milo. Homer, the finest bust of him known. Dying Amazon, Dead Persian, Dead Giant, supposed to have belonged to monument erected by King Attalus on the Acropolis at Athens, thought to have been brought to Italy by the Crusaders in 1205, as there are other parts of the monument in Rome and Venice. Venus with the beautiful thighs, so called from her position; Satyr carrying the child Bacchus on his shoulder, Farnese Juno, a grand head; Caracalla; Faustina. Brutus and Pompey, two busts found in Pompeii in 1869; Aeschines, the Athenian orator, who defended Philip of Macedon against Demosthenes, found in the Villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum. Torso of Bacchus, genuine Greek; *Psyche* of *Capua,* tormented by Cupid. Torso of Venus, Greek work. Antinous, Hadrian's beautiful favorite *Corridor* of *Portrait Statues* and *Busts,* called *Portico* dei *Balbi* from the many statues of the family of that name found at Herculeneum. Equestrian Statues of M. Nonius Balbus and his son, praetor and proconsul, found in the Basilica of Herculaneum. *The Hall* of *Flora* the entrance to which is supported by two barbarians, in pavonazzetto, the heads and arms of basalt. Along the wall; The Farnese Flora found in the Baths of Caracalla at Rome. In the same room is the Mosaic of the *Battle* of *Alexander,* found in the house of the Faun at Pompeii in 1831. The artist has chosen the moment when Alexander, whose helmet has fallen from his head, charges Darius, piercing the Persian general who has fallen from his charger. The chariot of the Persian king is preparing to retreat, and a Persian noble offers the monarch his horse to facilitate his escape. Collection of Bronzes, mostly from Herculaneum, a few from Pompeii. Former dark-black green: the latter oxydised and of a light bluish green, owing to method of treatment, The collection is without a peer, and is well worth a careful examination. Colossal horse's head; the so-called *Narcissus,* probably a Pan listening to Echo, one of the most exquisite statues extant, found in Pompei in 1862. Silenus as the bearer of a vase, with handle of snakes, found at Pompei in 1864, very life like. Venus arranging her hair. Mercury Reposing, a beautiful figure and exceedingly natural. Sleeping Satyr. So-called head of *Seneca,* one of the gems of the collection. Equestrian Statue of Caligula, from Pompeii Bust of Scipio Africanus; Idealistic Greek Head. Helmets of gladiators and richly decorated armor. Two rooms with the latest frescos from Pompeii and ancient terra-cottas; the Cumaean collection, Renaissance objects and Engravings. Among the terra-cottas, Statuette of a man in a sitting posture, from Pompeii. Among the Renaissance objects, the bust of Dante, said to have been modelled from his death mask. On the next flight: Copies of Eompeian Pictures, remains of food and other articles from Pompeii, a loaf of bread with the baker's name, Celer, stamped upon it. *Library* of the *Papyri,* most of which were discovered at Herculaneum, encrusted with carbonaceous matter. About 3000 were discovered, 1800 only have been preserved, the task of unrolling being so difficult, until in the 18th century. Padre Piaggi invented a machine, which is still used and may be seen in operation. The Library belonged to a member of the Epicurean school and consists mainly of treatises in Greek by the Epicurean Philodemus, a contemporary of Cicero, on nature, history and

rhetoric. There are also some fragments of Epicurus himself, and a letter to a young girl, also some receipts for money advanced by a certain Jucundus, a Pompeian banker.

The rooms of the *Picture Gallery* containing paintings of the Italian schools, is the only one worth spending much time on. Catalogues to be had in each room. The following are the finest numbers: *Piombo.* Holy Family; *Corregio,* Madonna, called la Zingarella (gipsy), Betrothal of St. Catharine with the Infant Christ, a gem; *Titian,* Danae, a voluptuous work, painted when sixty-eight years old, but evincing great youthful vigor: also his Pope Paul III., in excellent condition; Philip II., from a sketch made at Augsburg in 1550, by order of Charles V., by the same master. *Bellini,* Transfiguration, with beautiful landscape; *Andrea del Sarto,* Copy of Raphael's portrait of Leo X., with Cardinals Giulio de' Medici and Rossi: This copy was sent by Pope Clement as a present to the Marchese Gonzaga of Mantua, and afterwards found its way to Naples. Even Giulio Romano did not at first recognize it as a copy until his attention was called to a sign made by the painter himself. *Titian,* Repentant Magdalene; del Piombo, Portrait of Pope Hadrian VI., of Utrecht. The Library contains 200,000 printed volumes. Readers enter by the street, no books lent. The Collection of Coins (Medagliere), peserves careful inspection. The Collection of Vases, occupying seven rooms, is very interesting, and rich in specimens from lower Italy. The period of their manufacture is thought to have been just after the reign of Alexander the Great. The floors of the rooms are paved with mosaics, worth looking at, catalogue necessary. *The Collection of Small Bronzes* is the finest extant and wonderfully arranged. Notice Candelabrum from the Villa of Diomedes, consisting of a square slab bearing a small Bacchus riding a panther, besides a small altar and pilaster with mask and skull of an ox; iron stocks from the gladiators barracks at Pompeii, near which three skeletons were found. *Collection of Precious Relics,* the celebrated *Tazza Farnese,* of onyx with beautiful reliefs, the largest of its kind. On the outside a large Medusa's head cut in relief: in the inside a group of seven persons, probably a spring festival. The Cameos are interesting. Ornaments found in a tomb at Taranto, with Chain, bracelet and pair of ear-rings, found with a female skeleton in the house of Diomedes at Pompeii. *Excursions,* drives, &c. A very interesting tour may be made, starting from the Corso Vittorio Emanuele up the Via Tasso to the top of the hill of Posilipo, thence back by the Strada Nuova di Posilipo to the Villa Nazionale; a three hours walk, or a drive from one to two hours. Hire cabs by the hour: best view in the afternoon. Near the tunnel of Posilipo, before entering from the water end, on high, an old Roman Columbarium probably Virgil's last resting-place; not easily accessible, but worth visiting. Camaldoli, splendid excursion, 4, 1-2 hours, to go and return a little dangerous to return after dark owing to the hordes of beggars. The view is the thing.

To *Pozzuoli* by tramway. Temple of Serapis, visit harbor on returning.

Baja, ancient Baiae was a magnificent watering place at Cicero's time; Temple of Mercury (il troglio), fine echo, women offer to dance the Tarantella. Two miles from here the village of *Bacoli,* which is supposed to take its name from the ancient *Villa* of *Bauli,* celebrated as having been the residence of distinguished Romans. Here Nero planned the murder of his mother Agrippina in March. A. D. 59, a crime accomplished at her villa on the Lucrine Lake. Villa of Hortensius the orator, accessible by boat. The pond where he raised his favorite lampreys is said to be visible. View from the Villa of Julius Caesar, where young Marcellus met his end. At Misenum a great war harbor was constructed by Augustus; Tiberius died here. *Cumae* a town of great antiquity, probably the most ancient Greek settlement in Italy. All the various alphabets of Italy were derived from the Cumaen. Rome received the famous Sibylline books from Cumae and here the last of the Tarquinians died. Cumae was restored by the Goths but destroyed many centuries

later on account of being invested by pirates. Be sure and visit the Grotto of the Sibyl, entrance from the sea, said to have had one hundred entrances. Excursion to *Ischia* by steamer extensive Bathing Establishments, Castle on a lofty isolated rock; celebrated general Marchese Pescara born at the castle, which was afterwards bravely defended by his sister Constance against Louis XII. of France; as a reward the family retained the governership of the island for over 300 years. *Herculaneum,* totally annihilated by the eruption of 79; Theatre 69 feet below the level of the street.

Mount Vesuvius.—Ascent very expensive by the cable road, which travelers can avoid by going up on foot or on horseback from Resina, Torre Annunziata or Pompeii. Ascent should be made only in pleasant weather. Descend through the ashes, but go up provided with poles or stout walking-sticks. Excursions to Paestum and Salerno, interesting if time allows.

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NERVI.

HOTELS: Pension Nervi; *Victoria. Eden.* A summer and winter resort, picturesquely situated on the Eastern Riviera, seven miles from Genoa.

NOVARA.

Rail-Restaurant; *Albergo d'Italia,* well spoken of. In Piedmont, 31 miles from Milan, with view of Monte Rosa. The scene of a victory won by the Austrians under Radetzky over the Piedmontese in 1849, which led to the abdication of Charles Albert. The Renaissance Cathedral, an old Roman foundation, contains an altar adorned by Thorwaldsen, Monti and others; mosaic pavement and Baptistery. Basilica of San Gaudenzio.

ORVIETO.

Grand Hotel delle Belle Arti. On the site of ancient Volsinii, one of the twelve capitals of the Etruscan League. The Gothic Cathedral is one of the two finest specimens of pointed architecture in Italy, very rich façade with mosaics and bas-reliefs by A Pisano. Etruscan Necropolis, with graves and tombs arranged in groups and rows, dating from the 5th cent., can easily be visited on the way back to the station. An excursion to the Lake of Bolsena 12 m. can be made from here; to the miracle of Bolsena the cathedral of Orvieto owes its origin.

PADUA
(Ital. Paäova).

HOTELS: Croce d'Oro; *Fanti Stella d'Oro*; *Aquila Nera.* An old walled city with crooked streets, under Augustus the richest city in Italy. In Piazza dei Signori, is the old Palace of the Capitani. The Palazzo della Ragione contains Donatello's Wooden Horse. Livy was born near here at Abano near the sulphur baths. The sepulchral church of S. Antonio of Padua, was begun in 1231, with its six domes is an imposing structure; a combination style of Byzantine and Gothic. Adjoining the Cap, del Santo is the Monument to the Venetian Admiral, Caterino Cornaro (1674). Much of the altar work is by Donatello. Madonna dell' Arena in a garden showing outlines of an old Roman amphitheatre; on the walls of the chapel Frescoes by Giotto, well preserved, representing the history of the Virgin and Christ, the finest is the Pietá. The Cathedral was built in 1550. The University with about 1300 students, is in a building called „ Il Bo " from a tavern with the sign of an ox wich was near here. At No. 3359 Ponte S. Lorenzo is Dante's house, in front of which is a sarcophagus supposed to contain the remains of the supposed founder of Padua. The Botanic Gardens founded by the Republic of Venice in 1545, are the oldest in Europe.

PALLANZA
on Lake Maggiore.

Grand Hotel; *Posta*; *English landlady.* A summer and winter resort facing the Borromean islands, beautiful panorama.

PARMA.

HOTELS: Albergo Centrale; *Croce Bianca*; *Italia.* Formerly a duchy, in 1815 annexed to France and given to Maria Louise, who benefited it greatly. It was at one time destroyed by Mark Anthony as being the birthplace of Cassius, one of Caesar's murderers. Cathedral begun in 1058 is a good specimen of the Lombard-Romanesque style. In the Dome an Assumption by Correggio, figures life-like but much damaged. Baptistery of white marble with echo. St. Giovanni Evangelista, old Benedictine monastery, now barracks contains a St. John by Correggio; tall Campanile. Convent of St. Paolo, with frescoes by Correggio, and Grotto of Diana. Palazzo della Pilotta, contains Picture Gallery with some fine pieces and Canova's Maria Louise. The Library contains over 200,000 volumes and 4500 MSS.

PAVIA.

HOTELS: Croce Bianca; *Tre Re.* In the middle ages the ally of the German emperors. Here Charles V. gained a victory over Francis I. of France. Part of the old ramparts still remains. Cathedral begun in 1486 but never finished. St. Michele, Romanesque church of eleventh century; Pantaleone or Carmine, Gothic Picture Gallery, near the Theatre. Palazzo Malaspina, in which tradition says Böethius, confined by the Emperor Theodoric, wrote his work on the Consolation of Philosophy. Old University founded by Charlemagne in 774.

PEGLI.

Grand Hotel and Pension de la Mediterranée, with beautiful garden. A favorite resort of English and German travelers; almost closed in by mountains.

PERUGIA.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel, first-class, dear; *Grande Bretagne* or *Posta.*

The capital of the province of Umbria, seat of a university and the Umbrian School of Painting. Population 17,000. Collegio del Cambio, an old chamber of commerce, containing an Adoration of the Magi and frescoes by Perugino, in the execution of which he is said to have been assisted by Raphael. Palazzo Pubblico contains a fine *Picture Gallery,* of great interest to the student of Umbrian art; catalogues to be had on the spot. The Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, unfinished, contains beautifully carved stalls; in the Choir an Altarpiece by Luca Signorelli. Through the Via Vecchia to the Arco di Augusto, an ancient town gate of the 3rd cent. The partly preserved walls of the old city can still be distinctly traced. Museum of Etruscan and Roman Antiquities. In the church of St. Domenico a monument to Pope Benedict XI., who died from eating poisoned figs, by Giovanni Pisano, one of the most famous monuments of the kind.

PESARO.

Albergo Zongo. Once the seat of art and literature, and famous for its majolica, produces delicious figs. Cathedral, museum with letters of Tasso coins and majolica pottery. Statue of Rossini who was born here. Villa Imperiale, house of Tasso's father.

PIACENZA.

HOTELS: Hotel St. Marco; *Croce Bianca.* The 12th., cent. Lombard Cathedral has paintings by Guercino and Caracci in the dome. The church of St. Antonio is of interest, owing to its irregular shape. In the church of Sta. Maria di Campagna, admirable frescos by Pordenone. Church of San Sisto, with a fine Ionic atrium in front of the façade; the church in which Raphael painted his masterpiece, the Sistine Madonna, now in the Dresden gallery. It was sold in 1753 to Augustus III., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, for 20,000 ducats. The *Palazzo Farnese* is one of the finest works of Vignola, during the reign of Margaret of Parma in 1558, now used as barracks. *Palazzo Dei Tribunale,* with two picturesque courts, handsome frieze and Renaissance portal.

PISA.

HOTELS: Hotel Royal Victoria; *Grand Hotel.* Once famous in the commercial world, and more so in the world of art, is now a very quiet town, but one which no traveler in Italy can afford to leave out of his program. Pop. 26,900. Climate mild and good for throat troubles. The four great sights: The marble *Cathedral* erected after the great naval victory of the Pisans near Palermo in 1063. *Façade* very beautiful with its columns and arches and open galleries; in the Cathedral Magazine, the remains of the pulpit erected in 1302 by Pisano. *Exquisite Baptistery. The Leaning Tower* erected in 1174, eight stories. Galileo made use of this tower in making experiments in the laws of gravitation. The tower is 180ft. high and inclines 13ft. It is now believed to have settled while building, the other stories being added in a curved line. The Campo Santo, filled with 58 ship-loads of earth brought from the Holy Land after the Crusades. The frescos are almost obliterated; the pavement is formed of tombstones of persons, over whose remains the traveller treads. On the wall, the chains of the ancient harbor of Pisa, captured by the Genoese in 1362, and returned in 1860. University of 12th century. Galileo's house. Church of Sta. Maria della Spina, an exquisite little edifice in the French Gothic Style, built in 1230.

PISTOJA.

Albergo and Trattoria Rossini, plain, but good. Formerly famous in the culture of the arts and literature, Florence on a small scale, now known for its cutlery. Fine Cathedral of St. Jacopo; Baptistery with pulpit on the outside; in the cathedral a silver altar. Ospedale del Ceppo (1277) with fine frieze, the seven works of mercy. The church of Madonna dell' Umilta, architecturally very fine.

POMPEII.

15 miles by rail from Naples. Buried by an eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79 and discovered in 1748. *Hotel Diomede*, but persons intending to stay all day are advised to take lunch with them, as it is not allowed to go out and return without paying twice. Admission 2 lira each, including guide. Buy a good guidebook.

RAPALLO.

HOTELS; *Grand Hotel de l'Europe* with garden and sea-view; *Albergo* and *Pension* Rapallo. A favorite winter resort, very picturesquely situated.

RAVENNA.

HOTELS: (agree beforehand). *Grand Hotel Byron*; *Spada d'Oro.* Of very ancient origin formerly seaport, in an unhealthy district. Population 12,100. In the history of Christian art, the most important place after Rome. The See is said to have been founded by Apollinaris a disciple of St. Peter; at one time capital of the Western Empire; taken by Thodoric. The churches were formerly devoted to Arian use. The Cathedral was rebuilt in the 18th cent; the round tower alone the relic of the ancient structure, begun in 380. At the altar remains of nine bishops of the see and silver cross of the 6th cent. The Baptistery, on the other side of the street, octagonal and contains some very fine and very old mosaics. The round Basilica of San Vitale, erected in 526 on the spot where St. Vitalis suffered martyrdom, and served as a model for the cathedral of Aix la Chapelle; fine mosaics and a Greek relief from a temple of Neptune. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, founded in 440 by that Empress, contains some exquisite mosaics; marble sarcophagus in which the Empress was buried in a sitting posture, on the left that of Constantius III, her second husband, the only monuments of emperors of ancient Rome remaining in their original position. The church of S. Apollinare Nuovo, a Basilica erected by the Emperor Theodoric in 500 as an Arian cathedral; the nave is a good specimen of early Christian interior decoration, Fine mosaics. Near the church of S. Francesco is the tomb of Dante, who lies buried in the church. Close by, the house where Byron lived. Outside the walls is the round

mausoleum of Theodoric. The flat dome 36 ft. in diameter consists of a single block of stone upon which once stood the urn with his ashes. S. Maria in Porto Fuori, a Basilica with open roof, erected in 1096. Do not fail to visit the church of S. Apollinare in Classe, erected in 534 on the site of a temple of Apollo, the largest Basilica in Ravenna. On the walls an unbroken series of portraits of the bishops; in the left aisle an inscription relating to the penance performed here by the Emperor Otho III.

ROME.

HOTELS: Hotel d'Angleterre; Quirinale; *Bristol*; *de Paris*; *Minerva.* Rome, the capital of the kingdom of Italy, seat of the Popes, on the Tiber, about sixteen miles from the mouth of the river, with a population of 438,100, divided into two parts by the Tiber; that on the right bank, the smaller, is called the Leonine city, and Trastevere. Walls 15 miles in circuit surround the city. The modern city is built upon the old Campus Martius, along the banks of the river, north of the seven hills, which formed the site of ancient Rome, namely: the Viminal, Quirinal, near the railway station, the Esquiline, Palatine, Caelian, Aventine, and the Janiculum with the Vatican. For such as are limited in time the following program may be suggested for a stay of a week, although such time suffices for a flying visit only. First day: St. Peter's, Vatican Museum and Gallery. Second day: Paintings in the palaces; Doria, Torlonia, Ludovisi, Villa Borghese and Colonna, which close at 3 or 4 p.m. Third day: Pantheon, Column of Trajan, Capitol Museum, Roman Forum, with Arches of Titus, Constantine and Septimius; the Colosseum; Lateran Museum and Church; St. Maria Maggiore. Fourth day: Corsini Palace; Museo Kircheriano; Museo Nazionale. Fifth day: Excursion to Tivoli, stopping on the way back at Villa Adriana, one of the most famous ruins in Italy; Pal. Doria; Villa Pamphili. Sixth day: Palazzo Barberini; Palazzo Rospigliosi; Villa Medici, Churches of Gesu and St. Maria-sopra-Minerva.

Rome is entered by the *Porto del* Popolo, designed by Michael Angelo, built by Vignola in 1561; and opens upon the Piazza del Popolo at the foot of *Monte Pincio,* deriving its name from a palace of the Pincii; here were the famous gardens of Lucullus, now a fashionable resort just before sunset, when the band plays, and from whence, a grand view of Rome. Near the centre of the gardens is the old *Obelisk*, which Hadrian erected to the memory of Antinous. The globe shaped monument was erected to Galileo who was confined in the Villa Medici by order of the Inquisition. The *Villa Medici* contains a valuable collection of casts from the Parthenon. The obelisk before the church *St. Trinita de' Monte,* was formerly in the gardens of Sallust. The singing of the nuns in the church at Vespers, and for whom Mendelssohn composed pieces, is worth hearing. *St. Maria della Concezione*; in the first chapel, Guido Reni's famous painting, of St. Michael; below the church four Burial Vaults, a ghastly sight. In the Via Veneto the handsome palace containing the collections of the *Villa Ludovisi*; most important objects are: the Juno Ludovisi, the most beautiful and celebrated head of Juno known; Bronze head of an elderly Roman; so called Group of Orestes and Electra; Warrior reposing; Ares reposing; Marble Throne for a Colossal Statue of Aphrodite: This was discovered in 1886 while making excavations in he Villa Ludovisi, on the site of an ancient temple of Venus. Pal. Barberini. In the court a statue by Thorwaldsen; in the *Sculpture Room,* Statue by a Greek master. In the *Galleria Barberini*; Raphael's Fornarina, Guido Reni's Beatrice Cenci, and Dürer's Christ among the Scribes, painted at Venice in five days, in 1560. In the Via Quirinale, the little church of S. Carlino, a specimen of extravagant barock style. Opposite the Railway Station are *Baths of Diocletian* formerly the most extensive in the city, accommodating 3000 bathers daily, said to have been the work assigned to the early Christians. The former Tepidarium was converted into a church, S. Maria degli Angeli, under Michael Angelo's direction; here is also the

newly opened *Museo Nazionale,* intended for antique objects found in the city. *Important recent discoveries*: Bronze figure of a pugilist; found in 1884; Marble statue of a kneeling youth, found at Nero's Villa, Tivoli; an adjoining room contains the finest Hermaphrodite extant, shown on request hy the custodian, discovered in 1879. In the fourth wing, some interesting frescos and mosaics, the large Nile landscape was found on the Aventine. The cypresses in the court are said to have been planted by Michael Angelo. Palazzo Rospigliosi, built in 1603 by Cardinal Borghese, nephew of Paul V., on the ruins of the Baths of Constantine; the wonderful art treasures are in the adjoining building: *Ceiling painting* of *Aurora* by Guido Reni, finest work by this master; Holy Family by Luca Signorelli; on the walls 13 pictures by Rubens. S. Maria Maggiore, a fine Basilica of the 13th cent., deserves careful inspection. From here through the new Via Cavour a direct way to the Roman Forum. (Forum Romanum). Ascending to the Piazza of the Capitol we can get a very good general idea of the Forum: To the left, below; the temple of Saturn, with eight unfluted columns; the three columns of the temple of Vespasian, and the arch of Septimus Severus; behind the temple of Saturn, the column of Phocas, the Basilica Julia, three columns of the temple of Castor, and the walls of the round temples of Vesta and Caesar. Farther on to the left, the temple of Faustina, now a church, and the round temple of Romulus; then the immense *Colosseum* the *Arch* of *Titus*, and on the right the gardens of the Palatine. The Via Sacra between the Capitol and the Forum, was just in front of the buildings named. The Forum of Trajan and *Trajan's Column,* the latter with reliefs of the war with the Dacians. Trajan was buried under this column, and on the top is his statue.

The Palatine. The original site and centre of Rome; Hortensius, Catiline, and Cicero lived and Augustus was born here. *Excavations* are still making, and are open to the public daily. The Palatine being a study of weeks, only the most important finds can be mentioned here. Entrance through the Via Teodoro. The brick ruins on the left probably a former temple of Divus Augustus; then the remains of the Palace of Tiberius, now gardens. From here a fine view of the Forum. It was near this spot that mad Caligula had a bridge thrown over the Forum, so as to more easily reach the Capitoline Jupiter, whom he thought himself to be. *House of Livia,* distinguishable by its modern zinc roof. This is supposed to have been the house of Tiberius Claudius Nero, the father of Tiberius. In the three chambers opposite the entrance, remarkable *Mural Tablets,* which can vie with any known. The inscriptions on the lead water pipes determined the ownership of the house. The oblong dining-room can be recognized by the inscription. The covered passage on the right, on leaving the house is supposed to have been the scene of the murder of Caligula. In the foreground, near the inscription, Roma Quadrata are remains of the ancient walls of Romulus, of hewn blocks of tufa. *The Domus Augustus* or imperial palace. *Aula Regia* or throne room where the emperor gave audiences. *The Basilica,* where the emperor administered justice. The partly excavated peristyle gives an idea of how magnificent it must have been. To the south, remains of the palace of Septimius Severus. Excavations were begun here under Pius IX. Turning to the left we come to the Stadium or race-course, of the identity of which there is no doubt. It was divided by a wall in the middle into two parallel courses. Do not forget the view in all directions. *The Paedagogium* or school for the imperial slaves is interesting for the scrawls scratched on the walls, which have suffered from exposure to the weather, but furnished the clue to the name of the building. Descending from the Palatine, we inquire our way to the *Arcus Argentariorum,* Arch of the Money Changers, erected by the money changers and merchants in honour of Septimius Severus, his wife and sons. Farther on, the Janus Quadrifrons, an arched passage with four façades. Going on through a low brick archway, opposite the arch

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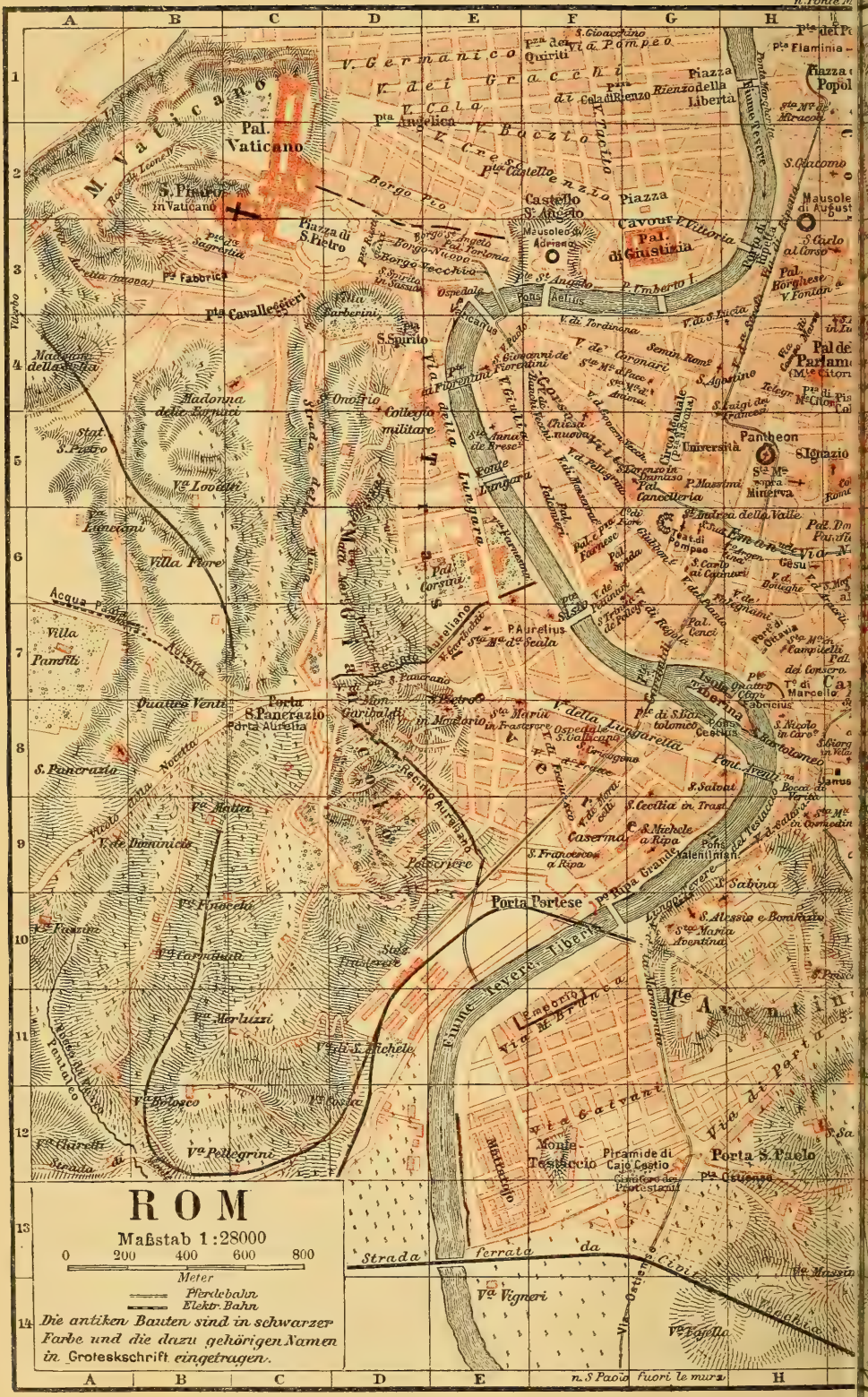
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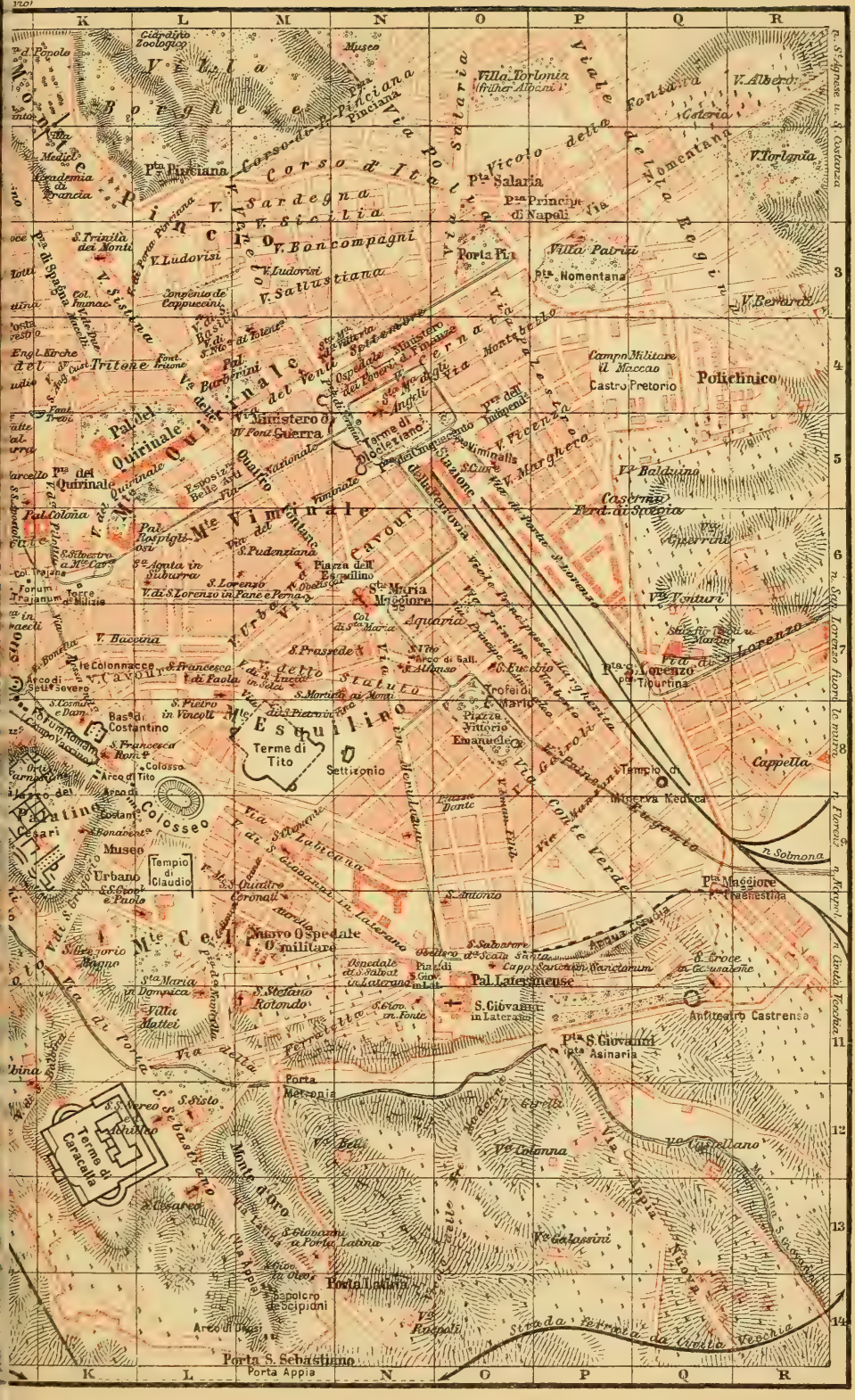
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of the money changers, we come to the Cloaca Maxima, or great sewer undertaken by the Tarquinii to drain the Forum. It has remained well preserved for 2000 years; and is constructed of layers of travertine and peperino, the mouth entirely of the latter. The church, St. Maria in Cosmedin, often called Bocca della Verita from the mouth of the ancient fountain into which the old Romans used to thrust a hand when taking an oath. Cosmedin is the name of a square in Constantinople. Between the S. W. slope of the Palatine (Via de' Cherchi) and the Aventine, lay the Circus Maximus, begun by the kings and extended by Caesar, and capable of seating 385,000. The last race took place under King Totila in 549. The Jewish cemetery is now within the circus. *Monte Testaccio.* an isolated mound, consisting of broken pottery. From here to the *Protestant Cemeteri,* and the *Pyramid of Cestius.* In the former the graves of Shelley and Keats, John Gibson and other artists. The *Pyramid of Cestius,* originally in the Via Ostiensis, is the tomb of Caius Cestius, who died B. C. 12. It is built of brick, covered with marble slabs. From here to the church of Naolo Fuori, St. Paul's without the walls, one of the most beautiful churches in Italy. It was founded in 388 by Valentinian II. and in 1823 was almost entirely destroyed by fire, the choir alone remaining; finally restored in 1854, and consecrated by Pius IX. on the meeting of the Council. Do not miss looking at the beautiful *Cloisters.*

The *Via Appia,* the Appian Way. Go from the Arch of Constantine, through the Via di S. Gregorio to the south. On the right, the beautiful palm of the Convent of S. Bonaventura, and the arches of the Acqua Claudia. S. Gregorio, on the left. To the right about three quarters of a mile from the Arch of Constantine, are the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla begun by him in A, D. 212, and could contain 1600 bathers at one time. Unrivalled in splendor and contained many statues, among them: the Farnese Bull; Hercules, and Flora at Naples, mosaics. They also included a race-course. Taking a bath in time of the Empire was a very complicated affair. Heating and hot water pipes have been discovered. Opposite the Caldarium, outside the wall, are traces of a Stadium for foot races. In the Via di Porta S. Sebastano, is the far-famed Tomb of the Scipios, nothing to see inside. The fee for the Tomb of the Scipios admits also to the Columbarium of the Freedmen of Octavia, with the niches for the urns, rather interesting when seen for the first time. In the next vine-yard, are three more such burial places. Just outside the Porta S. Sebastiano, is the Arch of Drusus, a badly mutilated monument, over which Caracalla unfortunately conducted his aqueduct. We now come to the *Catacombs* of *St. Callistus.* The small ancient brick building, beside the custodian'slodge, where an entrance fee of 1, lira ,is paid, and a monk taken as guide, was identified in 1850 by de Rossi as the ancient Oratorium S. Callisti in Avenariis. It now contains inscriptions and reliefs from the catacombs and plan of the latter. In the catacombs; a roomy chamber, called Camera Papale, containing several tombs of popes or "bishops", as they were then called; originally, that of Sixtus II., who died as a martyr in the catacombs in 258; in honor of whom a long metrical inscription on the wall. Outside the entrance, a number of inscriptions scratched by visitors in the 4th and 6th cent. The next chamber contained the tomb of St. Cecilia, whose remains now lie in S. Cecilia in Trastevere. On the wall several Byzantine paintings. We next enter the Tomb of Pope Eusebius, then another chamber with two sarcopagi, still containing remains preserved in mummy-like form. We now come to the *Tomb* of *Caecilia Metella,* one of the most conspicuous objects in the Campagna. It is circular in form, 65 ft. in diameter, the tomb of Metellus Creticus, wife of the younger Crassus, son of the triumvir. Later it was used as the tower of a stronghold, connected with a palace, the ruins of which are still visible. The Via Appia now becomes more interesting and the tombs more frequent, the old pavement is also often to be seen. Somewhat over a mile farther on, to the left, is the Casale di S. Maria Nuova, and beyond


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Die antiken Bauten sind in schwarzer Farbe und die dazu gehörigen Namen in Groteskschrift eingetragen.
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M. Vaticano
Pal. Vaticano
S. Pietro in Vaticano
Piazza di S. Pietro
Borgo Pio
Borgo Nuovo
Borgo Vecchio
Castello S. Angelo
Mausoleo di Adriano
Ponte Aelius
Ponte Sisto
Ponte Rotto
Ponte Cestius
Ponte Sublicius
Ponte Palatino
Ponte Fabricius
Ponte Quattro Capi
Ponte Milvius
Ponte Flaminio
Ponte Margherita
Ponte Cavour
Ponte Umberto I
Ponte Vittorio
Ponte Principe Amedeo
Ponte Regina Margherita
Ponte Risorgimento
Ponte Garibaldi
Ponte Mazzini
Ponte Testaccio
Ponte Nomentano
Ponte Salario
Ponte Parioli
Ponte Duca d'Aosta
Ponte Flaminio
Ponte Milvio
Ponte Molle
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V. Alberici
Colaria
Pta Pinciana
Corso d'Italia
Pta Salaria
Pta Principe di Napoli
V. Torlonia
Accademia di Francia
V. Sardegna
V. Sicilia
V. Boncompagni
Porta Pia
Villa Patrizi
Pta Nomentana
V. Ludovisi
V. Sallustiana
V. Bernardo
Convento de Cappuccini
Trinità dei Monti
Fontana Trione
Campo Militare il Maccao
Castro Pretorio
Policlinico
Ministero di Guerra
Terme di Diocleziano
Pal. del Quirinale
Quirinale
Pta del Quirinale
Pal. Colonna
Pal. Ospizi
Piazza dell' Esquilino
Ste Maria Maggiore
Cavour
Via Viminale
Via Nazionale
Via Venti Settembre
Via Montebello
Via Vicenza
V. Balduina
Caserma Ferd. di Savoia
V. Torlonia
V. Baccina
Via Colonnacce
S. Francesco di Paola
Arco di Settimio Severo
Basi di Costantino
Foro Romano
Campo Vaccino
Arco di Tito
Colosseo
Esquilino
Terme di Tito
Settizonio
Trofei di Mario
Piazza Vittorio Emanuele
Cappella
Tempio di Minerva Medica
Via Cavour
Via Labicana
Via Merulana
Via Conte Verde
Via Gregoriana
Via Capo le Case
Via Sistina
Via Due Macelli
Via Condotti
Via Frattina
Via del Tritone
Via del Corso
Via Lata
Via Ripetta
Via della Scrofa
Via Giulia
Via Arenula
Via Florida
Via Giulia
Via Ripetta
Via Flaminia
Via Tiburtina
Via Prenestina
Via Labicana
Via Merulana
Via Appia Nuova
Via Appia
Via Latina
Via Appia
Via Ardeatina
Via Ostiense
Via Portuense
Via Aurelia
Via Cassia
Via Flaminia
Via Nomentana
Via Salaria
Via Pinciana
Via di Porta Pinciana
Via di Spagna
Via Barberini
Via del Traforo
Via del Babuino
Via Frattina
Via Condotti
Via Sistina
Via Due Macelli

this the extensive ruins, called Roma Vecchia, which seem to have belonged to a large villa of the Quintilii. We now come to an ancient Ustrinum, a place used for cremations, encompassed by a wall. Near the gate of Albano, is the so-called Tomb of Pompey. The Via Appia was constructed for military purposes, and lead directly to Capua and Brundisium. Some Churches worth visiting: — *S. Gregorio Magno,* built by Pope Gregory the Great in 575 on the spot where his father's house had stood, restored in 1633; handsome, old chair of marble and relics of the saint. In the chapels pictures by Guido Reni. *S.S. Giovanni* e *Paolo,* a rather insignificant structure said to stand on the spot where St. John and St. Paul suffered martyrdom under Julian the Apostate. *S. Clemente.* architecturally very important. It consists of an Upper and Lower, the latter resting on foundations dating back to the republican period. Both churches are worth a careful inspection. The *Basilica* of *S. Giovanni* in *Laterno,* the principal church in Rome after St. Peters, and has undergone many vicissitudes. The octagonal Baptistery was for a long time the only baptistery in Rome, Adjoining the Basilica the Palazzo del Laterano. On the ground floor, the so-called *Museo Profano* a fine collection of sculptunes. Here the so-called *Dancing Satyr Sophocles,* one of the most beautiful portrait statues extant, found at Terracina in 1838; *Statue* of *Poseidon*; *Mosaic,* the pavement of an unswept dining-room, found on the Aventine. The *Christian Museum* and *Picture Gallery,* is of great interest to the Biblical scholar, although often badly arranged. Opp. the Lateran is the building containing the *Scala Santa,* a flight of 28 steps, from the palace of Pilate at Jerusalem, said to have been ascended by our Saviour The *Vatican Quarter.* — Passing over the Ponte S. Angelo, we are confronted on the opposite bank by the Castello S. Angelo, originally erected in A. D. 136 by Hadrian as a tomb for himself and successors, but afterwards used as a citadel. When the Goths besieged Rome in 537 the statues on the top were cast down on the besiegers. In 1527, Clement II. sustained a terrible siege here. The interior is worth seeing, containing; the Tomb Chamber, where Hadrian and his family were buried, and several gloomy dungeons in which Beatrice Cenci, Cellini, Cagliostro and others were confined. Permit, good for six persons, may be obtained at the Comando di Divisione Territoriale, Via della Pilotta 24, next to the Palazzo Colonna. From here to St. Peter s, the largest Basilica, said to have been founded by the Emperor Constantine, erected on the site of the circus of Nero, where St. Peter is said to have suffered martyrdom. Christmas 800, Charlemagne was crowned by Leo III. Bramante designed the ground-plan. Michael Angelo continuing the construction, including the drum of the dome, which was completed after his death according to his designs. The church was consecrated, Nov. 16, 1626. It is built in the form of a cross, the nave 607 ft. long, the transept 444 ft. Height of dome from pavement to the cross, 448 ft. It contains 46 altars, 400 statues, and 12 pillars from Solomon's Temple. The large Piazza in front was the site of Nero's circus, The church was 120 years in building, requiring 350 years to perfect it, and covers eight English acres. The repairs amount to nearly 32,000 dollars a year. It must be visited frequently, to gain an idea of its vastness. It contains many tombs of Popes, Emperors and Kings. In the Presentation Chapel, the tomb of the Pretender's wife, Maria Sobieski; opposite, Canova's Stuart monument. The dome may be ascended by permission.

The Vatican, the residence of Pope (Leo XIII., elected 1878), dates from the eighth cent., and was rebuilt by Innocent III. in the twelfth cent. It contains 4,442 rooms, eight grand and 200 smaller staircases, and 20 courts. We proceed first to the *Sistine Chapel,* built under Sixtus IV. *Beautiful Frescos* by the most celebrated Florentine and Umbrian masters, The ceiling was begun by Michael Angelo; the frescos vie with the Stanze of Raphael, as being the greatest productions of art in any age. The union of painting and architecture under the hand of Michael Angelo, is wonderful. The subject depicts the Creation, the

Temptation, the Flood, and the story of Noah. Lower down, the Prophets and Sibyls. Nearly thirty years later, he painted the Last Judgment on the altar wall. In the Papal state apartment the Stanze of Raphael. For these, and the paintings, make use of special catalogues. In the first section of the *Loggie*, among the small stucco reliefs in the arches, may be gained a pleasant idea of the life and habits of the artists while carrying on the work; Raphael himself can also be discovered by the keen observer.

The *Picture Gallery* of the *Vatican* was founded by Pius VII. by collecting the pictures returned by the French in 1815, most of which had been taken from churches, and the addition of others. The gem of the collection is Raphael's Transfiguration, then follow: Communion of St. Jerome, Domenichino's best work; Fra Angelico's Small Madonna with angels on a gold ground; Titian's Portrait of Nice, Marcello, Doge of Venice, Madonna of St. Niccolo, the rounded upper part was cut off; Raphael's Coronation of the Virgin; Perugino, Madonna and four saints; Entombment by Caravaggio, a great work of the Naturalistic School. Every picture is worth studying, only the most important being named here. *Raphael's Tapestry*, to see which, special permission must be obtained. Good copies of the tapestry are in the Berlin Museum. The many other valuable collections of the Vatican would require weeks of time. In the Lungaro, the church and monastery of St. Onofrio. The first chapel contains the tomb of Tasso, who died in this monastery; his oak is also shown. In the *Villa Farnseina*, Raphael's Story of Psyche; Galatea, a gem; Ceiling paintings.

The Capitoline Museum—The collection is small, but very rich. In the Court, a colossal river-god, which stood during the Middle Ages before the Mamertine prison and served to receive the sarcastic answers to Pasquin's questions; the so-called Dying Gladiator: Resting Satyr of Praxiteles, the figure that suggested to Hawthorne The Marble Faun; Antinous from Hadrian's Villa; Head of Dionysus; Socrates; Aeschylus; Arminius the Cheruscan; Perseus liberating Andromeda; Endymion asleep, with his dog beside him, Excursions: Villa Borghese; Villa Albani; Albano; Tusculum; Tivoli; Hadrian's Villa, on no account miss seeing the latter. The German Künstler-Heim in Rom is also worth a visit.

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SAN REMO.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Royal; *Bellevue*, good table; *West End Hotel*, with elevator and pretty garden; *Grand Hotel de Londres.* Population 18,500. The arches connecting the houses are for protection against earthquakes. One of the best winter resorts; climate mild, dry and invigorating. Streets steep, and houses mediaeval in style, fountains supplied by an aqueduct; fine public gardens; old cathedral; living comparatively cheap; at least one third

Sanremo

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331

of visitors English. View of Corsica. Town celebrated for the stay of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany in the Villa Zirio. Excursions in the beautiful environs among flower, orange, and lemon gardens. English Church Service.

SAVONA.

HOTELS: Rail. Restaurant; Albergo Soizzero. An old port with small, but busy harbor; beautifully situated among lemon and orange gardens. The Cathedral contains some good pictures. Handsome Theatre. From the church of Madonna degli Angeli, a splendid view. The birthplace of the great Popes; Sixtus IV. and Julius II.

SESTRI-PONENTE.

The last town before Genoa, on the Corniche road. *Albergo della Grotta.* Church with frescos, many villas.

SIENA.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Royal de Sienne; *Grand Hotel Continental*; *Scala,* good rooms, well spoken of. Population 23,400. No town in Italy offers such instructive examples of Gothic Architecture of the 13th and 14th centuries. The seat of a university, formerly celebrated. A very pleasant town suitable for a long stay, situated high and cool on three hills. Many old houses in steep irregular streets. The Piazza del Campo, a picturesque, semicircular open place, in the centre of the town, resembling an ancient theatre, where all the popular assemblies and festivals of the old republic were held; the horse races are still held here. Here the Palazzo Pubblico, erected in 1289. The *Cathedral,* one of the most beautiful in Italy, is alone worth a visit to Siena. The pavement of the interior is unique. Beautiful marble *Pulpit* by Pisano. The Opera del Duomo contains a famous antique *Group* of the *Graces,* found at Rome about 1460, and many other interesting objects of art. Churches of St. Domenico, with some good pictures by Sodoma; St. Martino, with Guido's Circumcision; St. Cristofero, painting by Pinturicchio: Oratory of St. Bernard and cell of St. Catherine, who was born at Siena, who took the veil at eight, and persuaded Pope Gregory VI. to retransfer the Papal See from Avignon to Rome. *Picture Gallery* (delle Belle Arti). Palazzo del Governo; Palazzo Magnifico; Palazzo Buonsignori; Tolomei and Chigi Palace.

SORRENTO.

HOTELS: La Sirena; Vittoria, delightfully situated. A favorite resort of English and Americans, easily reached from Naples. Tasso's birthplace. An excellent place for sea-bathing.

SPEZIA.

HOTELS: Croce di Malta, on the sea; *Italia,* with good restaurant. A favorite winter resort and much frequented watering place, with mild and bracing climate, finely situated on the East Riviera and head of the Gulf of Spezia, with view of the Carrara mountains. A first-class naval port with the largest Arsenal and Dockyard in Italy, all surrounded by forts. The harbor is large enough to contain all the European fleets. Good bathing; pleasant walks and drives among orange and lemon gardens and olive groves. Pleasant excursions.

SPOLETO.

Albergo and *Ristorazione di Filippo Lucini.* An ancient archiepiscopal town, beautifully situated. Cathedral of St. Maria Assunta, with fine portal, and paintings by Fra Filippo Lippi, and frescos, a masterpiece. *A Roman House,* and part of an old Roman theatre discovered in 1891. Church of St. Agostino, with original old *Roman Doors.* Imposing aqueduct, Ponte delle Torri, built of brick and now used as a viaduct, dating back to 604.

STRESA.

Hôtel des Iles Boromées, comfortable, with beautiful garden. On Lake Mag-

giore, cooler than any other place on the lake, a good place for a lengthened stay.

TARANTO.

HOTELS: Albergo Europa; *Borgo Nuovo.* Population 40,000, situated on the Gulf of Taranto, on an island. An ancient Greek settlement, formerly famous for its pottery. Almost the only relic of the ancient city is a Doric Temple. It is noted for its shell-fish tissue and for giving its name to the tarantula spider. Cathedral of St. Cataldus, an Irishman; Castle of Charles V. Remains of a Roman theatre, circus, temples, and aqueduct 20 miles long.

TERNI.

HOTELS: Europa and *Inghilterra,* with restaurant. In Umbria on the Nera. Tacitus was born here. Ruins of Roman temples, baths, and amphitheatre. The excursion to the Falls of Terni takes about four hours to go and return; be sure and take plenty of small copper coins, as the beggars and guides are very troublesome. Guide unnecessary. It is also possible to return by rail.

TIVOLI.

HOTELS: Agree beforehand about prices. *Regina* and *Cascate* near the waterfalls. Ancient Tibur, in a charming part of the Campagna, 18 miles from Rome. Temple of the Sibyl. The Church of St. George has four columns from the old Temple of the Sibyl, of which 10 are left out of 18. Other ruins are the *Temple of Vesta,* Villa of Maecenas, *Hadrian's Villa,* Horace's Villa near the Solfatara Baths, Grottos of Neptune and the Syrens. The Cascades are utilised for electric lighting of Rome, works being all under ground.

TREVISO.

HOTELS: Stella d'Oro, with good Trattoria; *Roma.* In Venetia 17 miles from Venice, on the Silo. Houses with beautifully ornamented fronts. St. Peter's unfinished Cathedral, with Titian's Annunciation. Church of S. Nicolò, 14th. century, Gothic with a peculiar wooden roof; paintings by Bellini and Fra Marco. Handsome Town-Hall; Monte di Pieta, paintings by Giorgione and Titian. Close by the Villa Mamfrini.

TURIN.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Turin; opp. the central station; *Bonne-Femme-Metropole-Feder*; *Hotel* d'*Angleterre*; *Albergo Centrale. Restaurant Cambio.* Formerly capital of the Kingdom of Sardinia, now capital of Piedmont, situated in a plain on the river Po; crest of the city is a bull. View of Monte Rosa and the Alps. Piazza Em Filiberto and Piazza Castello the largest squares. The best shops are in Piazza Castello and Via del Po, which leads to the Po bridge. A gallery or arcade connects Piazza Castello with Piazza Carlo Alberto. Turin is noted for its ivory-turning, pipes, and lithography. From the Capuchin Convent on the Monte Hill, a fine view of the Alps. The Palazzo Madama, the ancient castle is the only mediaeval structure in the city. In front of it a monument to the Sardinian Army. On one side of the Piazza Castello, the Palazzo Reale containing many relics of Napoleon I. among others; the sword he wore at the battle of Marengo, a quadrant, used by him when a young officer. In the long hall, a gigantic suit of armor worn by an equerry of Francis I. at the battle of Pavia; a very choice collection of battle axes; an embossed shield by Cellini, scenes from the war of Marius against Jugurtha; three suits of armor of the family of Martinengo, three on each side; a rostrum in the form of a boar's head found in the harbor of Genoa. In a small room adjoining the armory, a valuable collection of coins, enamels, and carved ivory. The Royal Library contains valuable works on geography, history and genealogy. In tbe Palazzo Carignano Victor Emmanuel II. was born in 1820. The Palazzo dell' Accademia delle Scienze, contains a museum of natural history, a rich Egyptian collection, Greek sculptures and a Picture Gallery; Van Dyck's Children of

Charles I. and Memling's Seven Sorrows and several good copies of Raphael. The Arsenal contains a collection of ordnance of every description from the 14th century to the present day. In the Library of the University some valuable Aldine editions. The University numbers at present 85 professors and 2300 students. *Churches.* The Archbishop's Cathedral, Gothic style with Guarini's round marble Chapel, containing the Holy Napkin, or Sudario, and statues of the Queen of Victor Emmanuel, S. Filippo, &c. The two large churches of Neri and S. Lorenzo. Corpus, built in 1607. T. S. Massimo, a Grecian temple. Consolata built in 1679 by Guarini with kneeling statues of Victor Emmanuel's Queen. Gran Madre di Dio, a Pantheon-like church. The Waldensian Church was the first Protestant church in Turin. In the Cemetery, on the Chivasso road, (steam street railway from Piazza Emanuele Filiberto), the tomb of Silvio Pellico. *Excursion* to the fine church of at La Superga, with the Royal Mausoleum. Take street railway from Piazza Castello, thence to the top of the Superga by cable road; by taking a through train (treni diretti) no change of cars.

UDINE.

HOTELS: Italia; Croce di Malta, less expensive. Custom house examination for travelers coming from Triest. A walled town, formerly subject to Venice. The Castle forming the central point of the town, is said to stand on an eminence erected by Attila, in order to watch the burning of Aquileia. A beautiful prospect from the tower of the castle. Romanesque Cathedral, and Palace of the Archbishop. The town and houses present a very picturesque appearance, and is well worth visiting.

URBINO.

Albergo Italia. An old fortress on a hill in the Marches, celebrated as the birthplace of Raphael Sanzio, born in 1483, in a house now used as a museum, containing a Madonna and Saints by his father, but nothing by his renowned son, who was eleven years old when his father died. The town with its castle was the seat of the Ducal Court, and university, now a Fine Art Institution. Archbishop's Cathedral, with the Last Supper by Baroccio. The church of St. Francis contains the tombs of the Dukes. Capuchin Convent, and Theatre, where the earliest modern comedy was performed. Majolica ware painted by Raphael was made here.

VARALLO.

HOTELS: Italia; Croce Bianca. In Piedmont, at the head of the valley of Sesia, below Monte Rosa, and near Lake Maggiore and Lake Orta. Birthplace of Ferrari, whose frescos are in the churches. On Monte Sacro, a remarkable Pilgrimage church, with over fifty chapels, filled with statues. A splendid view.

VARESE.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Varesa, a large establishment, from which, a magnificent view of the entire chain of the Western Alps. A Roman and Lombard city, at the end of Lake Varese, nearly half way between Lakes Maggiore and Como. The hill is crowned by a sanctuary called Madonna del Monte. Old Ducal Palace in the midst of gardens. Trade in silk and cattle.

VELLETRI.

Loc. Campana; Gallo. Population 13,500. An ancient town of the Volscians, and home of the Octavian family, to which Augustus belonged. In the cemetery Garibaldi won an engagement with the Neapolitan troops May 19.1849. Starting point for the ascent of Monte Artemisio. In the vicinity are ruins of the city of Corioli, and Temple of Hercules and Castor.

VENICE.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel Royal Daniele; Hotel Brittania well managed; *Citta di Monaco; Bauer-Grünwald,* patronized by Germans, with plendid first-class restaurant.

Venice under United Italy has become very prosperous having a population of 158,000, including the suburbs. It is situated on 117 islands. formed by 150 canals, and is protected by a chain of forts. For the convenience of those unacquainted with Italian the following terms may be useful in going round the city:—Riva, is a footway; rio, a canal; campo, a small square; calle, a lane; a walk through the latter affords interesting glimpses of Venetian life. A large trade carried on in antiquities, pictures, spun glass, mosaics, beads, pearls, coral, lace, lace embroidery, and furniture. Gondolas, (4000), with one boatman, 1 lira the first hour, 50 cent. for each successive hour; also Omnibus gondolas, 25 cent. a person. Gondolas at the railway station; 1 rower, 2 lire, without baggage, 1 lire, two rowers 3 lire, these men load your baggage in the gondola and deliver it at your apartment in the hotel. Gondolas can be hired by the week for 30 lire, the cheapest, especially as a gondolier serves as a guide. You can, howewer, go all over Venice on foot, although a gondola is two be preferred. The absence of horses strikes one very strangely. The Grand Canal divides the city into two unequal parts. The first thing for a stranger is a gondola trip through the Canale Grande (See account of Palaces) when an excellent idea of Venice may be obtained. In the city the Cathedral of San Marco forms the central and starting point. The scene on the Piazza of a summer evening, amid the strains of a military, band, seated before the famous Cafe Florian, enjoying a cool ice, will not soon be forgotten. At noon the large flock of pigeons, formerly fed at public expense, but now dependent upon strangers and private charity, is a very pretty sight. Grain and peas may be bought from the numerous loungers in the square, and you can also have yourself photographed in the midst of the feathered guests. The flag-staffs in front of the church date back to 1505, from which the banners of the Republic used to wave. Opposite St. Mark's stands the isolated, square Campanile, 322 ft. high. It was begun in 888 and rebuilt in 1329, and is surmounted by an angel. Notice the bronze statues of Peace, Mercury, the finest, Apollo and Pallas, also the fine reliefs on the coping, and the Bronze Gates, cast in 1750. The Clock Tower was erected in 1496. *The Cathedral* of *San Marco* forms a singular and richly decorated combination of Gothic and Oriental styles. It was not made a cathedral until 1807; but was founded as early as 828, to receive the remains of St. Mark, which are said to have been brought by Venetians from Alexandria in 829. The four bronze horses over the middle of the five bronze doors are from Nero's time. The interior is so richly decorated with jewels and mosaics, the latter alone covering an area of 45,790 sq. ft., that space does not allow to mention much here. The guide will point out what is most important. The High Altar beneath a canopy of verde antico, is supported by four columns of marble. Under it repose the remains of St. Mark. Behind the High Altar is a second altar with four spiral columns of alabaster, from the Temple of Solomon; the two white ones in the middle, especially beautiful being semi-transparent. From the Baptistery we proceed to the Cappella Zeno, containing the handsome Monument of Cardinal Zeno, in bronze. At one side of the altar, the Head of John the Baptist, below it the stone on which he is said to have been beheaded. The Crypts are among the oldest parts of the edifice, and are not open to the public except on St. Mark's Day (April 25). We would earnestly recommend every one to walk round the Gallery inside the church for inspecting the Mosaics more closely.

The Palace of the *Doges,* founded in 800, destroyed five times, and each time rebuilt in grander style than before. Under the Republic sentences of death were proclaimed between the two columns of red marble, 9th and 10th from the main portal. On the corner pillar, interesting figures of Numa Pompilius, Scipio, Trajan judging the case of a widow, Justice, Moses, &c., all with inscriptions. Group above, Judgment of Solomon. At the corner near the Lagune, Adam and Eve, pronounced by Ruskin in his "Stones of Venice", in the work-

manship and grouping of its foliage, the finest he knows in Europe. Fine portal adjoining St. Mark's, Porta della Carta, where placards were placed announcing decrees of the Republic. Magnificent Court, but unfinished, with florid façade. At one of the highest windows, was the prison of the poet Count Silvio Pellico, in 1822. The *Scala dei Giganti,* the flight of steps leading to the palace, on the top landing of which the doges were crowned. The magnificent paintings, by the later masters, such as Tintoretto, Giovane and Paolo Veronese, with their wonderful coloring, beggar description. The fire, which took place here in 1577, occasioned an irreparable loss. Printed lists of the pictures in each room. The first staircase is the richly decorated Scala d'Oro, once ascended only by those, whose names were entered as "Nobili" in the Golden Book. On the upper floor, the apartments, where the authorities of the Republic held their meetings. The ceilings in the *Sala* del *Collegio* are all by Paolo Veronese and are considered the finest in the palace, The *Sala* della *Bussola,* ante-chamber of the three inquisitors of the Republic. On the entrance wall, the present way-out, an opening formerly with a lion's head in marble, into the mouth of which secret notices were dropped. In the *Sala* del *Maggior Consiglio,* Ceiling paintings by Veronese; on the east wall, Tintoretto's Paradise, the largest oil painting in the world, in two parts: The first depicts the life of Doge Ziani; the second, the exploits of Doge Dandolo. A black tablet among the portraits of the doges, indicates the place of the beheaded doge, Falieri. On the ceiling of the library, the Adoration of the Magi by Veronese. The Archaeological Museum, occupies the rooms in which the doges resided till the close of the 16th century, hardly worth a visit. In the staircase to the Doge's private apartments is an interesting fresco of St. Christopher by Titian. In the wall of an adjacent corrider is a memorial of the monument of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who was banished by Richard II. The Duke died at Venice in 1399 and was buried in the vestibule of St. Mark's. His body and monument were several hundred years later removed to England. This part is not generally shown, except on application. We next proceed to the *Bridge* of *Sighs.* over which we need not waste much sentiment, as the present structure, "that pathetic swindle" as Mr. Howells calls it, serving as a means of communication between the Criminal Courts and the Criminal Prison, "has probably never been crossed by any prisoner whose name is worth remembering or whose fate deserved our sympathy. The *Riva* degli *Schiavoni* presents a busy scene being the favorite lounging place in Venice.

The *Accademia di Belle Arti,* can be reached on foot, from the Piazza San Marco, in ten minutes. It contains one of the finest collections of paintings in Europe, among others: Titian's, *Presentation* in the *Temple,* his *Assumption,* and *Pietá,* the latter his last work, on which he was engaged at the time of his death in his 99th year; Madonna by Bellini with remarkable scarlet cherubim. The *Ponte di Rialto,* the finest bridge in Venice, consists of a single marble arch; bnilt in 1588-91, covered on both sides with shops. The Rialto was the quarter of the ancient city, and it is the district not the bridge says Browning that Shylock speaks of in the Merchant of Venice. *Churches.* They are all worth a visit, each containing some gem of art. *St. Maria della Salute,* one of the most richly decorated churches in Venice; fine altarpiece by Titian. *St. Zaccaria,* in the transition style, Gothic and Renaissance. Fine façade with pure details; on the walls of the nave, large paintings, events in the history of the church; fine Madonna by Bellini, over the second altar. *St. Maria Formosa,* of early origin; contains some of the best works of Palma Vecchio. In a chapel shown by the sacristan, a rare work by Sassoferrato. *St. Giovanni e Paolo,* a large and magnificent edifice, in Italian-Gothic style, after St. Mark's, the most imposing church in Venice, containing the tombs of the Doges; take the sacristan for a guide. Adjoining this church, is the *Scuola*

di St. Marco with rich façade, and containing a fine relief and bronze statue modelled by Leonardo da Vinci's teacher, Verrochio. Ruskin regards this as the finest work of sculpture in the world. *St. Maria dei Miracoli,* near by, Barrel-vaulting with richly gilded coffers; in the sacristry, a Madonna relief by Donatello. *St. Francesco della Vigna,* bronze statues and paintings. *St. Giorgio degli Schiavoni,* full of interest. In the *Vegetable Market,* very nice fruit in the morning, is a short column of Egyptian granite from which the laws of the Republic were announced. Not far from the market is the church of *St. Giovanni Elemosinario,* with high altar piece by Titian, and another altar-piece by Pordenone, a masterpiece. Crossing the Canal we come to the Campo and Church of *St. Passiano* with two fine pictures by Palma Vecchio and Bassano, first and third altar. In *St. Maria Mater Domini,* a fine work by Tintoretto; finding of the Cross. The *Church* of the *Frary,* one of the largest and most beautiful in Venice, containing an Altar-piece, in three sections, by Bellini, perhaps his masterpiece; Titian's Altar-piece, Madonna of the Pesaro family. Near here the *Scuola di St. Rocco,* the halls adorned by Tintoretto; catalogues to be had. *St. Sebastiano,* containing excellent works by Paolo Veronese, and his tomb. First altar to the right a St. Nicholas by Titian painted in his 86th year. Near here the Campo di Marte, the drill-ground. *St. Maria Maggiore,* with a very beautiful Interior. The *Choir Stalls* represent scenes from the life of St. Benedict. From the Campanile of this church the best view of Venice. The *Arsenal* which at the time of the Republic employed 16,000 workman, is worth a visit. In front, four famous antique lions, brought from the Piraeus in 1687; the body of the large one on the left, bears Runic inscription. *Fine Renaissance Gateway* of 1460. The *Museum* is historically very interesting, and should be visited. The Museo Civico Correr, contains some few objects of interest. Do not fail to visit the Lido, very lively during the bathing season; half an hour by gondola, but there is a steamboat, which makes regular trips. The following *Palaces* on the Grand Canal are interesting: They will also be pointed out by the gondolier. Beginning at the Piazzetta: *Palazzo Giustiniani,* now Hotel Europa, style of 14th cent. Chateaubriand, George Eliot and Richard Wagner are connected with this palace. The latter composed his Tristram and Isolde here. *Pal. Emo-Treves* contains Canova's Hector and Ajax, his last works. *Pal. Contarini-Fasan,* the so-called House of Desdemona. *Pal. Corner* della *Grande* built by Sansovino in 1532, now was the Prefecture. *Pal. Rezzonico,* in which Robert Browning died in 1889, now occupied by his son, visitors readily admitted. Behind the *Pal. Persico,* in an interesting Gothic house where Goldoni, the Italian Comedy writer was born. *Pal. Mocenigo,* three palaces, the middle one of which was occupied by Byron in 1818. It contains also an interesting Pozzo or well, and Byzantine sculptures. *Pal. Spinelli,* early Renaissance in Lombardi style. *Pal. Grimani,* now the Corte d'Appello; Ruskin pronounces this to be the principal type in Venice, and one of the best in Europe, of the central architecture of the Renaissance schools". *Pal. Loredan,* once the residence of King Peter Lusignan of Cyprus, husband of Catharine Cornaro, with armorial bearings on the edifice. Ruskin calls this the most beautiful palace in the Grand Canal. *Pal. Dandolo,* residence of the celebrated Doge. *Pal. Manin,* belonged to the last Doge, Manin. *The Rialto-Fondaco de' Tedschi,* a German warehouse of the 13th cent. External frescos by Giorgione and Titian, of which only slight traces remain. *Pal. Corner* della *Regina,* in which Catharine Cornaro was born. *Pal. Pesaro,* a singularly picturesque piece of palatial architecture (Fergusson). *Pal. Vendramin,* one of the finest palaces of Venice. The interior contains some old paintings; Frieze by Palma Vecchio, Triumph of Caesar, Richard Wagner died here. *Pal. Gli Scalzi,* the most imposing specimen of the baroque style.

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VENTIMIGLIA.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel Suisse. An Italian frontier fortress, on the French border, near Bordighera, very picturesquely situated on a hill. A small collection of Roman antiquities from Nervi. The Church of St. Michele is interesting; the columns of the vaulted crypt bear Roman inscriptions. Through the Porta Romana a fine view of the valley. Baggage examined here.

VERCELLI.

HOTELS: Tre Re; Leon d'Oro. A bishop's see, with 20,200 inhabitants. An old town of Piedmont. Imposing Cathedral of white marble, St. Andrea founded in 1219. Church of St. Cristoforo, frescos and Madonna by Ferrara. The Cathedral contains a Gospel of the fourth century and Anglo-Saxon Poems, brought it is said, from England by Cardinal Bicchieri, Papal Legate to England in the reigns of John and Henry III.

VERONA.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Londres; Colomba d'Oro, well spoken of; *Alb. S. Lorenzo,* prettily situated on the Adige. Pop. 60.800, and a garrison of 6000 men. Verona, la Degna, or the Worthy, old Roman Verona, and old fortress in Venetia, 72 miles from Venice, on both banks of the Adige, crossed by six bridges; once the chief centre of Austrian rule in Italy. It was restored to Italy in 1866, and is still a first-class fortress, and headquarters of the III. Army Corps. The castle of S. Pietro was a residence of Theodoric the Great. Romeo and Juliet are said to have loved and died here. Verona is famous in architecture for its mediaeval buildings. The Piazza Erbe the ancient forum, now the fruit and vegetable market is one of the most picturesque squares in Italy; façades decorated with paintings. The Piazza dei Signori; to the right of the tower is the Palazzo della Ragione, erected in 1183, formerly the residences of the Scaligers. Notice the architecture in the courts. Dante took refuge here after his banishment from Florence. The Palazzo del Consiglio was erectep in 1500 after designs by Fra Giocondo, whose portrait in the habit of a monk, is on the left corner pillar. This building is one of the finest specimens of the early-Renaissance. In the Church of S. Maria Antica are the imposing Tombs of the Scaligers. In the Gothic Cathedral an Assumption by Titian; Roland and Oliver, paladins of Charlemagne, in the fine portal, executed in 1135 by Nicolaus. S. Zeno Maggiore, of the 12th cent., with bronze gates, tomb of Charlemagne's son Pepin, and pictures by Mantegna. S. Maria in Orcano, and S. Giorgio, both by Sammicheli, the latter with paintings by Tintoretto. S. Fermo Maggiore, with the Torre Tomb, S. Bernadino, with Sammichelli's round Pellegrini Chapel. S, Stefano, Veronese's Forty Martyrs, and a picture by Palma Vecchio. From the SS. Nazzaro e Celso, founded in the 7th cent., a good view. In the Palazzo Pompeii, a good Picture Gallery, with works by Veronese. On one side of the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, is the famous Amphitheatre, erected under Diocletion about A. D. 290, designated by the Germans as the abode of Dietrich of Bern (Theoderic). It could accommodate 20,000 persons; Napoleon attempted to restore it. In the Via Cappella on the gateway of an old house a marble tablet, said to indicate the house of Juliet's parents, the Capuletti. In the Vicolo S. Francesco al Corso a side street of Via Cappuccini, in the garden of a suppressed monastery, is a chapel containing a sarcophagus called the Tomba di Giulietta, or Tomb of Juliet. Shakespeare's play of Romeo and Juliet is founded on events which actually took place at Verona. Escalus, Prince of Verona, was Bartolommeo, della Scala, who died in 1308. In the Via Leoni, is the Arco de' Leoni, part of a Roman double gateway, of fine execution; behind it are the remains of a still older arch

VIAREGGIO.

HOTELS: Hotel de Russie on the beach; *Albergo di Roma.* A bathing place and winter resort, between Spezia and Pisa, well sheltered by a famous pine forest. Monument to

Shelley in the Piazza, who was drowned near here. In the wood, ruins of a hippodrome. Roman remains at Bagni di Nerone.

VICENZA.

HOTELS: *Roma; Tre Garofani* with small garden. Pop, 24,300. A town with interesting palaces and very picturesque, worth a short visit. Palazzo del Consiglio; Basilica, with double colonnade; Teatro Olimpico, copy of a Greek theatre, built in 1584. Gothic Cathedral and Gothic Churches of S. Lorenzo and Corona. Picture Gallery. Piazza de' Signori and Bell Tower, 300 ft. high. Campo Santo and monuments. Palladio's Rotondo or Villa Capra, often copied. In the Madonna Church, Paintings by Veronese, on Monte Berico, approached by a colonnade of 180 pillars. Taste, Val Polichella wine.

VITERBO.

HOTELS: Grandori; Schenardi. Pop. 15,300. An episcopal residence, surrounded by Longobard walls and towers; a good starting-point for excursions to the Etruscan cities. Palazzo Pubblico with beautiful portico. Cathedral of S. Lorenzo, a handsome basilica with Gothic Campanile. At the high-altar in 1279 Count Guido de Montfort assassinated Henry, son of Count Richard of Cornwall, King of the Germans and brother of Henry III. In the Piazza in front of the cathedral is the spot where in July 1155, Pope Hadrian IV. made the Emperor Frederick I., as his vassal, hold his stirrup. In the Vicolo del Pellegrino, are some of the oldest houses of the town. The Cappella Mazzatosta in S. Maria della Verita, contains some fine frescos by Lorenzo da Viterbo. Fine monastery court. The foundations of a palace built by Frederick II. have been excavated not far from here.

SICILY.

ACIREALE.

Grand Hotel, near the station. Pop. 24,000. A wealthy country town nine miles from Catania, under Aetna, with view of the mainland. Well known for its sulphur baths for rheumatism and scrofula, one spring containing sulphurated hydrogen. The Santa Venera spring was once a Roman bath. Cathedral, castle and theatre. Environs geologically very interesting. Excursions to the Cyclop Rocks, Cave of Polyphemus, Grotto of Galatea, the Chestnut Tree and Aetna.

CATANIA.

HOTELS: Hotel Oriental; Albergo Centrale. Pop. 116,000. A large city at the foot of Mt. Aetna, with wide, and regular streets, founded by a colony from Chalcis in 750 B. C. *The Roman Bath* is worth a visit. Old Cathedral, at one time nearly destroyed by earthquakes, from which the entire town has repeatedly suffered severely. Elephant Fountain; University; Monument of Bellini who was born here. The remains of the *Graeco-Roman Theatre* are mostly underground and can be inspected only by torch-light. The Benedictine Monastery of St. Nicola, was the most extensive one in Europe. Museum Biscari. From the *Villa Bellini* a beautiful view of Aetna. The town is a resort for invalids, and a starting point for the ascent of Aetna, the peak of which is thirty miles distant, 10,875 ft. above the sea; ninety miles round at the base, where palm-trees and sugar-cane grow, while the top is covered with snow from Nov.-July. Half way up, is the great Chestnut. The ascent is usually made at night, in order to see the sun-rise. Drive to Nicolosi (3 hrs.), where there is an inn, but it is better to take lunch and wine with you from Catania; from here with a guide to the Observatoy, 6 hrs. At Monte Rossi are small craters and lava beds: from here to the summit in an hour and a half, up the cone of cinders, ladies, who do not mind the cold can ride up on a mule. The view takes in all Sicily, the Lipari Islands and the opp. Italian coast, and in clear weather, the coast of Africa.

GIRGENTI.

HOTELS: Hotel des Temples; Albergo Belvedere, very prettily situated

Pop. 21,300. The mostly richly endowed bishopric in Sicily, famous for ts sulphur mines and ancient Greek Temples. Cathedral, S. Bigio and other churches on the sites of old temples. Near by, are the remains of ancient Agrigrentum, viz. the *Temple* of *Concord, Temple* of *Juno,* with 25 columns, *Temple* of *Hercules,* from which Verres attempted to steal the statue of Hercules at night; *Temples* of *Theron* and *Castor* and *Pollux. Temple* of *Zeus,* unfinished, with enormous columns, 55 ft. high. (It has a remarkable acoustic; a person standing on the steps of the high altar, can distinguish every word spoken at the west entrance). Persons provided with letters of introduction, are very politely received at the sulphur mines, worth a visit.

MARSALA.

HOTELS: Albergo Centrale; Leone. Pop. 37,000. An important commercial town, on the site of ancient Lilybaeum, the principal fortress of the Carthaginians A part of the old town wall can still be seen near the Porta Tripani. Marsala is famous for its wines, which were first introduced by Nelson for his fleet. Cathedral and wine-houses, the latter worth a visit.

MESSINA.

HOTELS: Albergo Trinacria; Vittoria; Alb. di Venezia, make bargain beforehand. After Palermo the chief commercial town of Sicily. Pop. 80,000. Climate delightful, neither hot nor cold, a good place for consumptive and rheumatic persons. Charybdis on the Island side and Scylla on the Italian. In 1783 nearly destroyed by an earthquake. Citadel with two forts. The Cathedral, founded in 1098, rebuilt in 1783, contains a richly but gaudily decorated altar, said to have cost nearly four million lire. In the large church of St. Maddalena, a terrible struggle took place in 1765, between Messinians and the Swiss troops. The Church of St. Annunziata dei Catalani, the oldest Norman church in Messina, once a temple of Neptune and a mosque. University and Museum. At L'Abbadiazza, reached by carriage in two hours, the interesting ruins of a Norman Nunnery, of the 12th century. Excursions to Faro and Reggio, well deserving a visit, also to the Lipari Islands, six hours.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: PEIRCE, BECKER & ILARDI.

PALERMO.

HOTELS: Hotel des Palmes; Trinacria; Hotel de France, in a healthy situation. The capital of Sicily with 267,000 inhabitants, and seat of one of the seven principal universities-protected on the north by Monte Pellegrino, was originally settled by the Phoenicians. Fine walks along the shore. Palazzo Reale, which has always been the castle of the city, dates back to the times of the Saracens; the central tower is Norman. *Cappella Palatina,* built about 1132, by King Roger II. in Arabic-Norman style. The walls are entirely covered with mosaics. A splendid panoramic view from the Observatory. The fortified city gates; to the right the Porta Nuova, a remarkable building in baroque style. The church of St. Giovanni degli Eremiti is one of the earliest existing Norman churches founded in 1132, and the most remarkable church in Palermo. The five domes impart to it an Oriental appearance. The church is closed, ring at the garden gate, fees forbidden, the antiquities offered for sale by the custodian are of no value. Under the Normans the entire building was used as a burial-place for the nobility; pretty but dilapidated cloisters. In the Palazzo Sclafani, a large fresco. The Triumph of Death, 15th cent., ascribed to a Flemish painter, once confined here by sickness. At the opposite corner of the Piazza is the Archiepiscopal Palace. The beautiful Gothic window, is part of the original building. The sword at the entrance is supposed to have belonged to the Calabrian Bonelli, who murdered the Grand Admiral de Bari in 1160. At the corner of the Via Bonelli the Church of Madonna dell' Incoronata, now in ruins, with a Norman chapel

and frescos of the 14th cent. The Cathedral, was erected by Archbishop Walter of the Mill, an Englishman, on the site of an older edifice, (1169). The west façade is very fine but the old building is best preserved. The church contains the *Tombs* of the *Kings,* in beautiful sarcophagi of porphyry. Emperor Frederick II., died 1250, his father Henry VI. d. 1197; King Roger d. 1154, his daughter, wife of Henry VI., in ihe sarcophagus, with hunting scenes, Constance of Aragon, wife of Frederick II. In the Choir, statues of the apostles by Gagini, and finely carved choir stalls. The Crypt beneath the choir is worth a visit. It contains remains of the archbishop in ancient and early-Christian sarcophagi. The Quattro Canti, a small square, in the very heart of the city, the four facades of which are adorned with columns and statues of the Seasons, Spanish kings, and the holy virgins of Palermo. In the one corner of the square; the church of St. Giuseppe de' Teatini, gorgeously decorated. The crypt or lower church, is worth seeing. In the large church of La Martorana, the Sicilian parliament met after the expulsion of the house of Anjou. The University is attended by about 1100 students. The friend of the science, may gain admission to the Marchese Monterosato's fine collection of Conchylia, Via Carelli. The Piazza Marina, adorned with beautiful palms, is one of the finest in Palermo. On one side, the Palazzo Chiaramonte, erected in 1307; once the residence of the viceroys, and in 1600, seat of the Inquisition. *The Villa Julia,* one of the most beautiful public gardens in Italy, is entered from the Via Lincoln. The air is redolent with delicious perfumes of oranges, lemons and Erythrinae. At the end of the garden, a recent group of modern Greek naval heroes. Adjoining the Villa Julia or Floria is the famed *Botanic Garden* with a beautiful avenue of date palms and Cycas Revoluta, worth going to Palermo to see. Near the entrance are two Australian Coco-trees and in the greenhouses gorgeous flowering plants. In the Mercato Nuovo the pretty little Renaissance church of St. Marco. *Museo Nazionale.*—The specimens of early Greek art are interesting, especially the celebrated *Metopes* of *Selinus.* The four Metopes, on wall take us back to the period when the art of sculpture had nearly reached its highest development. On the second floor the *Picture Gallery* with a good Descent from the Cross by Vicenzo; but the gem of the collection is a small *Altarpiece* with wings, of the school of Van Eyck, now preserved under glass. In the Via Bambini, behind the church is the Oratorio del SS. Rosari (key at No. 16), with an Altarpiece by Van Dyck, and also some good works by Novelli. The seats are inlaid with mother of pearl, near the entrance is a large slab of agate. From the Corso Olivuzza, with the horse railway to the Villa Florio with fine gardens. In the Piazza Zisa, the old Norman chateau, La Zisa, erected by William I.; the only remains of which are, a covered fountain, with steps and some vaulting with pigeon holes. Near *La* Zisa is a good wine-house. *Excursions* to*:* Acquasanta, sea-bathing and Villa Belmonte, with fine view; Monte Pellegrino; from the Telegrafo, the most beautiful view of the harbor, the Lipari Islands and Aetna in the distance. Good walkers may go on by rugged goat paths, always inquiring the way, to the Favorita with two round temples. Magnificent view from the roof. A royal chateau erected in Chinese style, by Frederick IV. The Villa Sophia, contains a fine collection of orchids, belonging to Mr. Whitaker. The old Chateau La Cuba, little to see inside. In the *Convento de Cappuccino,* in the underground corridors, are preserved the embalmed remains of wealthy citizens of Palermo; a mode of burial now prohibited, a sight for the curious, *Cathedral* of *Monreale,* one of the sights of Palermo; *Bronze Doors* and *Mosaics;* St. Maria di Gesu, a favorite resort of artists and photographers, and Grotto de' Giganti, which has yielded many fossil remains. Not far from here the remains of the Saracen-Norman chateau of *La Favara,* where Frederick held his court. The Campo Sant' Orsola. In 1173 Walter of the Mill founded a Cistercian monastery here, and near it, on the 31st of March 1282, began the massacre of the *Sicilian Vespers.*

SYRACUSE.

HOTELS, bargain beforehand: *Hotel des Etrangers; Vittoria.* In times of the Greeks and Romans the most important town in Sicily, has now only 23,600 inhabitants, and is situated on an island on the coast. Travelers whose time is limited should devote themselves to the old town. The natural beauties vie with its classical attractions. The Cathedral stands on the site of a Doric temple and is of no great interest. Near by, the celebrated Fountain of Arethusa, flowing through the town in a stream four feet deep, has been cleared out, and planted with Papyrus. The water is now salt, the result of an earthquake. The only place in Europe where the Papyrus grows wild, is in the river Anapus, three miles from Syracuse, having been brought here from the Nile, 250 B. C. Palazzo Montalto, mediaeval style. The *Ancient Town.* Syracuse was the largest of the Hellenic cities. Opposite the custodian's house, a path leads to the *Amphitheatre,* a Roman structure of time of Augustus. At the great *Altar* of *Hiero II.* were sacrificed the hecatombs of 450 oxen, in commemoration of the expulsion of the tyrant Thrasybulus. Opposite is the entrance to the *Latomia del Paradiso,* an ancient quarry for which Syracuse is famous. Adjoining is the so-called *Ear* of *Dionysius,* a grotto in the form of an S, with a remarkable acoustic; supposed to be part of a prison. Luxuriant vegetation. From here under the arches, to the *Greek Theatre;* the largest Greek structure of the kind after those of Miletus and Megalopolis, hewn out of the rock. The eleven lower rows only were covered with marble; visit before sunset, for sake of the view. Above the theatre is the rock-hewn Street of the Tombs. *Fort Euryelus,* one of the sights, with subterranean passages. Beyond the squalid village of Belvedere, the Telegrafo Hill, from which, a fine view of ancient Syracuse. On the north side of the Epipolae, remains of the walls of Dionysius, interesting to follow up. On the eastern side: the so-called House of Agathocles, a Roman building in a garden, with remains of ancient boat-houses. Not far from here the *Latomia* de' *Cappuccini,* the wildest and grandest of these ancient quarries; it was probably here, that the captured Athenians were allowed to pine away in durance vile. Farther on, we come to the Villa Landolina, containing the tomb of the German poet von Platen. Church of St. Giovanni; the *Crypt* dates back to the 4th cent. It contains the tomb of St. Marcian, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here, bound to a granite pillar. The *Catacombs* of *Syracuse* are the most imposing of the kind known, and date back to the 4th century. The early-Christian sarcophagus in the Museum was found here in 1872. The circuit of the various Latomie makes a delightful walk. *Excursions*;—By boat to the caverns of the Achradina; Anapo, *Temple* of *Olympian Zeus,* which played such an important part in the Grecian history. The *Fountain* of *Cyane,* the azure spring, into which the nymph of that name was transformed for resisting Pluto when carrying Proserpine to the infernal regions. The clear spring abounds in fish and is bordered with Papyrus.

TAORMINA.

HOTELS: Hotel Timeo; Grand Hotel de Taormine. An ancient town, with 3000 inhabitants, consisting of one long street with cross lanes but beautifully situated. Old Saracenic Castle, from which a view of the site of ancient Naxos. The Theatre, 420 feet above the level of the sea, is the great sight. It is of Greek origin but was restored under the Romans. The view from the hill on which the theatre stands is one of the most beautiful in all Italy.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is the crowning ridge of the mountains which border upon France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. constituting the main water-systems of the rivers: Rhone, Aar, Ticino, and Inn. Surface about 220 miles, by 110 miles, or an area of 15,720 miles. From Basle to Monte Rosa, about 100 miles, there is a total rise of 14,000 feet, a rise separated into four regions. 1. The Jura regions, chiefly on the W. and N.W., or French border, extending in parallel ridges through Neuchatel and Soleure to Basle and Aargau, about 150 miles. 2. The Plain, so named, although it is covered with hills, 150 miles by 50 miles, reaching from the Lake Geneva, through Fribourg and Berne, to the river Aar. 3. The hilly district of north and central Switzerland, with the Rigi and Lakes in the centre. 4. The Alpine region, south of Interlaken and Brienz. The grand ridge of the High Alps in Switzerland, extending to the Italian frontier, has its central point at St. Gothard close to the sources of the rivers Rhone and Rhine. Here the Lower Alps of the Oberland branch off past the Jungfrau, along the north side of the Rhone; the main ridge passing east through the Grisons into the Tyrol. Snow line at 8,000 to 8,500 feet. The timber forests cover about one sixth of the surface.

The Swiss Alps are separated into: 1. The Pennine Alps, from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, taking in the Passes of the Great St. Bernard and St. Theodule. 2. The Helvetic Alps, extending from Monte Rosa to the Bernardino Pass, in the Grisons; including the Passes of the Simplon, St. Gothard, and Lukmanier. 3. the Rhaetic Alps extending from the Bernardin to the east; including the Passes of the Splügen, Septimer, Maloya, Julier, Albula, Fluela, and Stelvio, near the Ortler Spitze, in the Tyrol. The loftiest points are the Matterhorn or Mont Cervin, and Monte Rosa, on the border of Italy. Mont Blanc partly outside Switzerland, on the border of French Savoy and Italy.

Glaciers. There are about 400 Glaciers, covering about one eighth of the surface. The Aletsch Glacier is the largest, being five leagues in length.

Lakes: The chief lakes are: Lake Constance; Lake Geneva, or Lake Leman, 54 miles in length; Lake of Zürich; Lake of the four Cantons or Lucerne; and Lake Neuchatel; also Bienne, Thun, Brienz, Zug, Wallenstadt, &c. Lakes Maggiore, Lugano, and Como, are on the Italian side. Traces still exist of the old Lake dwellings.

Waterfalls: The principal are: the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, the Aar, at Handeck; the Staubbach and Pletschbach, at Lauterbrunnen; Reichenbach, at Meiringen; Giessbach, at Brienz; Seerenbach and Baierbach, in Lake Wallenstadt; Fatschbach and Schreienbach, near Stachelberg; Saane, near Gsteig; Pelerins, in the Bossons Glacier; Pissevache, near Martigny; Pianazzo, near the Splügen; Toccia, in Val Formazzo.

The traveller, who has not exactly made up his mind beforehand how

and where he will spend his time in Switzerland, will find some useful notes hereafter about the most important places and summer resorts, the principal sights and excursions with are sure to give him satisfaction, provided the weather be favorable. The best time for visiting Switzerland is from April to October; spring, summer and autumn, every season, has its particular charm and advantage. The higher region can, of course, be visited only during the summer months. A great many tourists adopt the very recommendable system of selecting one place as their headquarters, from which to make excursions to the surrounding places, according to the time at their disposal, fine or unfavorable weather, which is an important item on a trip to Switzerland, where the beauties of nature form the preponderating attraction. *Hotels and Boarding Houses.*—The hotel question will always be a matter of capital importance to the traveller. There is no exaggeration in saying, that Switzerland, with its numerous modern establishments of worldwide reputation, its excellent hotels of first and second class and the great many first class boarding houses, offers every comfort that may be desired by any class of tourists. There will be found magnificent hotels, provided with all the modern comfort and luxury, that may be imagined, and intended for those to whom money is no object, other first class establishments, where one can live most comfortably according to taste and purse, and also most recommendable second class hotels, where one will be excellently accommodated at moderate expense. The tourist, who has seen many countries, will agree, that the renowned Swiss hotels are adapted to every style of living, so as to satisfy travellers of any rank or nationality and any particular taste, without the visitor being compelled, as in many other lands, to give up his usual mode of living. Comfortable rooms and apartments, excellent cuisine, the best brands of wines and spirits, will be found at all the first-class hotels.

Expenses of living: Tourists can, by economizing, live on 10 francs a day (exclusive of carriages, guides, &c.). The hotels are generally excellent and under good management. Charges: Breakfast in the coffee-room 1½ francs, to 2 francs; Table d'hote dinner, 3, 4, or 5 francs; Bed: 2, 3, or 4 francs. Servants, ½ franc to 1 franc daily.

Routes: A good and quick route to Basle is by the express service leaving London at 11 o'clock a.m. or at 8.15 p.m. proceeding via Calais, Amiens, Laon, and Belfort, and arriving at Basle on the day following, at 6.40 a.m., or at 5.25 p.m., fares 1st cl. £5 3s., 2nd cl. £3 13s. Or the route via Brussels, may be chosen, thence via Luxemburg, Metz, and Strassburg, to Basle; by this route, going to Brussels via Ostend, London is left at 10.0 a.m., and Basle reached at 6.41 a.m. the next day, fares 1st class £4 17s. 9d., 2nd class £3 12s. 9d. A third route to Basle via Paris, leaving London at 11.0 a.m. arrival at Basle at 7.3 a.m. next day; or leaving London at 8.15 p.m., arriving at Basle at 7.30 p.m. next evening; fares, 1st class £5 8s. 6d., 2nd class £3 16s. 6d. Fourth route via Harwich, Antwerp, and Brussels, thence via Luxemburg, Metz and Strassburg to Basle; leaving London at 8.30 p.m., and reaching Basle at 6.41 a.m. fares; 1st class £4 7s. 11d., 2nd class £3 1s. 10d.

The fastest route to Geneva is by way of Paris, and thence direct via Macon. Proceeding to Paris via Calais, the tourist leaves London at 11 o'clock a.m. and arrives at Geneva at 8.52 the following morning; or leaving London at 8.15 p.m. travellers arrive at Geneva next night at 11.47. fares, 1st class £5 16s. 2d., 2nd class £4 1s. 4d. Through cars are run in the summer from Calais to Geneva, necessitating no change at Paris. Fares from London to Geneva by the Boulogne route to Paris are, 1st class £5 11s., 2nd class £3 17s. 9d; by the Dieppe route, 1st class £4 10s. 9d., end class £3 3s. 5,

First-class in Switzerland is considered almost a luxury, the second-class cars are very comfortable. The Swiss railroad companies have no agencies, and tickets are bought at the railway stations before starting. Round-trip and Return-tickets at reduced rates, are issued in great variety. On arrival in Switzerland the best plan is to buy one of the railroad guides

(price 50 centimes) which contains full information.

Sleeping Cars. The International Sleeping Car Company has an agent in Zurich (H. Meiss, 53 Bahnhofstrasse) from whom berths can be secured to Paris, Vienna, Frankfurt a. M., Ostende, Calais, Italy, &c.

Walking Tours. There is no doubt that, to enjoy thoroughly the beautiful scenery of a great many points and districts, the tourist should not refrain from taking walks and making excursions, according to time, weather, and constitution. While continual railroad travelling is tiring, walking, if not carried to excess, is conducive to health aud good humor, appetite and strength, and allows opportunity to observe a great many interesting objects which the railroad traveller is not even permitted to notice.

Official Inquiry Offices. In some of the most important places in Switzerland the tourist will find a general inquiry office. These offices are no private entripise or speculation, but are supported by the municipalities and were established for the benefit of the whole communities and of the visitors as well. They are entirely independent. A special object of these useful institutions is to give, free of charge, verbally or by letter, reliable information about the respective place, about railroad connections, sights, industry and commerce, &c. Most of these offices deliver, gratuitously, illustrated guide books about the town and environs and also about other tourist resorts in Switzerland.

Sunday in Switzerland is celebrated by divine service in the numerous churches, and at the same time it is a day of general recreation, and so far it has not been deemed necessary to establish any restricting laws. The traveller therefore, is not compelled to interrupt his journey.

Storage of baggage can be effected through H. MEISS, 53 Bahnhofstrasse, ZURICH, who will take care of it, have it insured and forwarded to any place in Europe.

Baggage.—All Baggage goes by weight, about 5c. per 220 lbs. per kilometre (5/8 m.). Baggage is examined on the frontier at Basle, Bellegarde, Lugano, Schaffhausen, Splügen.

Modes of travelling.—Diligences ply on all the chief roads where their are no railways. The fare is, however, high; and three or four persons traveling in company had best hire a carriage (voiture, vettura) -charge with 1 horse (two persons), 15fr. to 20fr. a day; 2 horses (five persons), 25fr. to 30fr., besides 1fr. per horse as tip to driver. Extra Post, costing somewhat more than a voiture, may be had at tarif rates by ordering at any post office, a few hours beforehand, which gets over the ground faster than a common carriage. Horse, or mule, 10fr. to 12fr., and half-pay for return journey; the muleteer can demand 1fr. or 2fr. Steamers ply on all the chief lakes.

Post and Telegraph are well organised in Switzerland. On Sundays the Post offices are open from 10 to 12 a.m. The main telegraph offices are open all day and night (Sunday included). Postage of letters within the country 10 centimes, weight up to 250 grammes (about 10 oz.) Postage to the countries of the postal union 25 centimes for every 15 grammes (1/2 oz.). Telegramms: Within Switzerland 30 centimes, besides 2 1/2 centimes each word.

To	Germany and France			50 centimes	besides	10	centimes	each	word
„	Austria			50 „	„	7 to 10	„	„	„
„	Italy			50 „	„	7 to 10	„	„	„
„	Belgium			50 „	„	19	„	„	„
„	England			50 „	„	29	„	„	„
„	New-York	frs.	1.50	each word	To	China	frs.	8.50	each word
„	Philadelphia	„	1.70	„ „	„	Japan	„	9.35	„ „
„	Chicago	„	1.80	„ „	„	Australia	„	6.15	„ „
„	San Francisco	„	2.15	„ „					

Money. The standard is the Franc, 80 Pfennig (German), equal to 19 cents (United States), equal to about 10 pence English.

Germany	1 Mark	= 100 Pfennig	= Francs	1.25
Holland	1 Gulden	= 100 Cents	= „	2.12
Austria	1 Gulden	= 100 Kreuzer	= „	2,50
England	1 Pound Sterling	= 20 shilling à 12 pence	= „	25.—
United States	1 Dollar	= 100 Cents	= „	5,15

Cantons.—twenty-two in number, three of which are subdivided into two sections each. Valais, Geneva, Vaud, Neuchatel, Berne and Basle are located on the French border. Basle, Aarau, Zürich, Schaffhausen and Thurgau are upon the German borders of Baden, Württemberg and Bavaria: St. Gall and Grisons are situated on the borders of the Austrian Tyrol. Valais, Ticino, and Grisons are on the Italian border.

Steamship Officcs. The end of the tourist season in Switzerland and the general rush for home occuring at about the same time of the year, it is very convenient to secure accomodation for the return-trip while in Switzerland. To this effect it is advisable to apply early to one of the steamship agents licensed by the Swiss government.

Agent of the North German Lloyd, H. MEISS, 53 Bahnhofstrasse, ZURICH, has such a responsible office, where passengers can book at the lowest official rates, without any extra charge. Berths can be selected and secured at once. Holders of return-tickets are equally advised to have their berths engaged through this office and all travellers are respectfully requested to make it their headquarters during their stay in Zurich. New-York daily papers are always kept on file, and any kind of information is readily furnished. Letters can be addressed to the care of this office, and the instructions as to reforwarding the same, will be promptly and carefully attended to.

AARAU.

HOTELS: Rössli; Ochs; Löwe; Wilder Mann. On the Aare, is a manufacturing town, and the capital of the Canton Aargau, The Cantonal Library, with 60,000 volumes is in the Gross-Rathsgebäude. This building has some very beautiful stained glass. The Ethnographical Industrial Museum which has been established here by the Geographical and Commercial Society of Central Switzerland, is very interesting and well worth a visit. The house No. 882 Rathhausplatz contains antiquities from Vindonissa. Heinrich Zschokke, the historian, passed several years here.

The *Wasserfluh* 2850 feet, rises above the town to the north. On the northeast is the Giselafluh 2540 feet. From here a path leads to the Schinznach Baths. The celebrated sulphur baths of Lostorf are about 6 miles to the west of Aarau.

AEGGISCHHORN

or Eggischhorn.

Hotel Jungfrau.

Aeggischhorn is situated at the foot of a peak 9,650 feet in height, in the Canton Valais, and in view of the Jungfrau, Mönch and other grand peaks. 3 hours from Viesch or Fiesch English service at the New Church.

AIGLE.

HOTELS: Beau Site; Victoria; Hotel du Midi; Hotel du Nord.

Aigle, charmingly situated on the Grande-Eau, is a favourite summer-resort in the Canton Vaud. A large number of the houses are built of black marble. Chief objects of interest are: the Chateau, and the Roman tower located on an eminence and affording grand views of the Rhone valley. The town boasts of an electro-hydropathic establishment. Wine good. Magnificent view of the Dent du Midi. Engl. Church service.

ALPNACH.

HOTELS: Pilatus, Sonne, Schlüssel.

Alpnach is situated in the Canton Unterwalden, at the foot of Mont Pilatus, on an inlet of the lake of

Lucerne. It is the terminus of the Pilatus railway, and the station of the Brünig railway.

ALTDORF,
or Altorf.

HOTELS: Krone, Post, Tell, Löwe, Hotel de la gare at the station.

Altdorf, situated in a fertile valley, on the Reuss, is the capital of the Canton Uri, near the lake of Lucerne. Here Wilhelm Tell, the liberator of his country, is supposed to have shot the apple from his son's head; a statue marks the place. In the church is a Madonna by Imhof. Above it the Capucin Monastery and the Pavilion Waldeck. Bürglen, where Wilhelm Tell was born, is near here.

Baths of AMPHION.

Hotel des Bains.

Amphion is situated on the S. of Lake Geneva, in French Savoy, famous for its sulphur-spring. The seat of Amadeus VIII. was the Ripaille Castle. Can be reached by rail and by steamer. English Service at Grand Hotel des Bains.

AMSTEG.

HOTELS: Stern, or Post; Weisses Kreuz; Hirsch; Engel; Freihof.

Amsteg is situated near the Maderaner Thal, on the Reuss, in Canton Uri. It is surrounded by high mountains; Hülfstock and other glaciers; and has fine forests and waterfalls, a wierd and picturesque spot.

ANDERMATT.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; St. Gotthard; Andermatt; Bellevue; Hotel-Restaurant du Touriste; Sonne; Krone; Drei Könige. An interesting old town with quaint old houses, situated as its name indicates on a meadow. Much used good whey cure. A winter resort for invalids nearly 5000 feet above the sea the chief village of the Urseren valley, on the St. Gotthard road. Fine excursions can be made to the St. Gotthard pass; Madun rocks, to the devil's bridge. Here is an interesting old church. Best view from the Mariahilf Chapel. A hideously ornamented house near the church.

APPENZELL.

HOTELS: Löwe; Hirsch; Hecht; Krone.

Appenzell, the capital of the Canton Inner Rhoden, a large village, on the Sitter, at the foot of the Sentis, was formerly the country seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen. All the houses are of wood. The chief objects of interest are the two convents; and a modern church. Weissbad not far off, a health resort, and Gais. Pop. 4,477. Many pretty walks near the village.

ARTH,
or Art.

HOTELS: Adler; Schlüssel; Rigi.

Arth, with a pop. of about 2,539, at the head of the lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, is situated in the Canton of Schwytz, near Goldau, the scene of the land-slide of the Rossberg in 1806, where three villages were buried, and 450 persons killed. At Arth is an old church, built in 1677. The ascent of the Rigi may be made by the cog wheel railroad.

AXENFELS.

Hotel Axenfels.

Axenfels lies on the Lake of Lucerne, near the Axenstein, can be reached from Brunnen Stat. and is a very beautiful point of view.

AXENSTEIN.

Hotel Axenstein.

Axenstein situated above Brunnen, on Lake Lucerne, affords fine views, from the Frohnalpstock, and the Stoos.

BADEN.

HOTELS: Schiff; Ochs; Stadthof; Hinterhof; Bahnhof.

Baden, a bathing-place, in Canton Aargau, was much frequented by the Romans on account of its hot sulphur springs. Near the town is an old ruined fortress, Stein, which affords a

fine view; at the bath, is a hospital and a theatre.

Excursions may be made to *Wettingen* with an Abbey Church of the 13th century; the interior of which contains some fine stained glass windows and carved stalls; and to Wohlen.

BALE or BASLE.

HOTELS: Victoria; Trois rois, on the Rhine; *National; Hotel Suisse; St. Gotthard; Euler; Jura; Sauvage.*

Cabs for 1-2 persons, 1/4 hr. 80 c.; second 1/4 hr. 60, each additional 1/4 hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., the second 1/4 hr. 90 c., each additional 1/4 hr. 70 c. From the stations into the town, 1-2 persons 1 1/2, 3-4 pers. 2 1/2 fr., each piece of baggage 20 c. extra. At night 3 fr. for the first 1/2 hr., and for each additional 1/2 hr. 1 fr.

English church service at the Hotel des trois rois, in a chapel.

Bale is the capital of the half-canton *Bâle-ville,* and an ancient commercial city. It is connected with Klein-Bâle by three bridges and a viaduct. The Münster built of red sandstone dates from 1010-19. It is in the Gothic style and was rebuilt after an earthquake in 1356, and again restored in 1859. The two towers, 218 feet in height were not finished till 1500. The hall contains several frescoes; the dance of death, said to be by Holbein, &c. In the choir are the tombs of Anna, wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg and of her youngest son Charles. On the pillar opposite the font is the monument of Erasmus of Rotterdam. The Great Council was held here in 1431-38. The church has some fine stained glass windows; an ancient pulpit; a Gothic sacerdotal chair of the 14th century and a font dating from 1465. St. Gallus gateway, on the outside, decorated with statues of the Evangelists and saints, is still in a good state of preservation. It was built about 1200. The entrance is adorned by a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins.

A representation of the Virgin and the child is on this façade; the emperor Henry, the founder of this church, his wife, and two knights, St. Martin and St. George with the dragon. The visiting of the Münster costs, 1/2 fr. Wed. 2-4 free (in summer).

Adjoining the church stands the building, which contains in three rooms, the *Mediaeval* Collections. From 10.30-12.30 Sundays free; otherwise 1/2 fr., on application at Münster Platz 13. It contains, the curiously constructed Lällenkönig, fragments chiefly of churches, the Waffenhalle, with curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle, with canons of the 15th. and 16th. cent. The Council of Bâle held its councils, in the Conciliums Saal, in 1431-48, here are many casts of mouldings from churches of Bale, and fragments of the Death Dance of Bâle, of the 15th. cent. In the Saal for Household antiquities; mediaevel tapestry, furniture, glass, &c. are remarkable. Other rooms contain fine bindings of books, handsome ironwork, &c. Old musical instruments, and altars, carved wood; enamelled bronze is also note worthy.

The university possesses a Library of 200,000 vols. Roman antiquities, and ethnographical collections, are in the Picture Gallery, which is interesting on account of the collection of paintings and drawings of the younger Holbein, Tenier, cartoons of Cornelius; many studies by Holbein, and drawings by Dürer.

Cloisters, founded in the 15th. cent., restored 1869-73, have been used recently for interments; they extend to a terrace, behind the Münster. Near them is the house of Froben and Erasmus, and on the side of it the statue of Ecolampadius.

The Museum, which is situated in the Augustinergasse, contains a picture gallery; a natural history collection and a collection of antiquities. The University Library which is open from 10-12 and 2-4, has 200,000 volumes and about 5000 Manuscripts. Of the latter the most interesting are: the transactions of the Council; writings of Melanchthon and of Luther, and others. The University, which was founded in 1459 by Pius II., contains 100 portraits of scholars, some of them famous; 10 marble busts by Schlöth, of teachers of Bâle, of the present century, stand in the Aula. Several

famous mathematicans, Bernoulli, Mérian, Euler, tought here. The university is attended by 350 students. In the Markt-Platz is the Rathhaus, or Town-Hall, built in 1504 and restored in 1824-28. In the court is a statue, erected in 1580, of Munatius Plancus; fine carvings and stained glass-windows adorn the council-hall. The Bornoullianum, a building for the study, of Physics, Chemistry and Astronomy, and the Vesalianum, for Anatomy and Physiology, belong to the University and are situated near the Spalen Thor, which belonged to the old, fortifications. Note worthy are also, a Roman archway, in the Monastery of St. Alban. *Churches:* the Church of St. Clara, the Church of St. Martin, with a fine choir; the Barfüsser-Kirche, with is now used as a store-house, built in the 14th. cent.; the handsome Church of St. Elisabeth, with very fine stained glass-windows. The Spalen Fountain, said to have been designed by Holbein, the Fish-market Fountain, and the Rebhaus Fountain are also very interesting. Fine specimen of Swiss mountain goats and other animals, may be seen in the Zoological Garden. Beside Theatre, and opposite the Musikhalle is situated the Kunsthalle, with a large garden and restaurant. It contains a collection of sculptures and pictures. In the restaurant are some good paintings, by Brünner. Near the summer Casino is the Monument of St. Jacob by Schlöth, erected in 1872. The Missionary Institutions of Bâle enjoy a good reputation. Missionaries are educated in the mission house. Here is a fine ethnographical collection from W.-Africa and the E.-Indies; Several charitable institutions are in the vicinity: the missionary institution, the reformatory, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

BEATENBERG.

HOTELS: Kurhaus; Alpenrose; Schönegg; Victoria; Hotel des Alpes; Belle-Vue. Eng. Church Serv. is held in Hotel Bellevüe, more than 15 hotels and boarding houses.

Beatenberg, 3 m. from Interlaken, is situated on the N. side of Lake Thun. The hermitage of St. Beatus (Beatushöhle) gave the name to the place, which has lately become a favorite health-resort, on account of its beautiful situation, in a sheltered position, on a natural ridge or terrace, on the south side of the mountain, at an attitude of 1830 feet above the level of the lake, charming view of the Oberland, good air, and spring. It can be reached by cable-railway and steamer. A good place to buy wood carvings cheap.

BELLALP,

or Bel Alp. *Hotel Belalp.*

Bellalp lies 7,155 feet high, in the Valais, 4½ hours from Brigue; from here one has a magnificent view, over the Aletsch Glacier and Alps of the Valais. Fine excursions can be made from here. A place to be recommended for a long stay. In the season English Church Service. Becoming a fashionable resort.

BELLINZONA.

HOTELS: Suisse & Post; Cervo; Rail. Restaurants.

Bellinzona is the capital of the Canton Ticino; it is situated near Lugano, on the St. Gotthard railway, and has a fine abbey-church. Near it, on the W. is the Castello Grande, on the E. the high Castello Corbario, and the Castello di Mezzo. In the Castello Grande is now a prison and an arsenal (can be visited), Grand walks and views.

BERGÜN.

HOTELS: Piz d'Aela; Sonne; Kreuz.

Bergün a village near the Bergüner Stein, on the route from Coire to Samaden, possesses a mineral spring, a fine prison tower, and an old Romanesque Church. The pass, near by, is worth visiting often.

BERN.

HOTELS: Hotel de Belle Vue; Bernerhof; Schweizerhof.

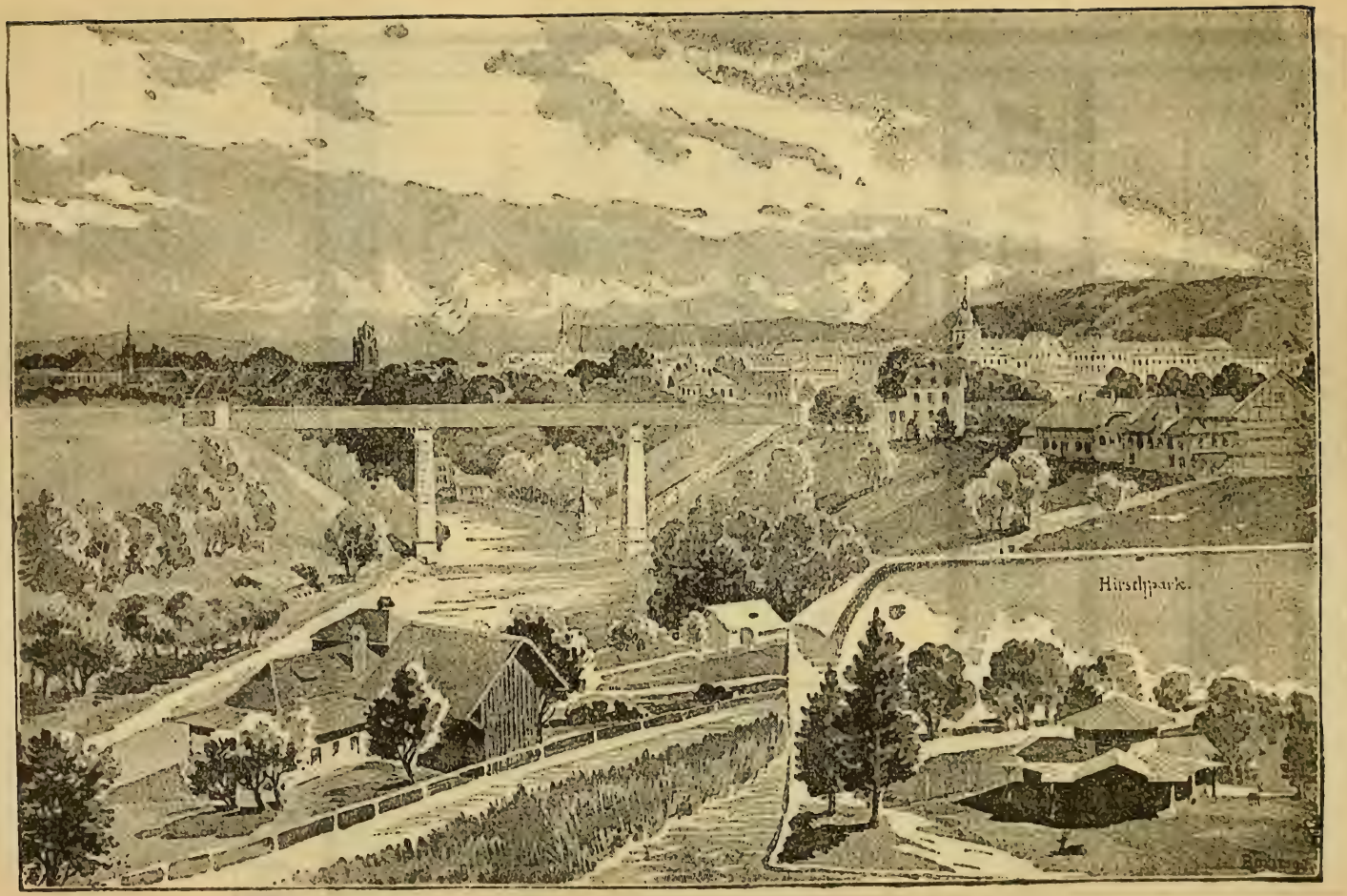
Cabs: 1-2 persons 80c. for ¼ hr., 3-4 persons 1fr. 20c., each additional ¼ hr. 40c.; with two horses for 1-2 persons 1fr. 20c. Whole day for more than 8 hrs. 1-2 persons 15fr., 3-4 persons 20fr.

English Church Service Neagligasse 2, in the Hall of the Lerber Schule. British Minister, F. R. St. John, Wall-Gasse 2. 11-4.

American Minister J. O. Broadhead, Hirschengraben 6.

Bern with a pop. of 47,151, is the capital of the Canton Bern and is the seat of the Swiss Federal Council. It is situated 100 ft. over the Aar, on a peninsula of sandstone rock. Many of the streets, in the old part of the town are built on arcades, also the main street, which is one mile long. Many fountains, embellished with statues, adorn the streets of Bern; all worth careful inspection. At the Nydeck-bridge is the Bears-Den, not far from which is the *Zeitglockenthurm,* rebuilt in 1770, with a curious clock, which by crowing of a cock, announces the striking of each hour. Two minutes before, a troup of Bears walk round a sitting figure. The Kindlifresser or Ogre Brunnen decorates the Kornhaus-Platz. Here stands the Corn Hall, a fine building, which contains the Industrial Museum and a wine cellar, with a cask, which can hold about 8800 gal., formerly this house contained a store of corn, in case of famine. The *Town-Hall,* with a fine flight of steps was erected in 1406; the Gothic Cathedral built 1421-1573, has a spire 134 ft. high; handsome stained windows, and a fine organ. The Chapel of St. Antony, in the Postgasse, dates from the 15th. cent. The statue of Rudolph von Erlach, in bronze bv Volmar of Bern stands in front of the Cathedral; erected in 1848. A bronze statue of Berthold von Zähringen by Tscharner, is on the Cathedral Terrace. The view of the Bernese Oberland from this terrace is one of the most superb in the world, especially when the sun shines on the snow-capped mountains.

The *New Bundes-Rathhaus* built in 1882-83 by Auer, is a magnificent edifice, intended for the department of war & agriculture; the Alte Bundes-Rathhaus, in the Bundesgasse, resembles the New one, but is not so large, it was erected in 1857 in the Florentine style, by Stadler & Studer. It contains a collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings and of coins. From its roof the most extensive View in Bern may be obtained. The public is admitted to the sittings; both languages, German and French are used in the debates. A fountain with the statue of Bern is in front of the Bundes-Rathhaus. The *Kleine Schanze* commands a fine View of the Bernese Alps, the town, the Aarthal and the *Kirchenfeldenbrücke,* a colossal iron bridge constructed in 1882-83, crossing the Aare to a new quarter of the town. The *Kunst Museum,* open daily 9-12 & 1-5, is a building in the Renaissance style, in the Waisenhaus-Strasse. It contains a fine collection of mostly modern pictures & sculptures. The *Natural History Museum* is opposite; (free in summer, Tues. & Sat. 2-5, Sun. 10½-12; on other days 8-6 1fr.) On the ground-floor is the Collection of Minerals and that of Fossils; on the first floor, the Zoological collection. The *Grosse Schanze* with the Head-Offices of the Jura Simplon Railway, the Maternity Hospital and the Observatory, affords a grand View. The *Schänzli* is a Café and summer theatre, with the finest View in Bern; admission 50c. Beyond it lies the large *Military Depot* of Canton Bern, built 1874-78; containing an arsenal, a barrack, stables with riding schools and offices. Post office: near the railway station. Inquiry office at the entrance of the station. Besides giving, free of charge, any information that may be required, the office also offers to the tourist an illustrated guide book containing a great deal of very interesting details about the town, the surroundings, excursions, and anything that may be of interest.



Berne.

Berne.

HOTEL BELLEVUE

Only five minutes walk from the Station, quiet, and admirably situated between the

New House of Parliament

and the splendid Kirchenfeld Bridge. Standing in its **own** *beautiful garden with terrace; best view over the Alps and the river Aare. Old reputed*

First-Rate House,

combining **every comfort** *with moderate charges; Board for protracted stay all the year round.*

Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light.

Propt. Vve. F. OSSWALD.

BÜRGI & Co. *formerly Gerber & Bürgi*

* * * BERNE (Switzerland).

Founded 1861. **Exporters of**

Emmenthal Cheese

to all parts of the world. — Large stock on hand.

BEX.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Bains: Grand Hotel des Salines; des Alpes; de l'Union; du Monde.

Opposite the Hotel des Bains is the Engl. Church.

Bex is beautifully situated near the end of Lake Geneva, on the Rhône and Avencon, in the Canton Vaud, at the foot of the Dent du Midi and the Dent du Morcles. It is a health resort, especially in spring, and is noted for its sulphur-baths and salt-mines. Behind Bex is the lovely valley Des Ormonts, leading to the Simmenthal and Thun.

BIEL

Bienne.

HOTELS: Couronne; Choix; Bieler Hof.

Biel, in the Canton Berne, at the foot of the Jura mountains, is an ancient town, with a new church, a Museum founded by Col. Schwab, containing a lacustrine collection; a fine avenue encloses the town. Near it is the Lake of Bienne, with the island of St. Peter, at one time, the residence of Rousseau, and Macolin.

The town has about 15,407 inhab.

BRIENZ.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Ours; Hotel De La Croix Blanche; Zum Schützen.

Brienz is situated on the lake of Brienz, under the Brienzergrate. From the Fluhberg Pavilion one has a fine View of the lake, which is 1,860 ft. above sea. It is noteworthy for its wood-carving, and cheese making; the houses are of timber. Not far off, to be reached by steamer, are the falls of the Giessbach, with seven falls, which are illuminated in the evening. The Rothhorn commands a fine View of the Bernese Alps.

Eng. Church Service at Hotel de l'Ours.

BRIGUE.

BRIEG. *HOTELS: Angleterre; Couronne; Rail-Restaurant.* Brigue is a small town at the foot of the Simplon, with about 1,200 inhabitants. Here terminates the railway. Chief objects of interest: Chateau Stockalpler, with a large Hall, and the old Jesuit College. Excursions can be made from here to the Sparenhorn.

BRUNNEN.

HOTELS: Adler; Waldstätter Hof; Rössli; Schweizerhof; Hirsch; Rigi.

Brunnen, in Canton Schwytz, where the three Forest Cantons, Uri, Schwytz and Unterwalden founded the Confederacy, 1315, is a station on the St. Gothard railway, and one of the finest places on the lake of Lucerne. The mountains are here 9,000 feet high; near it, Tell's Chapel. English Church Service at the Adler. Beautiful view over the lake.

GERSAU,

near BRUNNEN.

HOTELS: Beau Séjour; Gersauer Hof; Hotel Pension Müller; Zur Ilge.

Gersau with a population of 1,816, was an independent republic for a long time. Situated at the base of the Rigi, in the midst of orchards, protected from cold winds, it is a favourite health-resort. Above it is the Rigi Scheidegg Hotel. Silk spinning mill in the vicinity. Rigi-Scheideck is ascended by a railway.

CHAMONIX.

CHAMOUNY. *HOTELS: Du Montblanc; Royal et de Saussure; de Londre et d'Angleterre; de la Poste; de la Paix.* For smaller excursions a guide is unnecessary, but for great tours, one must be taken, at Chamouny. Charges are regulated by the published Reglement et Tarif. (During the season Engl. Church Serv.) Chamonix lies in the valley of the Arve, in French Savoy, at the foot of Mont Blanc. Reached by dil. from Geneva, also by rail, from Geneva to Annemasse, thence to Cluse, dil. on to Chamonix. The first ascent of Mont Blanc, was made, by Drs. Paccard and Balmat in 1796; it is now often done. The place has a Church with a tower, baths, and a Museum. One of the finest passes is the Tête Noir, over which, to Martigny. Notice the

splendid Mer de Glace, and glaciers on the way through the valley. Excursion across the Mer de Glace and to the Glacies des Bossons, one of the most beautiful of Swiss glaciers.

ST. GERVAIS.

HOTELS: du Montblanc; du Genève; du Mont Joli. St. Gervais is a health resort, but the Hotel and baths of St. Gervais, were entirely destroyed and carried away by a torrent in July, 1892. Fine trips can be made to Mont Joli, Col du Bonhomme; and Pavilion Belle Vue. Diligence from and to Chamouny. English Church service.

CHAMPÉRY.

HOTELS: De La Croix Federale; De La Dent du Midi; des Alpes; Hotel Berra. Champery is a much frequented place in summer; it is situated near Bex and the Rhone, in Val d'Illiez, and has large grottoes. Fine excursions to Dent du Midi, Chamouny, Culet, &c.

CHATEAU D'OEX.

(Germ. OESCH.) *HOTELS: Balance; Ours; Berthod.* It is situated in the Canton Vaud, in the Upper Sarine, 3,500 ft above the sea. A favorite summer and winter health resort, on account of its pure dry air. Engl. Church Serv. The church is situated on a hill; it is a secluded place.

CHAUMONT.

HOTELS: du Chateau, English Church serv. in summer. *Hotel de Chaumont.* Chaumont 3,845 above the sea, is about 2 hours from Neuchâtel, with a beautiful View of the Alpine chain in the back-ground and with the lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat before them, best in the afternoon light.

CHAUX DE FONDS.

HOTELS: Balance; Fleur de Lys; Lion d'Or. Chaux-de-Fonds is noted for its important watch manufacturies. About 250,000 watches are made annually. In a place near it, Chaux du Millieu, watch chains are made. The pretty town, lies in a remote Alpine valley, 3,255 above sea, in the Canton Neuchâtel; with a church, town-hall, and a College with a picture gallery. Not far off, on the river Bied, passing through a tunnel, and with a fall of 100 feet lies the watch-making town of *Locle.* A statue in bronze was erected opposite the Watchmakers school, to D. I. Richard in 1888; the founder of the watch-making industry in Chaux de Fonds and Locle. *HOTELS: Jura; Trois Rois.*
Fine excursions can be made from both these places. St. Imier, in the vicinity, is also a watch-making place.

CHEXBRES.

HOTELS: Victoria; Lion d'Or.
Chexbres is a large village in the Canton Vaud, with an ancient castle from which a path leads to Rivaz-St. Saphorin, a railway-station, from there the road leads to Vevey and Lausanne. 10 minutes from the station, is the Signal de Chexbres, with the Hotel du Signal. From here a charming View may be obtained.

CLARENS-MONTREUX

See Montreux.

COIRE
Chur.

HOTELS: Steinbock; Luekmanier; Rother Löwe; Weisses Kreuz; Drei Könige; Sonne; Stern.
Coire is the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, on the Plessur, flowing into the Rhine, 1½ m. from the town. It is a very picturesque place, surrounded by high mountains; the upper part of it being fortified. In this part the Cathedral of St. Lucius, which dates partly from the 8th century, is situated; remarkably fine portal. In the interior the vaulting is pointed, some valuable sculptures and pictures are in the church; Herodias by Cranach; a Madonna by Stumm, a pupil of Rubens; Christ bearing the Cross, by Dürer &c. good wood carving, metal work. In the old Roman tower is the Chapel one of the earliest of Christian edifices, connected with the

Episcopal Palace. Behind the Cathedral is the Monastery of St. Lucius, a seminary for priests, and the school; in front of which the Hofbrunnen, decorated with statues of Saints. The Rhaetian Museum, beside the Protestant church of St. Martin, contains antiquities and old paintings, from the episcopal palace; a Library &c. The Stadtgarten, an old cemetery, has many grave stones of the 17th cent. The town-hall, with stained glass windows of the 16th cent., the Hospital and the Government buildings.

COMBALLAZ.

Hotel de la Couronne; Pension Lys.

Comballaz in the Canton Vaud, is 4,476 feet above sea, near the Dent du Midi, from here the Pic de Chaussy can be reached in three hours. The air is very pure, and there is a mineral spring, which attracts many visitors.

CONSTANCE.

HOTELS: Insel-Hotel; Hôtel Halm; Badischer Hof; Krone.

Constance, situated at the north-west end of the lake of Constance, has about 17,000 inhabitants, and since 1805, a town of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Cathedral which was established in 1052, was rebuilt in its present style in 1435 and 1680. The tower, in the Gothic style was built in 1850-57. The Wessenberg-Haus contains a good collection of pictures, engravings &c. St. Stephen's Church in the Gothic style, dates from the 15th century. It contains some good sculptures. The house called "Zum Hohen Hafen" is situated at the corner of the Obere Markt. Next to this house is the Hôtel Barbarossa, in which the Emperor Frederick I. signed the peace with the Lombard towns, in the year 1183.

The Stadt-Kanzlei *(Town-Hall)* built in 1593, in the style of the Renaissance, contains the Municipal Archives. A war-monument by Baur, in commemoration of the victories of 1870-71 adorns the Market-place. The Rosgarten Museum is in the Rosgarten, the ancient guild-house of the butchers. The Kaufhaus, on the lake, was built in 1388. It contains the great hall where the Great Council of the Cardinals met in 1414-18. The Dominican Monastery in which Huss was imprisoned, is situated on an island. It has been partly changed into an hotel, called the Insel-Hotel. In the Stadtgarten, on the lake, is a fine promenade, and bust of the Emperor William I. A tablet and portrait of the reformer Huss, mark the house in the Hussen-Strasse, near the Schnetzthor, where he was arrested. A bronze tablet marks the place where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. To the west of the Bruhl is a large boulder with inscriptions, marking the place where the reformers suffered martyrdom.

The Island of *Mainau* is situated in the north-west arm of the Lake of Constance. An iron bridge connects the island with the mainland. It has belonged to the Grand Duke of Baden since 1853, and is beautifully laid out as pleasure-grounds. The Bodensee, or Lake of Constance, extends 40 m. by 8 miles. The shore belongs to five States. The lake is 830 feet deep. In the vicinity are Arenberg, belonging to Empress Eugénie, and the ruins of Hohentwiel Castle.

DAVOS PLATZ,

or St. Johann am Platz.

Hotel-Pension d'Angleterre; Kuranstalt Holsboer; Grand Hotel Belvedere; Buol; Victoria; Carré; Rhaetia; Post; Strela; Schweitzerhof.

Davos-Platz, with about 4780 inhabitants, the capital of the district, is a summer and winter health resort for persons suffering from consumption. The air is very dry and bracing.

In the hall of the Rathhaus is a collection of ancient weapons; also stained glass, &c.

Davos-Dörfli: on a charming lake under Schiahorn. *HOTELS: Kurhaus Davos-Dörfli; Hotel Flüela; Gredig; Bellevue; Villa Paul; Villa Vecchia,* &c. Silvretta Glacier and Sertig fall. The Schazberg; Weissfluh and Schwarzhorn. Scaletta Pass to the Engadine. Strela Pass to Coire.

DISENTIS.

HOTELS: Disentiser Hof; Hôtel zur Krone. A village of the 17th century, on the Vorder Rhein, with a population of about 1300. The Benedictine Abbey dates from the 7th century. A Romance paper is edited and and published here, rather interesting.

DIVONNE-LES-BAINS,

beautifully situated in the Pays de Gex, at the foot of the Dôle. Hydropathic establishment. Diligence from the station of Nyon.

EINSIEDELN.

HOTELS: Sonne; Drei Könige; Adler; Schwan. In Canton Schwyz, a famous place of pilgrimage, on the Alpbach. About 30 miles from Zürich; 2890 feet above the sea-level. The Benedictine Monastery was established in 861. A black marble fountain adorns the large open space between the houses and the monastery buildings. It has 14 jets and is surmounted by the Virgin's Image. About 150,000 pilgrims visit the place annually. There is a magnificent view from the Herrenberg, a hill to the south-east, above the Abbey.

ENGELBERG.

HOTELS: Sonnenberg; Titlis; Engel; Kurhaus and Pension Müller; National; Engelberg, Hôtel des Alpes, &c.

The Benedictine Abbey was established in 1121. It was rebuilt after the fire of 1729. In the Church are pictures by Würsch, Kaiser, and Deschwanden. The Library contains about 20,000 volumes. The abbey revenues were greatly diminished by the French in 1798. Glaciers. Extensive manufacture of cheeses.

FAULENSEE BAD.

Victoria Hotel. A favorite health resort, on Lake Thun, about 2600 feet above the level of the sea. Noted for its baths and milk cure.

FELSENEGG.

Hotel Felsenegg. 5 miles from Zug. In the Canton Zug. 3025 feet above the sea level.

FLÜELEN.

HOTELS: Adler; Kreuz; Tell and Post; St. Gotthard; Hirsch; Stern, &c. Two miles from Altdorf. In the Canton Uri; situated at the south end of Lake Lucerne. It is the port of Uri and a station of the St. Gothard railroad. The Chateau Rudenz, which formerly belonged to the Attinghausen family, lies beyond the Church.

FRAUENFELD.

HOTELS: Bahnhof; Falke; Krone. On the Murg, the capital of the Canton Thurgau. 10 miles from Winterthur. 1375 feet above the sea level. The place is noted for its large cotton factories. The ancient Schloss, situated on a rock, dates from the 11th century.

FRIBOURG,
or FREIBURG.

HOTELS: Suisse; Faucon; de l'Autriche; Hotel de la Tête Noire, &c., the capital of the Canton Freiburg, with 12,239 inhabitants, is situated 17 miles south-west from Berne, on the Sarine, 2100 feet above the level of the sea. The town was founded by Berthold IV, in 1178. St. Nicholas Church, in the Gothic style, was founded in the year 1283. It was rebuilt in the 15th century, and has been lately restored. The fine tower, which was built in 1470-92, is 280 feet in height. The magnificent organ which has 7800 pipes and 67 stops, was constructed by Mooser. The instrument may be heard daily at 1,30 (Saturdays excepted) and at 8 p.m.

Near the St. Nicholas Church is the Hôtel de Ville, occupying the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. The clock tower dates from the year 1511. Facing here is the old lime tree, 14 feet in circumference. The tree was planted in 1476, in commemoration of the victory of Morat. The

statue of Father Grégoire Girard in bronze, is close by. St. Michael's, the old Jesuit College, is near the Morat Gate, with a Church established by Father Canisius. The Boys' School, opposite, to the left, was established by the Jesuits in 1827. Next to the College is the Lycée, containing the Museum. The Suspension Bridge which was built by Chaley, in 1834, is 270 yards in length, and 168 feet above the Sarine. The Pont de Gotteron a little farther up, is a similar bridge. Over the Vallée de Gotteron. It was built in 1840.

GENEVA.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de la Paix; Hôtel Métropole; Hôtel des Bergues; Hôtel Beau-Rivage; Hôtel de l'Ecu; Grand Hotel National; Hôtel d'Angleterre, &c.

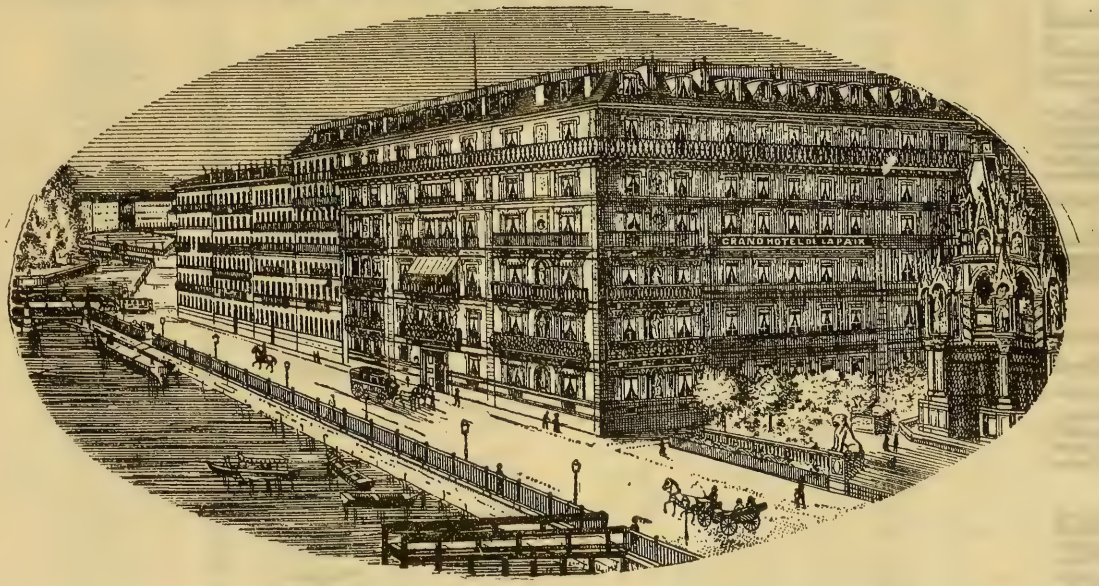
Geneva, with 73,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the Canton, situated in the south-west corner of Switzerland. It is 1245 feet above the level of the sea, situated on the slopes of two hills. Without fear of contradiction it may at once be stated, that Geneva merits to be, as really it is, a favorite place of residence. It is beautifully situated at the end of the lake and, in every respect, a fine city, almost Paris on a smaller scale. Geneva is much patronized by Americans, and numerous wealthy foreign families have selected it as their permanent abode. The large exhibition of Swiss art and industry held here, this year, is sure to attract thousands of visitors to this place. Geneva is also well known all over the world for producing the finest watches and jewellry. The town is divided into two parts by the river Rhone. The Old Town, which is the seat of the Government, is on the left bank. The Quartier St. Gervais is on the right bank. Since 1850, when the old fortifications were removed, the town has developed considerably. There are eight bridges over the river, connecting the two sections of the town. The Pont du Montblanc is the highest one. It is 280 yards long and leads from the Rue du Montblanc to the Jardin Anglais. Rousseau's Island between the Pont du Montblanc and the Pont des Bergues. It is connected with the latter by a chain bridge. A bronze statue of Rousseau by Pradier, adorns the centre. Extending along the banks of the river are fine quays, upon which are the best shops, The Grand Quai is on the left bank. On the right bank is the Quai des Bergues. Along the right bank extends the Quai du Mont Blanc, beginning at the Pont du Mont Blanc. Beyond here, and in a line with it is the Quai des Paquis, extending to the Pier. The Place des Alpes is adorned by the magnificent Brunswick Monument, erected in honour of Duke Charles II, of Brunswick, who left 20 million Francs to Geneva. The monument is 66 feet in height, from the design of Franel. The Kursaal is located in the Quai des Paquis. Behind it is the American Church. The Hotel des Postes is situated in the Rue du Montblanc. It has a beautiful façade with figures representing the different nations of the world. Here is also the English Church in the Gothic style, built by Monod in 1853.

The *National Monument* is situated on the south bank of the lake on the left of the Pont du Montblanc. It consists of a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva, by Dorer, in commemoration of the union of Geneva with the Confederation, in the year 1814. Near here is the Jardin Anglais with restaurant. The centre of the garden is adorned by a fountain and some bronze busts. In the pavilion there is a Relief of Montblanc, showing the relative heights of the mountains. The fee for admission is 50 c. On the north of the Jardin Anglais, on the lake, is the Quai des Eaux-Vives, which is planted with trees. The Salle de la Reformation, near the Quai, contains a concert room; the Calvinium with memorials of Calvin, &c. and a model of Jerusalem. To the right, in the Promenade de St. Antoine, is the Collège de St. Antoine, established by Calvin, 1559. The Observatory is on the left. On an eminence, farther on, is the Russian Church. Near here is Töpffer's bust in bronze. In the Place du Bourg-de-



Geneva.

GENÈVE. GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PAIX.



Finest first class house,

in the finest situation, in front of LAKE and MONT BLANC.

LIFT.

Tariff in every room. No charge for light and attendance.

Steamboat landing opposite the Hotel.

FRÉD. WEBER PROP.re

ELECTRIC LIGHT in every room.

Open all the year round.

Telegraphic-Address: "HOTEL PAIX, GENEVA."

Branch-House: Grand Hôtel Victoria, at Beatenberg, near Interlaken.

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.

250 rooms entirely newly renovated.

Only First-Class Hotel open all the year,

opposite the English Garden, with fine view over the Lake and Alps.

*Every modern Comfort. * Elevator.*

*Baths. * Electric light.*

Judiciously heated during Winter.

D. BURKARD, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.

Very First-Class House * 250 Rooms * the latest built.

The only one in Geneva with a Garden on the border of the Lake, with the grandest view of the ALPS and MONT BLANC,

Tariff in each room, no extra charge for lights and attendance.

Bar. *Concerts*
Terrace. *and*
Elevator. *Lawn Tennis.*

Free use of an Omnibus across the city every half-hour.

Dd. GOERGFR, Proprietor and Manager.

GENEVA

GRAND HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

MOST Popular and Fashionable First Class Hotel. The finest in Geneva, best situation with a beautiful terrace. Concerts in Summer. Baths on each floor. New Sanitary arrangements with the latest improvements. Electric Light in every room; no extra charge for lights and attendance. ELEVATOR.

MAYER & KUNZ, Proprietors.

GENEVA (Switzerland).

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE

One of the finest First-class Hotels in Geneva.

Best situation on the shore of the Lake, facing MONT BLANC.

Large Terrace. Elevator. Electric Light. Baths on each floor.

READING AND SMOKING ROOMS. MODERATE CHARGES.

J. BANTLE, Proprietor.
Branch House of the Kurhaus Hotel, Kreuznach les Bains.

HOTEL DE L'ECU.

Geneva. *Is situated in the finest part of the Town, facing the Lake,* and commands a splendid view of the environs. The accommodation of this Hotel is of such character that Families and Tourists will find it a most desirable place of residence. Reading Saloon. Smoking Room. Baths. Table d'Hote. Pension. Hydraulic Elevator. Electric Light.

HAAKE, BROTHERS, Proprietors.

GENEVA

PENSION FLEISCHMANN,

ROND POINT de PLAINPALAIS.

FIRST-RATE HOUSE, beautifully situated, full South, close to the Theatres, University, and Public Promenades. Well furnished Apartments and Rooms for families and single travellers.

BOARD. TERMS: 5, 6, and 7 FRANCS PER DAY.

ARRANGEMENTS PER MONTH.

BATHS. — ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Four is the Palais de Justice. The *Cathedral* which was finished in 1024, by the Emperor Conrad II., in the Romanesque style, was altered in the 12th century. A Corinthian portico was added in the 18th century. In the interior are some finely carved stalls of the 15th century. There are some interesting monuments in the Cathedral, among them being those of: Duke Henry de Rohan, and his wife; also of his son Tancrede. The tomb of Cardinal Jean de Brogny is marked by a black grave-stone in the nave. In the south aisle is a black stone to the memory of Agrippa d'Aubigné, erected as a mark of appreciation of his services, by the Geneva Republic. In the Rue de l'Hotel de Ville stands the Hotel de Ville, in the Florentine style. The Arsenal, opposite, contains the Musée historique Genevois, a collection of ancient weapons, &c. The house where Rousseau was born, is situated at No. 40 Grand Rue, in the vicinity. At No. 11 Rue Calvin stands the house where Calvin was born. The *Musée Fol,* established by M. W. Fol, is located at No. 11 Grand Rue. It contains an interesting collection of curiosities and antiquities. The Rue des Allemands is embellished by a Monumental Fountain, in commemoration of the repulse of the Escalade, in 1602. The Botanical Gardens were laid out in 1816, by the talented De Candolle. The hot-house is embellished by marble busts of celebrated Genevese. In front of it stands the colossal bust of De Candolle; and the bust of the botanist Boissieu is close by. Adjoining the Place Neuve is the *Kiosque des Bastions.* One of the favourite resorts here is the Promenade des Bastions. The statue of David by Chaponnière and the "Pierre aux fées" are in the grounds opposite. To the east, is the monument of the geologist Gosse.

To the south-east of the Botanical Gardens is the *Athenée,* an edifice in the style of the Renaissance. It contains a library, lecture-rooms; an art exhibition, &c. The Ecole de Chimie is in the vicinity.

On the Bastion Promenade are the *University Buildings,* built in 1867--71. They consist of three separate sections connected by glass galleries. A bronze bust of Carteret adorns the square in front of it. The vestibule is embellished by a bronze bust of Monnier. The Bibliotèque Publique, established by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon, contains 100,000 volumes. The Place Neuve, to the north-west, is adorned by the equestrian statue of Dufour. The *Theatre,* on the west side of the Place, was designed by Goss. It was built in 1872-79, in the style of the Renaissance. Opposite the Theatre, is the Musée Raht, an *art-gallery,* established by de Rath a Russian General, a native of Geneva. The *Conservatoire* de Musique, built in 1858, is on the south-west side of the Place Neuve. Behind it is the Eglise du Sacré-Cour. The *Bâtiment Electoral* lies to the south of this, between the Conseil-Général and the Boulevard de Plainpalais. The Panorama of the Siege of Belfort is in the Boulevard de Plainpalais, farther north. A Relief of Geneva before the removal of the fortifications, is exhibitedin the side building. The Ecole de Médicine and the Barracks are located beyond the Plaine de Plainpalais. In the vicinity is the Jardin Alpin d'Acclimatation. Below the Coulouvrenière bridge are the *Waterworks.* The great water-wheels supply a powerful motive power for the use of manufactories. The Promenade St. John Jean is beyond the bridge, on the left. The promenade is adorned by a bust of the statesman Fazy. After passing the *Ecole d'Horlogerie;* the Ecole des Arts Industriels, and the Place des Vingt-deux Cantons, and Notre-Dame Church, we then arrive at the railway station.

The *Musée Ariana* is situated at Varembé, about 2 miles to the north-west of the railway station. It is an imposing building in the style of the Renaissance.

The *Lake of Geneva,* or *Genfer See,* is about 45 miles long and varies from 1½ to 8 miles broad. In one part the lake is over 1000 feet deep. In the Hotel de Ville the Court of Arbitration on the Alabama Claims met in 1872.

Amongst the important Swiss towns, Geneva is perhaps the most beautiful. It has splendid, wide streets, many of

which are worthy of a metropolis. The natural beauty of its lake, and its general surroundings make it a town to be envied by all others. It possesses magnificent quays and public gardens, a splendid theatre, alone worth visiting, and sumptuous hotels.

Its institutions for public and private instruction are numerous and renowned, amongst those meriting speeial mention are the University, the School of Medicine, of Chemistry and of Dentistry, Industrial Art school, the School of Horlogerie (clock-making) and the Ecole de Commerce (commercial School). Geneva possesses a most complete tramway and railway system, connecting the environs with the town itself; numerous excursions can thus be made without much fatigue. There is an excellent steamboat service on the lake, the boats being very well fitted up. Two electrical railways run up to the summit of the Mont Saleve (4452 feet); a most extended view of the Alps and the Mont Blanc is obtained from its summit.

Sports of all kinds are in vogue, riding, fencing, alpine climbing, rowing, football, crieket, lawn-tennis &c., &c.

The official Information Office, is situated on the Quai du Mont Blanc, 5, where all information respecting the town and its environs is given gratis.

GLARUS,

or GLARIS. *HOTELS: Glarner Hof; Drei Eidgenossen.*

Glarus, which is the capital of the Canton, lies between the Vorder-Glärnisch; the Schild; and the Wiggis. Part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1861. The Church in the Romanesque style, is used by both Protestants and Roman Catholics. Zwingli, the reformer, was pastor of the old church in 1506-12. The site of this church is now occupied by the Law-Courts. In front of the Glarner Hof are the Public Gardens, adorned with a fine fountain.

GÖSCHENEN.

HOTELS: Göschenen Hotel; Rössli; Rail-Restaurant very good.

In the Cemetery is the monument of Favre the engineer of the St. Gothard Tunnel. The village is in the most interesting section of the St. Gothard route.

GRIMSEL.

Hospice Hotel recently rebuilt. 6,130 feet above the sea-level. 20 miles from Brienz. The Hospice was formerly a refuge for poor travellers. In the season it is now generally full of tourists. The rooms are small and are only divided by light wooden partitions. To the Handeck Fall 5 miles.

GRINDELWALD.

HOTELS: Schwarzer Adler; Bär; Hotel Eiger; Hotel du Glacier, &c.

Grindelwald, with about 3000 inhabitants, is an extensive village; the houses being picturesquely scattered over a considerable area. It is in Canton Berne, about 12 miles from Interlaken. Part of the village was destroyed by fire on the 18th August, 1892. It lies under the *Wetterhorn, Eiger* and *Mettenberg,* near the Upper and Lower Glaciers. Tourists can visit the Upper Glacier, proceeding by the Great Schneidegg path, to the Hotel Wetterhorn. After crossing the Lütschine and the moraine, we come to the Ice Grotto.

The *Faulhorn* towers up between the Lake of Brienz and the Grindelwald valley. It is 8803 feet in heigh. The ascent from Grindelwald occupies about 5 hours.

HEIDEN.

HOTELS: Freihof; Schweizerhof; Löwe; Zum Paradies; Zur Frohen Aussicht.

Heiden has about 3450 inhabitants. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1838. It is beautifully situated in sheltered meadows and is noted for its whey-cure.

HÉRISAU.

Hotel Löwe. The town has about 12,970 inhabitants, and is noted for its muslin factories.

HOSPENTHAL.

HOTELS: Meyerhof; Goldner Löwe; Post; Schäfli, on the St. Gothard road; once the seat of the Barons of Hospenthal. It is 4800 feet above the sea. Beyond the village the Furka road branches off towards the right.

INTERLAKEN.

HOTELS: Hôtel des Alpes; Beaurivage; Belvedere; Hotel Interlaken; Jungfrau; Hotel du Lac; Métropole; Hôtel du Nord; Schweizerhof; Victoria, &c.

Interlaken consists of the villages Aarmühle, Matten and Unterseen. It is situated on the piece of land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz. The total number inhabitants is 5385.

The tourist arrives at Interlaken either irom Lucerne, by the Brunig Railway and the Lake of Brienz, or from the direction of Geneva by Bern and Thun, or again by one of the grand alpine passes of the Grimsel, the Furka, the Gemmi or the Simmenthal.

An old legend relates that, God in his anger, ordered his angels, to carry away the famous garden of Eden and during their voyage through space, they were so enchanted at the radiant majesty of the Jungfrau, and at the blue waters of the two lakes which spread themselves out before it, that they left their precious charge, in the place now occupied by the town of Interlaken.

Interlaken is a favorite summer resort for people of all nationalities. What Paris is for fashion, Rome for Arts, so is Interlaken for the lovers of Nature in her sublime beauty.

No one can say that there are no distractions at Interlaken; in the day time, splendid walks and excursions, at night, promenade on the Corso bordered by ancient walnut trees, behind which are the sumptuous hotels. What joyous harmony! the most rich and varied toilets of the world, all nationalities represented, what confusion of languages, London, New York, Paris and Berlin thrown into one!

The sunset reflected on to the eternal snows of Jungfrau is a sight alone which repays a visit to this famous resort.

The fine avenue of walnut trees, known as the Höheweg, is the chief resort of visitors. It extends from Aarmüle village to the upper bridge over the Aare. Here are the fine hotels and handsome shops. The Casino with garden, is on the north side. The ancient Monastery of Interlaken is situated on the south side. It was established in 1130 and suppressed in 1528. Since 1836 the east wing of the Monastery has been utilized for a hospital. The other sections of the buildings are used for Government Offices. The Nunnery is now used for a prison. Interlaken is noted for its whey-cure, its mild climate, pure air and beautiful situation. Interlaken is reached from Zurich either via Lueerne and thence by the Brunig railway, or via Berne and Thun, is one of those places which are necessarily at the top of the list of every visitor to Switzerland, Interlaken, which her majesty, Nature, has furnished with the highest attraction has also a very aristocratic look; it is hardly necessary to mention, that the hotels are of the very best.

Grand Hotel Beau-Rivage

INTERLAKEN.

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT).

Large first-class Hotel, close to the station and Pier. Surrounded by large Gardens with magnificent view of the mountains and Lake of Brienz.

Elevator. Electric Light. Baths. Entirely renovated.

English sanitary arrangements.

Excellent cuisine & choice wines.

A. Doepfner, proprietor.



Interlaken.

Large Kursaal and Garden, daily concerts. Inquiry office next to the entrance ot the Kursaal. Gratis information about excursions to mountains and glaciers, to St. Beatenberg, Thun, Lauterbrunnen. Mürren, Wengernalp, Grindelwald, &c. for which places Interlaken is the starting place.

LAUSANNE.

HOTELS: Hôtel Gibbon; Hôtel Riche-Mont; Fauçon; Beau-Site; Victoria; Hôtel du Nord.

Lausanne, the Roman *Lausonium,* is the capital of the Canton de Vaud, with 34,049 inhabitants. The town stands on the slopes of the Jorat and is built on three separate hills, the most elevated of which is occupied, by the Cathedral and old Castle, whose towers can be seen from a long distance.

The view from Lausanne is very extended and embraces the whole of Lake Leman and the Mountains surrounding it.

Many strangers from all countries reside at Lausanne either for the benefit of their health or for the education of their children.

Special care has been given to general education, and there is no lack of good schools.

The Academy, to which schools of law and theology have lately been added, has a large nnmber of students from all parts of the world.

Lausanne is a good intermediate stopping place in Autumn or Spring, between the southern health resorts and those of the High Alps.

A fine bridge, called the Grand-Pont 135 yards in length, connects the two quarters of the town.

The *Cathedral* which was built in 1235-1275, is in the Gothic style, restored in 1875-87. The tower above the centre of the Church is 245 feet in height. It was built, in 1874. In the interior are many interesting monuments.—The new *Ecole de Chimie* is in the Place du Chateau. In the College near the Cathedral is the Cantonal Museum, with natural history collections, &c. The Cantonal Library in the same building, contains about 120,000 volumes.—The *Musée Arlaud,* established by an artist named Arlaud, in 1846, is in a building in the Riponne, opposite the Grenette. It contains an interesting gallery of paintings.—The *Palais de Justice* Fédéral is situated on the Montbenon, a hill in the west of the town. It is the Supreme Court of Appeal of Switzerland.—The *Asile des Aveugles* (Blind Asylum), to the west of the town, was established by Haldimand.—The *Ecole d'Agriculture;* the Station Viticole and Météorologique and the Hôpital Cantonal are situated in the Champ de l'Air.

Gibbon, the historian finished his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the hotel, now bearing his name.

LAUTERBRUNNEN.

HOTELS: Trummelbach; Steinbock; Staubbach.—In the Oberland of Canton Berne, with about 2170 inhabitants. 10 miles from Interlaken. 2615 feet above the level of the sea, in the valley of the White Lütschine. The Sun does not appear until about noon in the winter-time. It is near the Staubbach, the loftiest unbroken waterfall in Switzerland.—About two miles from Lauterbrunnen are the *Trummelbach Gorge* and Falls. The Gorge has been rendered accessible by means of bridges and railed galleries.

Lauterbrunnen creates a lasting impression on the mind of the tourist, with its large hotels and graceful chalets. Overhanging the valley are the summits of the Jungfrau and the Silberhorn, Lauterbrunnen is noted as much for its numerous waterfalls as for the beauty of its surroundings.

Alpinists will find it a good starting point for climbing.

LENK,

or an der Lenk (Canton Berne), *Hotel Bad Haus.* A beautifull valley, 3527 feet above the level on the sea. 3 hours from Zweisimmen near the head of the Simmenthal, and the Wildstrübel, (10,670 feet in height) and other glaciers.

LEYSIN.

HOTELS: Hotel Mont Blanc: Grand Hotel de Leysin. A charmingly situated village between Aigly and Sepey, with about 400 inhabitants. Diligence from Sepey.

LOUECHE-LES-BAINS, OR LEUKERBAD,

with about 620 inhabitants.

HOTELS: Alpes; Belle Vue; Maison Blanche; France; and Brunner at the Baths. Hotel et Pension de l'Union.

In Canton Valais, in the ravine of the Dala, beneath the Gemmi Wall, 2920 feet below the pass; 590 feet above the Rhone; 4643 feet above the sea; 9½ miles north of the village af Leuk, or Louche-la-Ville (Hotel Couronne: 1548 inhabitants). It is curious to see the people sitting here in the baths, taking their coffee, playing cards, chess, &c. The hot sulphate of calcium waters of Loueche are beneficial for skin disease, eczema, exudation of the joints. There are 22 Springs, up to 123° F., with five Baths, Lorenzquelle is for drinking. Cold spring at 8° Centigr. Excursions to Dala Fall, and Glacier; to the Torrenthorn (9,860 ft., fine views). Rinderhorn (11,372 ft.), Ferden Rothhorn (11,645 ft.), and Galmhorn (8,081 feet); and trip up the Echelles, or Ladders, in the direction of Albinen. Dilligence, to Loueche station. The road to Loueche via Inden.

THE GEMMI

is one of the grandest passes in all Switzerland. To persons below, it appears very dangerous, as the path only about five feet in width, makes the most abrupt turns, but these places are well protected so there is no danger of becoming even dizzy. This is the pass, on crossing which, we often pass through clouds, some containing rain or snow, a very peculiar experience for persons not acquainted with mountain travel. The way resembles a spiral staircase, for often those below can see others directly above them. It is one of the sights of the country and then, if the weather is good, the magnificent view. The noble Daubenhorn, towers loftily above us. At length the summit is reached, on which is the *Hotel Wildstrubel,* where some refreshment can be taken and, above all, the splendid view and panorama of the mountains fully enjoyed. Right of the Daubenhorn, at the base of which we now are, is the Windstrubel range and the Lämmern glacier; far away to the left, are the Mischabelhörner; Monte Rosa can also be descried and the Matterhorn, with its top cut off like a pyramid of ice cream, after the first slice has been cut off. A mule path branches off, near the hotel, to the Bernese Oberland, although it is said not to be a very pleasant one, The wierd valley of the Gastern Thal, is, perhaps, worth making a slight detour, from here to *Kandersteg,* nearly 4000 feet above the sea. *Hotel Alpenrose; Hotel Gemmi,* and farther on, at the foot of the pass, *Hotel Bühlbad.* Here another panorama unfolds itself to our admiring view. From here to the cosy little village of *Frutigen,* nestled in a charming glen. *Hotel Adler; Hotel Bellevue,* which does not belie its name, and Helvetia. A good place to remain, at least, half a day, and in clear weather, over night. Views from all points, one more charming than the other. A diligence runs daily from here to Spiez.

LOCARNO.

HOTELS: Corona; Grand Hotel Locarno; Hotel-Pension Reber. Pop. 3353. A thriving little town in the Canton of Ticino, on Lake Maggiore, not far from Bellinzona. This is one of the Swiss towns from which many protestants were compelled to emigrate on account of religious persecution. The pilgrimage Church of Madonna del Sasso, has 14 chapel stations, and is of interest to the tourist, for its view. On market days the town presents a very motley appearance, when the peasants from the surrounding villages congregate here.

The situation of Locarno is especially charming, and elicits, at once, an exclamation of delight, as the blue waters of the lake come in sight. Sheltered from the northern winds by the overhanging hamlet-dotted mountains, with the mirror-like surface of the lake before, and a wealth of magnolias, laurels, and chestnuts about it, Locarno invariably charms and fascinates the arriving stranger.

LUCERNE.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel National; Schweizerhof; Luzerner Hof; Hotel du Lac; Hotel de l'Europe. Pop. 22,000. Capital of the Canton. on the Lake of the four Cantons. There are some names which seem to be endowned with a magic power, Lucerne is one of these.

What charming souvenirs are evoqued in the mind of the traveller who has once visited this lovely spot, when he hears uttered in after years the name of Lucerne.

Lucerne enjoys a beautiful situation on the banks of a lovely lake, above which tower the mighty peaks of the Pilatus, Rigi, and Stanserhorn. Seen from a distance, Lucerne and its ramparts look exactly like some ancient feudal borough, resting alone, outside the world of to-day.

Seen from the lake it has all the appearances of a charming town, resembling somewhat a Capoue, which attracts and retains in its clutches, those who have nothing to do but enjoy life.

Thanks to all that has already been written on the charming situation of Lucerne and its renown as a health resort, every cultivated person can easily form an idea of the town; however, on crossing the bridge which joins the Railway-Station to the town, for the first time, the traveller is wonderfully impressed by the panorama, suddenly spread out before him; above the villas and perfumed gardens of the shore, appear princely hotels which rival those of the larger capitals, and beyond these, glittering in the sunlight are the snowy peaks of the High Alps, encased by the green slopes of the hills surrounding them.

Lucerne possesses superb quays, several ancient bridges and a good "Casino".

Two very curious covered bridges, dating from the Middle Ages, are, generally, the first objects to attract the attention of the tourist: The *Spreuerbrücke,* contains paintings on it representing the Dance of Death; and the other, the *Kapellbrücke,* has frescos on subjects from the life of certain saints, the patrons of Lucerne. The socalled Wasserthurm, near the latter bridge, is said to have formerly been used as a lighthouse, from the Latin name of which, the town is thought to have derived its name, which, certainly sounds very plausible. The *Hofkirche* or Court Church, forms one of the landmarks of the town, with its two sharp towers. It is supposed to date from the 7th century and contains some tolerable paintings, good stained glass, worthy of notice and an exceedingly fine organ, which lovers of music ought to hear. There are also some old, but very good wood carvings. The great sight in Lucerne is undoubtedly Thorwaldsen's Lion, sculptured out of the rock, and intended to commemorate the Swiss guards who fell while defending the Tuileries and Louis XVI. against the onslaught of the mob, in 1792. The muddy dankish pool of water, in the foreground, to be sure, somewhat detracts from the general effect. A stroll through the town will be fraught with great interest and benefit, coming, as most travellers do, pretty direct from England, owing to the many old houses, one of the most interesting of which, is the old *Rathhaus* or town hall, in the Kornmarkt, It dates from the beginning of the 16th century and contains an excellent collection of stained glass and a historical collection, the latter containing objects mostly of local interest, including trophies from the battle of Sempach. Persons interested in geology, should not fail to visit the *Gletscher Garden,* where the formation of the ground shows the effect of former glacial action; 32 holes showing the effect of whirlpools. The rocks are very ingeniously arranged, well illustrating the purpose of the collection. Notice the old *Gothic fountain* in the Weinmarkt, said to have been executed at the end of the 15th century. A stroll on the *Schweizerhof Quay,* in the early morning or towards evening affords a fine panoramic view of the Alps, most of which are indicated by name on a stone post. It is also at times possible to catch a glimpse of the "evening glow," and the reflection of the setting sun upon the snow-capped Alps, a sight never to be forgotten. One of

the prettiest walks, is to *Drei Linden,* in about twenty minutes, where, in the rear of the church, one of the finest prospects in this region can be obtained. In good weather, the Schreckhorn and Finsteraarhorn, stand out, boldly imprinting their outlines against the sky. A very pretty, although more limited, view can be had from Gütsch, on the Bank of the Reuss, about twenty minutes walk for fast walkers; a cable road also maintains connection with the town. For persons wishing to remain any length of time in this neighborhood, we can recommend one of the numerous small health resorts in the immediate vicinity, placards about which, can, generally, be found at the hotels. The Kursaal, in the Haldenstrasse contains a good reading-room, pleasant garden, theater and band concerts. There are good opportunities for bathing in the lake. Divine Service, American Episcopal, at Christ Church, every Sunday forenoon,and afternoon at five o'clock. There is a good panorama with scenes from the Franco-Prussian war. Café Restaurant Stadthof can be recommended as a good restaurant, and not far from it is a confectioner's. The Post-Office and Telegraph Station is near the Station. An office for giving information to strangers is to be found at Hotel du Cygne, On leaving Lucerne, travellers almost invariably proceed over the lake to Gersau, as this place is a central starting point, with good hotels, from which daily excursions can be made in the Tell region, perhaps, the most interesting, and certainly the most lovely, in all Switzerland. The Lake of Lucerne has the most imposing mountain scenery of any of the Swiss lakes. If, from the quay of the Hotel National of Lucerne, the tourist looks southward, he will see a high wall of dark rocks, which seems to rise out of the lake, and on the summit is the *Bürgenstock,* a health resort, on account of its beautiful position called „the pearl of the lake of Lucerne". It is much visited by tourists from all countries. From the pier of Kehrsiten, there is an interesting cog-wheel railway which takes the tourists, in fifteen minutes, to within a short distance of the Hotel of Bürgenstock. Some of the excursions, the tourist must not fail to make are; *Rigi-Scheideck, Rigi Kulm,* if possible remain over night to see sunrise; ascent of *Mount-Pilatus,* being sure not to miss the splendid panoramic view, from the Esel; *Vitznau; Brunnen* and the *Rütli,* where the Confederates met, and now national property; the *Achsenstein,* which trip can easily be combined with a visit to Altorf, where Tell is said to have shot the apple. Persons stopping at Rigi Kulm over night are urged to descend to the *Hohle Gasse,* and then, crossing *Lake Zug,* famous for the former existence of lake dwellings, from Arth, over the lake, and then with the railway to Sempach, where on the historic field, Arnold von Winkelried rushed upon the Austrian phalanx, making way for his countrymen and saving his country. From here it is not far with the railway to Zürich. The ascent of most all of the mountains can be made by cable roads.



1434 F. **LUCERNE.** Pop. 24,000.

Rendez-vous international des Touristes.

Official General Enquiry Office,

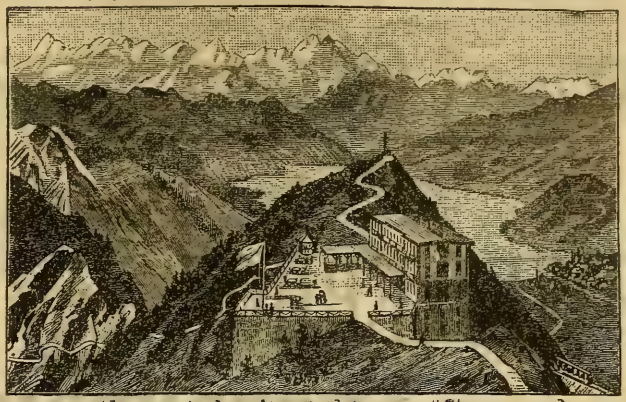
Swan Square.

Information relative to railway and steamboat connections, hotels and boardinghouses, points of interest in the city and environs verbally or by letter, free of cost.

STANSERHORN-RAILWAY

near **LUCERNE**

308 feet higher than Rigi-Kulm.



Switzerland.

6233 feet above the sea.

Starting from the prettily situated town of **Stans** near Lucerne (birthplace with monument of the Swiss Hero Winkelried). Remarkably smooth motion. Beautiful and surprising Scenery. Grand Alpine Panorama, considered by authorities relating to the Alps, more attractive than the panorama from Rigi or Pilatus. Level walks at summit. Varied and rare Alpine-Flora.

Electric Tramway from **Stansstad** (Steamboatpier) to **Stans** (15 Min.)

Communication from and to all the steamers stopping at Stansstad.

The journey to the Stanserhorn occupies 1 hour from Stans and 2 hours from Lucerne.

Fare: Return ticket from Stans **Frs. 3.—**, from Stansstad (Steamboatpier) **Frs. 3,65.**

Combined Railway & Hôtel Ticket, entitling to ascent and descent, including Tramway Stansstad-Stanz, 1 supper, 1 bedroom, light and attendance 1 breakfast **Frs. 15,50.**

Hôtel Stanserhorn with 100 beds. Large Terrace, Electric Light. Very moderate terms. Unique point for witnessing the sunrise and sunset.

BURGENSTOCK

CLIMATIC-STATION. **Hôtel-Pension near LUCERNE, 870 m. above the sea.**

„The pearl of the Lake of the Four Cantons". Magnificent view of six lakes and mountains. Large natural park. Extensive level walks. 350 beds. Electric light. Prospectus free on demand. **Hammetschwand,** highest point of Burgenstock, 40 minutes' walk from the hôtel, grand alpestrine panorama. From **funicular railway Kersiten,** steamboat landing-place. The most renowned excursion of all the stations of the Lake of Lucerne.

Fares there and back: **2 fr. 50** and **1 fr. 50.**

LUCERNE

HOTEL and PENSION de l'EUROPE.

First class Hôtel. 200 beds.

Magnificent Saloons for Families. Elegant apartments newly furnished with modern comfort. Splendid position in its own extensive grounds, large garden and promenade. Superb and extensive view of the Lake and Mountains. Advantageous terms for a protacted stay. Arrangements for board. Open from May until October.

ROME

GRAND HOTEL DU QUIRINALE.

300 Rooms. 50 Saloons. Very first Class.

PEGLI near Genoa.

Grand Hôtel de la Méditerranée. **Propr. Bucher-Durrer.**



SCHWEIZERHOF AND LUZERNERHOF

FIRST CLASS HOTELS

IN THE BEST SITUATION OF LUCERNE.

HYDRAULIC LIFT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT
IN BOTH HOTELS.

SCHWEIZERHOF HEATED THROUGHOUT IN WINTER.

PROPRIETORS:

HAUSER BROTHERS.

Grand Hotel National

Lucerne.

Open all the Year.

First-class House, in the best situation on the Lake of Lucerne.

350 Beds. ❋ Hydraulic Elevator. Electric Light. ❋ Large Hall.

In Winter the House is heated throughout.

PFYFFER & Co., Proprietors.

The English Pharmacy, Lucerne

Alpenstrasse 7.

Patronised by Their Majesties: *The late Emperor Frederic III of Germany; Emma, Queen of the Netherlands; Isabella, Ex-Queen of Spain etc. etc., and also by the most distinguished visitors of all nations.*

Large stock of English, American and French Proprietary articles.

COMPETENT ASSISTANTS. *BEST DRUGS.*

F. BRUNCK *(from H. GROVES in Florence)* **Proprietor.**



Next to the railway station and steamboat landings.

160 Saloons and Bedrooms.

250 beds.

Furnished with all the modern comforts and conveniences.

Electric light. * Elevator.

Warm water heating.

Elegant bath rooms,

chalybeate and all kinds of medical and

carbonic acid baths (Dr. Fr. Keller's system).

Massage.

Attendance at railway station and steamboat landings.

SPILLMANN & SICKERT, Proprietors.

LUGANO.

HOTELS: Hotel Beau-Regard; Hotel St. Gotthard; Hotel du Parc; Hotel Splendide; Hotel Washington. Good restaurant at the top of the hill, from which a fine view. Pop. 800. A watering place on Lake Lugano, becoming more of a favorite every year. With its many villas snugly nestled among the trees, the town makes the impression of the suburb of some large city. The Church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli contains some excellent paintings by Luini, worth seeing. Some good carvings in the Church of St. Lorenzo. The town also boasts of a Theater. Numerous parks, connected with the villas, afford opportunity for pleasant walks The spacious quay running along the lake is a favorite resort towards evening and a rendezvous of the visiting world. The view over the lake is beautiful, Several large squares serve to beautify this pretty town, making it more and more a popular place of resort. One of the most interesting and prettiest excursions is that to *Monte Salvatore,* which can also be ascended by rail. The flora is remarkable, tempting many tourists to take plants away with them. The ascent of *Mt. Generoso* should not be missed as from its summit one of the finest views of the Alps is to be obtained; many persons visit Lugano for the sole purpose of ascending this mountain. Another good view is to be had from *Mt. Bre,* which can easily be ascended on foot, in two hours, by well made paths, ladies can always get mules. Good Asti wine can be found at Monte Caprino, on the other side of the lake, a primitive village, much frequented by the townspeople. An afternoon spent here will convey a good idea of the life and manners of the natives. English Chapel and warm baths near the Hotel du Parc. There is also opportunity for bathing in the lake, the waters of which are generally very comfortably warm. Lugano is well adapted for a long sojourn.

MALOGGIA,

a pass between Switzerland and Italy, on the confines of the Upper Engadine. Diligence to St. Moritz in an hour and a half. *Hotel Maloja Kulm; Hotel Kursaal; Hotel Longhin.* Beautiful promenade; Chemin des Artistes. Band concerts and Church of England Service at Hotel Kursaal. The air is bracing and barometrical pressure, low, dry atmosphere, a good place for persons of consumptive inclinations. Pretty excursion to *Lake Calvoccio,* and thence to the glacier.

MARTIGNY.

HOTELS: Hotel Clerc; Hotel du Montblanc. Pop. about 1500. A little town, from which tourists start for the Valley of Chamounix over the Col de Balme or the Tete-Noire. Some Roman remains. Trip to Aosta over the Great St. Bernard, taking over 16 hours. As travellers are hospitably entertained at the Convent, at a merely nominal price, it is customary to make a contribution to the charitable fund, which is mostly used for the relief of the poor. The bodies of those who have perished on the mountain are shown in a preserved state. The route via the Col de Fenêtre can also be chosen. The pass over the Great St. Bernard is historically interesting, inasmuch as it was the former direct route to Rome, having also been traversed by Charlemagne and Napoleon I.

MEIRINGEN.

HOTELS: Hotel du Sauvage; Hotel de l'Ours. Pop. about 3000. A charmingly situated little hamlet, shut in by the mountains. The village was almost entirely devastated by fire in 1892, but has risen, phoenix-like, from its ashes in a more modern form. A fine view can be had from the Hasliberg, near the town, on which a hotel. Excursions to the famous Gorge of the Are and the Gorge of Alpbach. The Falls of Reichenbach, falling nearly 1000 feet, are on the other side of the valley. A good place to buy wood carvings. From here to the Grimsel Hospice, in 8 hours, passing on the way the falls of the Aare. By rail to Lucerne, in two or three hours over the Brünigpass. To Grindelwald over the Scheideck. From Meiringen

to Brienz and thence to Interlaken by steamboat.

From Meiringen the railway runs through meadows to the wall of rocks separating the *Brünig-Pass* from the Hasli Valley, and from there takes the traveller up to the Brunig-Kulm with its famous restaurants and Kurhaus.

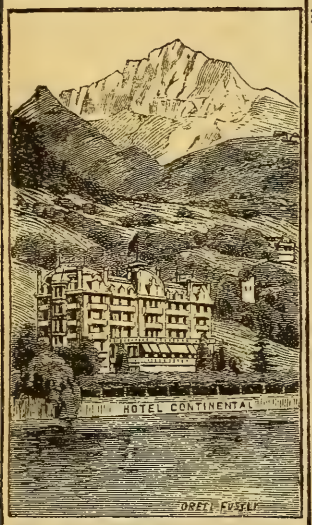
The Brunig has lately become a very important health-resort, beautifully situated as it is, in the centre of some of the wildest Alpine scenery.

Farther on, the line skirts the banks of the Lake Lungern and Sarnen, (which look like real turquoise surrounded by emeralds) continuing its uneven course down one of the most romantic of Swiss Valleys. The train, after passing Sarnen, capital of the Canton of Unterwald, approaches by a slight incline the Lake of the Four Cantons and the Station of Alpnach-Stad.

MONTREUX.

HOTELS; *Hotel Continental; Grand Hotel de Caux; Hotel des Alpes and Grand Hotel; Hotel National.*

Charmingly situated on Lake Geneva very near the famous Castle of Chillon, sung by Byron in his Prisoner of Chillon, The old and highly interesting castle is in much the same condition as it was left in the 14th century by the Count of Savoy. It has been repeatedly used so a prison for prisoners of state. Thc impression on leaving it is never effaced from the memory. Montreux comprises no less then 32 villages, most of which are studded with villas and hotels. English church at Clarens. One hour to the *Gorge Charon,* a beautiful spot. From Glion to Naye, by rail, a trip much to be urged upon tourists. A prettily situated health resort with charming view.



MONTREUX, Switzerland.

Hotel Continental.

Magnificent Establishment, first-class in every respect situated in the most charming and quietest part of Montreux.

Furnished with all modern comforts.
Shady garden on the shore of the lake.

Elevator. Electric light in every room.

Steam heating. Large Winter garden.

Colonnades in the open air.

Warm and shower baths.

Omnibus to the railway station, Montreux.

* * **OPEN ALL THE YEAR.** * *

MORGES.

HOTELS: Hotel du Port; du Mont Blanc. It is from the town of Morges, that the best view of the Mont Blanc is obtained, from the bank of the Lake of Geneva.

Morges is within easy distance from Lausanne or Geneva, either by steamer or railway, more than a dozen trains stopping during the day, and trans-

porting their passengers in 20 minutes to Lausanne and in one hour to Geneva.

A new railway has recently been constructed joining Morges to the foot of the Jura and the important military station of *Biere.*

The quay at Morges is one of the finest on the Lake and the view obtained from it is admirable The surrounding country is very interesting, and many nice excursions may be made.

The Castle of *Vufflens,* a little above Morges is very interesting.

Morges is well provided with schools, its Primary- and Secondary-Schools, its High-Class-School for young Ladies and its College are excellent. It has a bathing establishment fitted up with all modern comforts. The climate is one of the mildest and most salubrious to be found on the borders of the Lake.

MOUTIER.

German Münster.—*HOTELS: Hotel de la Gare; Cerf.* Pop. 2346. A small village, situated at the head of a deep cut in the Jura mountains. The *Weissenstein* is ascended from here.

MÜRREN.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Alpes; Grand Hotel - Kurhaus Mürren. A charmingly situated hamlet and favorite health resort on account of its invigorating air, magnificent panoramic mountain scenery of the Bernese Oberland, with the peaks of the Jungfrau, Mönch and the Wetterhorn looming up on the left. A still grander view can be had from the *Schilthorn,* which it requires about four hours to ascend, although the magnificent prospect amply repays the exertion. Persons of more modest pretensions may be satisfied with the view from the Allmendhubel, an elevation just behind the village. From here in two hours and a half to Lauterbrunnen. English Church service at the pretty little house of worship, 10.30 a. m. and 3.00 p.m.

From Mürren, a funicular railway with open carriages takes the traveller to the Grütschalp station and soon after to Mürren.

Mürren is a village which has made rapid strides during the past ten years, in 1857 it could not boast of a single inn, it has now elegant hotels, lighted by electricity, and all modern improvements, offering to the tourist, all that is necessary to make a sojourn agreeable.

Mürren owes its importance, in a great measure, to its geographical situation, being enclosed on the South and S. East sides by a continuous chain of Giants of the Alps.

Separated from Mürren, by the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, is the sombre group of the Moine Noir, over-topped by the Silberhorn and the Jungfrau, with its inseparable cnmpanions the Mönch and Eiger and a crowd of other peaks.

NEUCHATEL
(GERMAN: NEUENBURG).

200 feet abovc the town, with 16,500 inhaibtants. *HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Bellevue; Grand Hotel du Lac; Hotel de Faucon.* Capital of a small Canton at the foot of the Juras, on the north side of the Lake of Neuchatel, 17 miles from Biel, a well-built and prosperous town on the slope of a hill, at the mouth of the Seyon. *Old Prince's Schloss,* now the seat of the Government. Gothic Cathedral or Temple de Haut (1161) containing tomb of a Count of Neuchatel (1372) and a stone erected to the memory of Farel, the reformer. The place in front of the church is embellished with a Statue of Farel, erected in 1875. The cloisters on the west side were rebuilt after the fire of 1450 and restored in 1860-70. The *Collège* on the lake, where Agassiz was once professor, has a natural history collection, established by Coulon; a public library with about 100,000 volumes antiquities from lake dwellings, &c. The Musée des Beaux-Arts, is situated on the lake, farther to the north. It is a fine building in the style of the Renaissance. It contains a collection of antiquities, and an *Art-Gallery,* consisting of paintings by Swiss Artists. Other buildings are the Pourtalé's Hosp., Observatory &c. The *Municipal Hospital* was established by David de Purry. About 3 miles from Neuchatel is the *Préfargier Lunatic Asylum,* erected by Meuron

in 1844. *Chaumont* (Hotel and Pension de Chaumont) on the top of the Jura, has one of the grandest views of the chain of the Alps in Switzerland. 80 miles distant is *Mont Blanc.* Excursions to *Valengin* and the magnificent gorge of the *Seyon,* 3 to 4 m.

The *Lake,* surrounded with relics of the ancient lake dwellers of the Age of Stone and Bronze, is 23 miles, by 2 to 5 miles long, and 424 feet deep. The small village of Concise is a station on the road to Yverdon. At the Rue du Chateau English Church service is held.

The climate of Neuchâtel, its pure air, good water supply, combined with its educational resources, make it a centre particularly favourable for education.

OLTEN,

with about 4900 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Schweizerhof.* The Roman Ultinum, 1320 feet above the sea level; junction of the Swiss Central Railroad, on the Aare. Railway repair shops and extensive shoe factories giving employment to many hands. The Church of the Capuchins contains a good picture.

ORMONT.

A charmingly situated hamlet, ex tracting words of admiration from the person beholding it for the first time It is divided into an Upper and Lower town. *Hotel des Diablerets,* conveniently furnished with baths attracts the tired and dusty tourist. Pension Bellevue for those of moderate means, also several other boarding houses. A place in which it is good to make a long stop. The great sight of this region is the *Creux de Champ,* a rocky hollow in the form of a basin, with pretty waterfalls on all sides. The peaks of the Diablerets attain a height of 10,000 feet, and tower up on the east. The fishing here is, perhaps, the best in the country. The crack shots of Switzerland are to be found here. *Excursions:* to the Palette; Col de Pillon; the Oldenhorn; Col de la Croix, the latter, one of the finest trips in this part of the country.

OUCHY.

HOTELS: Hotel Beaurivage; Hotel d'Angleterre; Hotel du Chateau. Nine minutes from Lausanne, of which town it is the port, prettily situated on Lake Geneva.

PFEFERS-BAD.

Rooms can be obtained at the Bath-house, accommodations rather primitive. One of the most interesting towns naturally, in all Switzerland on account of its peculiar situation in the *Tamina Gorge,* thought by many, to be finer than the Gorge of Trient. The hot springs, much liked, contain large quantities of carbonate of lime, chloride of soda and magnesia. They are taken in their natural state. Above the springs is a natural bridge of rock, from here to the village of Pfäfers. From *Pension Wartenstein,* a fine prospect. Do not fail to visit the charming *Kalfeuser Thal* in the rear of the baths. One of the most beautiful of Swiss valleys. *Excursions* to the Graue Hörner, Calenda and Piz Alun. A diligence service connects with Ragatz, 2, 1/2 hours.

PONTRESINA.

HOTELS: Hotel Enderlin; Weisses Kreuz; Kronenhof; Roseg; Hotel Languard; Pontresina; Saratz. Population 500. A tolerably large town in the Canton of Grisons, owing its importance to its magnificent situation, attracting immense numbers of English and Americans, during the summer months, so that it is often very difficult to find suitable quarters without ordering in advance. Situated among beautiful woods, the traveller is tempted by the many natural attractions, to prolong his stay, especially as it is a good central point, from which the neighboring region may be explored. The number of excursions is almost numberless, of which we can only name here the most important. The trip to the *Bernina Hospice,* is one of the most popular. To reach it on foot, takes fully three hours. The hotel has a good reputation. If an early start is made from Pontresina,

the tourist can, after lunching at the hotel, push on to the Piz Campascio, from which a fine prospect. The sight of the glaciers on the way, is very fine. The Bernina Pass is within easy reach of the Hospice. The *Roseg Glacier* can be reached by carriage in less than an hour, and may well occupy one forenoon. The *Morteratsch Glacier* is the easiest reached from Pontresina, carriage and guide unnecessary, although to reach the top of the glacier, starting from the grotto, a guide must be taken. The *Muottas Muraigl* can easily be reached, without a guide, in two hours, one of the prettiest tours in this region. The trip to the Piz Languard, is very repaying, but rather arduous, requiring, at least, seven hours to go and return. The *Schafberg,* on the other hand can be reached in two hours and a half, and will be found well worth the exertion. A good view of the surrounding panorama can be easily had from the *Ota Alp;* persons more ambitious, can push on to the glacier. The *Stelvio pass* is also within easy reach. In fact the traveller can remain here the entire summer without exhausting the beauties of this grand region. English Church service every Sunday. The well arranged promenades, near the village will be found delightful. Private lodgings are also sometimes to be had.

POSCHIAVO.

HOTELS: Hotel Albricci; Croce Bianca. A thriving town with about 3000 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic Church contains some good carvings. The inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing. About three miles from here is the little village of

PRESE,

called LE PRESE, a favorite watering place, frequented by such as like to get away from the bustle and fashion of the more fashionable resorts. Kurhaus with sulphur springs. Steam or vapor baths. From Meschino, only two miles distant, a view of unsurpassed loveliness, comprising a lake and the mountains clad with snow. Plenty of trout in the lake, permission can be obtained to fish. English Church service held at the hotel.

PROMONTOGNO.

HOTEL: Bregaglia. A pleasant health resort with a splendid growth of chestnuts and rhododendrons. Wonderful scenery. Imposing church and ruins of an old castle. The two glaciers are the great sights.

RAGATZ.

HOTELS: Hotel Quellenhof; Ho Ragatz; Schweizerhof; Hotel Tamina. Popul. 1900. A well known watering-place, about 50 miles from Zürich, the waters for which are conducted from the celebrated *Gorge of Tamina.* Over 50,000 persons are said to come here every year to make use of the waters from the hot springs, which are prescribed for gout, rheumatism and cases of paralysis. Kursaal and grape and whey cure. The philosopher Schelling is buried in the cemetery, to whose memory a monument and bust have been erected. Splendid view of the Rhine from the ruins of the old castle. Visitors are required to pay a tax of three francs a week. English Church service. Excursions to the peak Alun and Wartenstein Castle, near which is the Pension Wartenstein, well recommended.

REICHENAU.

a little town, very prettily situated at a point where the two arms of the Rhine unite, in the Canton of Grisons. *Hotel Adler,* opposite which, is the old mansion, in which Louis Phillipe once taught school. Fine and unbroken view of the Brigelser Horn. Notice the inscription on the gardeners house. From here over the Splügen to Bellinzona,

RHEINFELDEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Dreikönig; Hotel Dietschy; Grand Hotel des Salines. Popnlation 2400. A very old town which has repeatedly played an important part in history, ever since the times of the Romans. It contains the strongest saline baths in the world.

The town can easily be visited from Bâle, from which it is only about nine miles distant. There is also an Air Cure. English Church services.

RHONE GLACIER.

Hotel du Glacier. One of the sights of this country, so rich in natural beauties. The glacier proper is ten miles in length, in the shape of a fan. The frozen glacier, becoming smaller and smaller, is at the very source of the Rhine. There is also a blue grotto, hollowed out of the ice, which is worth seeing. The neighboring region is very picturesque, studded with villages and hamlets. From here over the famous Furca pass.

RIFFELBERG

near ZERMATT, 8450 feet above the sea level. Hotel, from which a fine view of the mountain panorama, including Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Rothhorn and Weisshorn and Findelen glacier. A good botanizing country, the flora being very rich and varied.

RIGI, RIGI-KULM.

HOTELS on the Kulm: *Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotel,* a collection of buildings with restaurant; *Hotel Pension Rigi-Staffel,* below the Kulm; *Kurhaus Rigi-Kaltbad.* One of the most magnificent points of view in Switzerland. The prospect takes in 300 miles in a circle, including thirteen lakes, the Bernese Oberland, the Juras on one side, and the Black Forest, on the other. The view just before sunset is to be preferred, as the atmosphere is then apt to be clearer, whereas at sunrise, mist often prevails. Of course everything depends upon the weather. We would advise seeing the sunrise from the Rigi-Kulm, and sunset from the Rigi Rothstock. From the Kulm we see immediately below us Lake Zug, to the south the Rothhorn and the rocky declivities of Mt. Pilatus. To the north is a long stretch of country. Again to the south, the snow-capped peaks of the Bernese Oberland, to be clearly seen in the early morning. Glarus in the dim distance, and the nearest to us the Rossberg, behind it Mt. Sentis. The multitude of peaks and gigantic masses is something overwhelming, it being difficult to appreciate or even distinguish the peculiar beauties of each. The impression as a whole is overpowering rather than delightful, although no one will regret being fortunate enough to have seen it.

The ascent is generally made from *Vitznau,* almost always, by the cog-wheel railway, which was begun in 1871, although the veteran mountain climber will prefer to make the climb on foot. The road divides at *Rigi Kaltbad,* one branch proceeding directly to the *Scheideck,* which we would advise to visit first; and the other going to the Kulm, the point of destination of most tourists. The prospect from the Scheideck, although not quite so extensive as that from the Kulm, makes up in quality what it may lack in quantity. The view of Pilatus is certainly the grandest we can have.

The *Pilatus Railway,* starting from Alpnach-Stad, is the most elevated railroad in Europe, climbing the rocky sides of this huge mountain, bordered on either side by deep gorges and ravines, a remarkable feat of engineering skill. The Pilatus (2070 m.) is one of the most frequented of alpine summits, thanks to its railroad and its two splendid hotels, which furnish every comfort necessary to tourists. The Rossberg, of sad memory on account of the fatal land slide which took place here in 1806, burying four villages and hundreds of the unfortunate inhabitants, can be plainly seen from here. The good hotel on the Scheideck offers inducements for a long stay, and we are sure to live here more undisturbed by the hordes of tourists than on the Kulm. The views from the car, during the ascent, are magnificent, especially so, on crossing the bridge over the rushing stream of Schnurtobel, from which point we have a fine view over the lake of Lucerne. The ascent is also made from Arth on lake Zug, in one hour and twenty minutes to the Kulm, whereas the line from Vitznau takes 25 minutes longer. *Fares:* from Vitznau 7 francs, for the descent 3.50; from Arth 8 francs, return 4 francs. The

road from Vitznau makes an ascent of 4472 feet. The train consists of one car only, accommodating 54 persons. In the season trains are run as often as necessary.

RORSCHACH.

HOTELS: Anker; *Hotel Bodan*; *Hirsch; Seehof.* Pop. 5867. A lively little town, on Lake Constance; a much frequented health resort. On account of its good harbor and being near the Rhine, the town is an important grain centre. A good restaurant will be fouud at *St. Anna-Schloss,* a walk of less than an hour. Fine prospect, but a still finer one, from the *Jägerhaus,* somewhat farther. Pretty and extensive view over the lake may be obtained from the *Rorschacher Berg*, formerly the site of some old cloisters, now turned into a school. Rorschach is well known for its excellent Markgräfler wine. Numerous pleasant steamer excursions can be made from here to Constance, Bregenz, the island of Mainau, Rheineck aud Winterthur.

ROSENLAUI BATHS.

A small place, on the way from Grindelwald to the Grimsel, in the Canton Berne, not far from the falls of Reichenbach. The *Glacier,* not easily reached, is the chief attraction, as the scenery on the way is very fine. An excursion can also be made to the Dossen-Hütte, but only by good climbers, as the road is rather arduous. Such as are fond of climbing mountains, have here an opportunity of ascending the Wetterhorn and the neighboring peaks. The town has a hotel.

ROSSINIERE.

HOTELS: Hotel-Pension; Grand Chalet Hotel. A charming little town near Chateau d'Oex, in the Canton Vaud. Persons interested in farming, should pay a visit to the extensive farm of the Grand Chalet, where they can get a good idea of Swiss farming. The fine *Gorge*, near by, attracts tourists. The *Jaman Pass* is famous for its natural beauties. Excursion to *Mt. Cray,* in about five hours, from which a fine view of the Bernese Oberland. Mt. Blanc can be descried, when the atmosphere is clear.

SAAS IM GRUND.

Hotel Monte Moro. A little hamlet, situated, as its name indicates, in a hollow or valley; starting point for trip to the *Fee Glacier* and the numerous mountain peaks in the immediate vicinity. Six hours from here to the *Moro Pass*, about 8000 feet above the level of the sea. The traces of former glacial action, in this region, will be found very interesting. English Church service during the summer months.

SAMADEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Bernina; Bellevue; Krone. Population 842. A delightfully situated village in the Canton of Grisons, the most important place in this region. Magnificent view of the Bernina range. The flora is exceedingly rich, attracting many botanists. The grandest point is the Muottas Muraigl, ascent short but steep, only for persons good on foot. It is only about four hours walk from here to Pontresina. Excursion to the Piz Hesch, to reach which, the diligence may be made use of as far as Coire, One of the finest views in this region.

SAANEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Grand Logis; Ours. Pop. 3733, A typical Swiss town, on the Sarine. Noted for its manufacture of cheeses. The town can be reached from Thun, but offers little of interest.

SARNEN.

HOTELS: Obwaldner Hof; Hotel Seiler. Pop. about 4000, The capital of the Canton of Unterwalden, on a Lake of the same name, mentioned by Schiller in his William Tell. The Castle which formerly stood on the hill, was demolished by the Swiss at the time of the uprising in 1308. The old Town Hall contains an unbroken series of portraits of the chief magistrates for the last five hundred years. Two convents and a hospital. From here in about three hours to the beautiful

Melchthal, which is worth a visit. Here the first Christian church of St. Klaus, as it is called, was built. The holy priest, St. Niklaus, is the patron saint of this district.

SARRAZ.

Hotel Maison de Ville. A pretty little place containing an old Castle, shown to the curious, on application.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

HOTELS: Post; Schwanen; Schiff; Tanne. Pop. 12,400. A quaint old town, the name of which is invariably coupled with the Falls of the Rhine. The water affords power to numerous factories. The handsome *Cloisters* of the Cathedral de serve inspection. The bell is said to have given Schiller the idea of writing his Lied von der Glocke. In the church of St. John is an organ, which will delight lovers of music. The curious old houses with gable roofs, have a very picturesque appearance. The really good Museum contains mostly objects of all kinds found in the immediate vicinity, and, if time allows, is worth visiting. It also contains the valuable library of the famous Swiss historian, Müller, to whose memory a bust has been erected on the Promenade, which is prettily laid out. The Imthurneum is a large structure, erected through the munificence of an Englishman, Mr. Thurn, and having for its aim the literary improvement of the middle and mechanic classes. The building comprises, under one roof: exhibition-rooms, theater and music hall. The finest onyx in the world, of Roman workmanship, is to be seen here in one of the public buildings. Tourists wishing to see the falls, would do well to proceed by the train to Neuhausen. We see the fine railroad bridge, one of the largest over the Rhine,

HOTELS at NEUHAUSEN; *Bellevue; Hotel Schloss Laufen; Hotel Schweizerhof.*

Crossing the bridge, proceed to *Schloss Laufen*, thence to *Fischetz*, where the grandest view is obtained, returning by the ferry to Schlösschen Wörth, not forgetting the grand panorama from the grounds of Hotel Schweizerhof. The Falls of the Rhine are considered by many to be the grandest in Europe, although in the late summer months, when the Rhine is low, they lose much of their grandeur. They should be seen in May or June. Schloss Laufen should be visited for sake of the view. The falls are 300 feet in width and are from 50 to 80 feet high. English Church Service.

SCHWYZ.

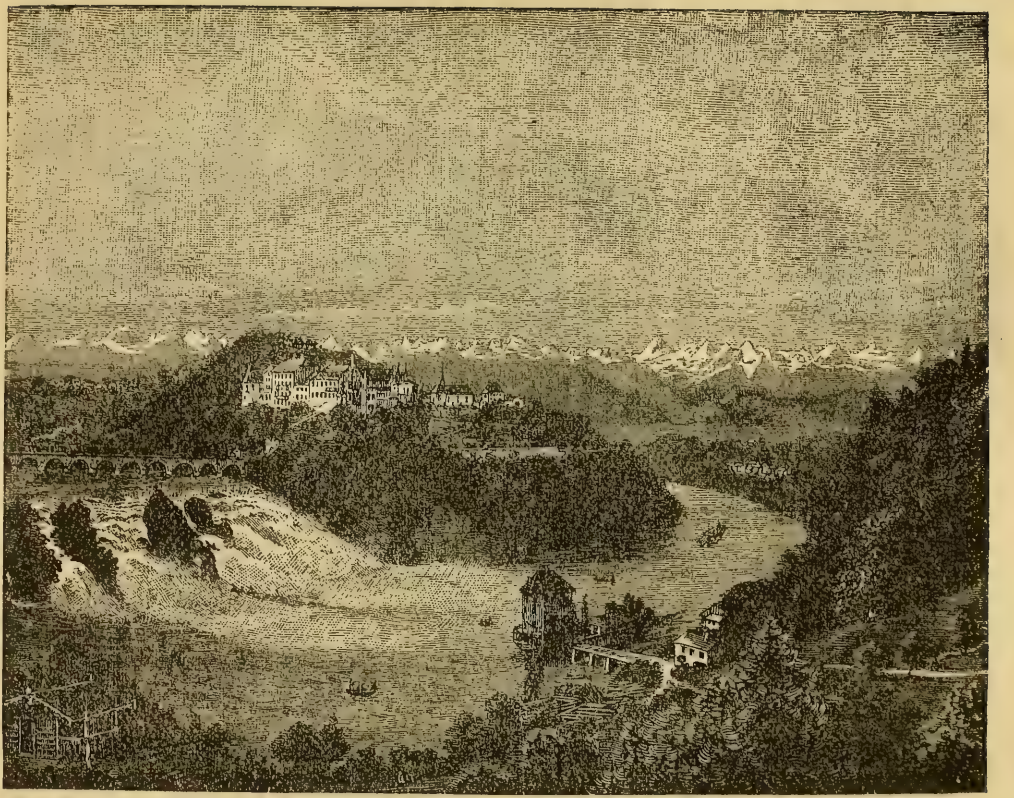
Hotel-Pension Schwyzerhof at the railway station. In Schwyz proper, which lies a mile away from the railroad: *Hotel Hediger; Rössli; Café Central.* One of the original Swiss towns, and which gave its name to the country. The most interesting building in the town, which numbers 6663 inhabitants, is the old *Town Hall*, which has lately been renovated and embellished on the outside with frescos, illustrating Swiss history. In St. Martin's Church is the tomb of Aloys Reding, a famous Swiss patriot. The church itself is thought to be the finest in the country. Pleasant walk from here to the Muota Thal. The *Great Mythen* can be ascended from here in about four hours, not difficult for persons used to climbing mountains. Schwyz is very little visited by the common run of travellers, owing to its rather remote situation, but to many it will be all the more interesting on this account. It is historically very interesting.

SEPEY.

Hotel des Alpes. A delightfully situated little place. A very desirable place of sojourn for persons wishing to live cheaply and at the same time enjoy nature. Many pleasant excursions and mountains easy to ascend.

SIERRE.

HOTELS: Bellevue; Post. Pop, 1342. A picturesque little town, with rather a tumble down appearance. It is noted for its good wine and great fertility of the soil. The *Schinderthurm*, an old ruined castle, affords a pretty view of the valley.



The Falls of the Rhine near Schaffhausen.

SILVAPLANA.

HOTELS: Hotel Corvatsch; Hotel Rivata; Wilder Mann. Very charmingly situated, three miles from St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine. The soil here consists mostly of alluvial deposit, left by the glaciers. Not far from here is a chalybeate spring.

SIMPLON,

or rather the SIMPLON PASS, is one of the great Alpine routes, connecting Switzerland with Italy; the second oldest route, the Brenner, antedating it. The road over the pass was first laid out by Napoleon I. in 1806. The scenery is acknowledged to be the grandest of any other similar route. The line starts on the Swiss side, at Brigue, at the end of the valley of the Rhone and terminates on the Italian side at Domo-d'Ossola. The route is kept open to travel all the year. When the tunnel which is now in process of construction, is finished, this will be the shortest and most popular route to Italy, as it will also be the cheapest.

Brigue, on the Swiss side, is a favorite centre for excursion in every direction; from here we start for the Grimsel, the Bernese Oberland, the Furca and, last not least, the Italian trip. The country in and around the town is unique; convents, churches and old castle enhancing the general picturesqueness. The following good hotels guarantee the bodily comfort of the hosts of guests: *Hotel Couronne* and *Poste*, with forty rooms; *Hotel-Pension Müller* and the *Buffet de la gare*, or *Railway-Restaurant.*

Half way up the Simplon pass is Berisal, where the diligence stops to change horses. The Hospice, on the summit, is the abode of monks of the Order of St. Augustine. Farther on, we reach the little village of Simplon, at Gondo we cross the Swiss frontier and at Domo d'Ossola, we strike the train, waiting to convey us to Genoa or Milan. At *Simplon* is the Hotel-Pension de la Poste; Family Anton Kluser.

SION.

HOTELS: Hotel du Midi; Hotel de la Poste. Pop. 5513. Whoever has had the good fortune to visit this town, will have carried away with him an ineffaceable picture of it in his mind's eye; for surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, with its two old castles, perched like eagles nest on high elevations, it makes a highly picturesque appearance, second to none in this country. The Castle of Tourbillon, dating back to 1294, was once the seat of a bishop. Near the ruins of the castle on the other hill, is the Church of Notre Dame, the carvings and choir stalls of which deserve careful inspection. Gothic Cathedral in the Romanesque style. The Church of St. Theodule is exquisitely finished. From here to Leuk. Excursions to the valley of Herens, well worth making.

SOLOTHURN.

HOTELS: Krone; Storch. Pop. 8462. One of the oldest towns in Europe, as a Latin inscription on the Clock Tower signifies. The capital of the Canton of Soleure or Solothurn. The Cathedral, erected on the side of a very ancient foundation, is the principal sight. The clock tower aforesaid is without any doubt the oldest structure in the town, dating from the fourth century. The Arsenal contains a good collection of old armor, worth seeing, if time allows. There is also a good Natural History Collection. The Museum of Antiquities contains many valuable fossil finds from the Jura region. The Picture Gallery contains a good Madonna by Holbein the Younger.

Excursions.—To the Weissenstein, reached on foot in three hours. Fine prospect. Lodgings and whey cure on the top. Hermitage of St. Verena and Wenigstein. Hasenmatt, the finest point in the entire region. Kosciusko passed the remainder of his days and died in Solothurn. English Church service. Solothurn is a place inviting to a long stay.

SPIEZ.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel-Pension Spiezerhof; Hotel and Pension Schönegg. Pop. 2048. A charmingly situated little town, on Lake Thun, with an uninterrupted view of the lake. Picturesque old castle, overlooking the

town. Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. Pleasant mountain excursions and connection with the Gemmi.

SPLÜGEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Bodenhaus; Hotel Splügen. A picturesque and lively little town near the entrance to the Splügen Pass. Pleasant walks and ruins of an old castle. From here to Bellinzona via the Bernardino Pass, and to Milan over the Splügen. Farther along is the celebrated Via Mala, an imposing gorge, below which is the Rhine.

STACHELBERG.

Glarner's Hotel. A small place, delightfully situated and well known for its alkaline sulphureous baths. Grand views. English Church Service during the season.

STANS.

HOTELS: Engel; Krone. The capital of part of the Canton of Unterwalden. Historically very interesting. The French meeting with a stubborn resistance here in 1798, murdered a large number of the inhabitants in cold blood. Statue of Arnold von Winkelried, the patriot and Saviour of his country. His armor is also exhibited and his house is here. Good portraits of the magistrates since 1521. Some good works by the artist Würsch, who was blind, are shown. Pretty excursion up the Stanser Horn, by rail.

The ascent of this beautiful mountain can be made, there and back, from Lueerne in about two hours.

This line, a difficult enterprise, is perfectly safe and is worked by electricity. The train travels with a regularity of motion that cannot be improved upon.

On the summit of the mountain, built on a rock, is the Hotel of the Stanserhorn, From this high belvedere, all the Confederation can be seen; close by, the lovely scenery and outlines of the beautiful lake of Lucernc; in the distance the Jura, the Vosges and the Black Forest. The traveller finds, spread out before his view a remarkable panorama of the Swiss Alps, the views stretching from the Säntis to the snow covered summits of the Bernese Oberland, the Glärnisch, the Titlis, the Finsteraarhorn, the Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau, all these giants of the Alps, appear in their sublime beauty.

It is well worth the traveller's while to make the ascension of the Stanserhorn, the view obtained from its summit equals that from either the Rigi or the Pilatus; this mountain having peculiarities of its own is much more picturesque, and there are but few offering so many different charms.

STEINEN.

Rössly. A large village, famed as being the birthplace of Werner Stauffacher, a Chapel now occupies the place on which his house is supposed to have stood.

STELVIO PASS,

often wrongly called the Wormser Joch, from its being in olden times designated as the road to Worms. One of the most magnificent passes, abounding in wild scenery. The road winds round like a serpent, and in many places it is hewn out of the solid rock, forming very picturesque galleries. The construction of the road, with its many snow sheds, renders it possible to keep it open during the the winter. See article *Tyrol.*

ST. BERNARD.

The Great St. Bernard has already been considered under Martigny, which see.

ST. BERNARD the LITTLE,

a pass situated to the south of the Mt. Blanc range, which can be seen to advantage from all the neighbouring peaks. This is the pass over which Hannibal made his memorable march with the elephants. The pass can be said to form communication between St. Moritz, eight miles from the foot of the pass, and Aosta, on the Italian side. The *Hospice,* on the summit, is 7,100 feet above the level of the sea.

Refreshments and lodging can be obtained at the Hospice, where prices are charged, as at any hotel. There is a new, and favorite, road through the Thuile valley, with a view of the *Rutor* glacier and the fine waterfalls. A grand prospect of the Mt. Blanc range can best be obtained from Mt. Lancebranlette, nearly 10,000 feet high.

ST. CERGUES,

a small place on Lake Geneva, the starting point for the ascent of Mt. Dole, the highest point of the Jura mountains. The ascent is exceedingly interesting and to be urged upon every one fond of climbing.

ST. GALLEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Hecht; Hirsch; Linde; Schiff; Walhalla. Pop. 27,842. A very neat and pretty town, capital of the canton and a place extensively engaged in manufactures, particularly linen, — embroidered goods and curtains. The embroidery market (Stickerei-Börse) held every Wednesday and Saturday, offers an interesting and lively picture; buyers and sellers chafering and bargaining, As it is held in the open air, it is open to the public. The new *Industrial Art Museum* contains the finest collection of textiles and specimens of art embroidery, in Europe. St. Gallen has always been famous for its work in the field of education, and an inspection of the schools and educational institutions, cannot but be of interest to every one interested in education. The old Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 7th century by the Irishman St. Gallus, was for many centuries the most celebrated school of the kind in Europe. It was sequestrated iu 1805. The celebrated old library is in the older part of the monastery and contains many highly interesting manuscripts, including a Niebelungen Lied of the 13th century. The Stiftskirche, erected on the site of the ancient Abbey Church, is one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the town. It contains a beautiful altar-piece, some exquisitely carved choir-stalls and some very good frescos. Persons fond of music, should not fail to hear the large organ in the Laurenz-Kirche, a structure in the Gothic style with a handsome tower. The Library in the same building with the Cantonal School, contains a large number of works relating to the reformation and the reformers. There is a spacious reading-room in the museum, to which strangers have free access, *Excursions:* To the *Falkenberg,* the *Freudenberg* with magnificent view over the lake, the *Sitterbrücke;* the *Bernegg; Kronbühl;* the pretty health resort *Weissbad,* at the base of the mountains. *Appenzell,* two hours distant by rail, a delightful region, reached most pleasantly by carriage.

ST. GOTHARD.

The railway over the Gothard, begun in 1872, and ten years in building, is one of the great engineering feats of the century. It forms one of the great connecting links of the iron arteries of the continent, bringing the outside world into closer connection with the land of ancient art and natural beauties. It is also one of the best equipped roads in Europe; the cars being lighted by gas and heated by steam; the seats of which are so made as to be converted into comfortable couches on which the tourist can sleep as soundly as in the best hotel. The cars are also so arranged as to afford the traveller, even in inclement weather, an uninterrupted view of the country through which he is passing. The satety applicances, in the way of breaks, are fully up with the times, so that the traveller can resign himself, without the slightest anxiety to the enjoyment of the beauties of nature on the way. Persons have the option of choosing the route by steamer, over Lake Lucerne, connecting with the train at *Flüelin,* the last steamboat station on the lake. The main line is 160 kilometers long, passing at various intervals, fifty-six tunnels, many of which are so deftly hewn out of the rock, as to elicit expressions of wonder from those seeing them for the first time. The tunnel from *Göschenen* to *Airolo* is nearly nine miles long.

There are 223 bridges. The entire cost of construction amounted to 238 million francs. but it is a good and paying road, and will in time prove to be an excellent investment. The route from Flüelen is thus admirably described by Mr. George Catlin, a fine delineator of Swiss scenery.—

"From Flüelen on, the railway follows the valley of the Reuss, here a small stream, as compared with the deep, rapid river, which it becomes when, emerging from the Lake of Lucerne, it flows onward to swell the Rhine. Altorf, a typical Swiss town, and, as its name indicates, an ancient one at that, is the spot where tradition places the famous apple scene between Tell and Gessler. There is also a Capuchin convent here.

From this point on, the view becomes constantly wilder, and more picturesque, indicating, if nothing else did, the fact that we are approaching the Gothard's fastnesses. The mountains loom up more and more menacingly as we near them. The Bristenstock, the Gitschen, the Belmistock, the Bochli, the Mittagsstock, the Hohe Faulen, and the Windgeselle stand arrayed, like an army of snow-capped giants, as if determined to bar our further progress. At Erstfeld, the mountain locomotives are attached, and the long ascent begins. The valley narrows to a gorge, and soon we are spinning along giddy precipices, and over bridges from which we look down upon ravines, tree-tops, and scattered dwellings far below, the post-road following our route, and coming into view at frequent intervals as we advance. At Amsteg, at the foot of Mount Bristen, we shoot out of a tunnel upon the wonderful bridge, 162 feet high, spanning the Maderan valley, and gain a view, the memory of which will linger for a life time. Then follows a series of seventeen tunnels, three of them the Pfaffensprung, the Wattinger, and the Leggistein, circular ones---and a succession of bridges—three of them over one and the same stream, the Meienreuss—and, finally crossing the bridge spanning the dizzy chasm of 150 feet, through which the Reuss at this point leaps, we are at Goeschenen, the Northerly point of entrance to the great tunnel through the St. Gotthard, the longest tunnel in the world. Here the railway, and its old-fashioned companion, the stage-road, part company for a while, the former passing into the darkness of the tunnel, to emerge later at Airolo, on the Southern or Italian side of the mountain, while the latter follows its time-honored, winding, and picturesque way, through the Schœllenen, and over the Devil's Bridge, to Andermatt, Hospenthal, and the Hospice at the summit, and thence down again through the Val Tremola, to Airolo, where it rejoins the railway. Previous to the completion of the railway, upwards of sixty-thousand travellers annually passed over this route, many of them being gratuitously fed and sheltered at the Hospice on their way. In 1775, this building was, with its chapel and out-building, swept away by an avalanche; a few years later, the French army, under General Menard, encamped there, and took the building for fuel. In these passes, French, Russians, and Austrians once engaged in desperate conflict, and, upon a rock, at the upper end of the Tremola gorge the inscription "Suwarrow, Victor," still remains, to remind us how the evil passions of warring men once profaned these sacred solitudes. But now times have changed, the railway has come, and where men once toiled by laborious foot-paths, over dangerous heights, the diligence now runs regularly, awakening the mountain echoes with the cheery horn of the postillion. The first man who ever drove over this mountain in a coach was an English naturalist, named Greville. Now, thousands of his countrymen and their American cousins, annually choose the same fascinating route as a summer pleasure trip. There is regular connection from Göschenen, by diligence, with Andermatt, Hospenthal, Disentis, and the Furka, and Ober-Alpine passes, No more charming summer trip can be desired than to take the railway to Göschenen, and thence ride by diligence, via Andermatt, either to Chur, in the one, or Brigue in the other direction.

The grade in the tunnel rises from either end, its highest point, which is also the highest point of the line—being

some 1154 meters above the level of the sea. It is built for double-tracks, —being twenty-five feet wide, and twenty feet high—and its construction costs sixty million francs. The work was begun on June 4th, 1872, at Göschenen, on the North, and on July 2nd, 1872, at Airolo, on the South end, the average number of men employed on it thereafter being twenty-five hundred daily. On the 19th of July, 1879, as the great enterprise was approaching completion, its master spirit, Louis Favre, was laid low by the hand of death, being overcome by an apoplectic attack while inspecting the interior of the tunnel. The work went on, however, and, on the 29th of February, 1880, communication was opened between the two ends, and the telegraph triumphantly announced to the world at large that the great Gothard tunnel was at last an accomplished fact. It is stated that in its construction one million kilos of dynamite for blasting, and one million seven hundred thousand kilos of oil for illuminating purposes were consumed, and that nine hundred thousand cubic meters of rock were removed. The ventilation of the tunnel is perfect, the temperature never rising above 20° Celsius. The time occupied in the transit varies, according to speed, from seventeen to twenty minutes,

But, what a wondrous change these few moments have wrought in our surroundings. As we emerge from the tunnel's darkness into the blinding sunlight, it is indeed difficult to believe that we are still in the land of the Switzer. The architecture, the costumes, and physiognomy of the people, the very signs over the doorways, are all Italian. "Handlung," for instance, has become "Negozio," the "Wirthschaft" is transformed into a "Trattoria," and Gasthaus "is no longer a Gasthaus, but an Albergo." The railway station becomes a Stazione, &c. The ride down the valley is no less charming than its predecessor from Flüelen to Göschenen, Through wonderful scenes of nature, we pass from Airolo to Biasca, 27 miles; it is practically the descent of the mountain.

On leaving Airolo, the railway tunnels the narrow Stalvedro pass, and then, leaping the Tessin by a bridge a hundred and fifty feet in height, hurries on, past Ambri Piotta, and Rodi-Fiesso, passing through the Dazio, Freggio and Prato tunnels (the two latter circular ones), then crosses the Polmengo bridge, three hundred feet long, passes through the tunnel of the same name, finally crosses the Ceresa, and in forty minutes reaches Faido, the capital of the Leventina, or the Tessin valley. Here, we are not only charmed by the water-fall, known as the Piumegna, but are also struck with the beauty of the other surroundings, thoroughly Italian, and the increased richness of vegetation and foliage, the magnificent chestnut trees commanding especial admiration. Alas! it was from some of these, that the Uri government hung the heads of the leaders of the unsuccessful revolution, which broke out here in 1755. From near Faido, at a hamlet called Mairengo, sprang the family of Delmonico, the well-known New York restaurateurs. Near Lavargo, the most beautiful of cascades, the Cribiasca, is visible from the train. We pass the Biaschina gorge, rattle through some more tunnels, and presently come to a standstill at Giornico station. It was near here that in December, 1478, a few hundred Swiss won a complete victory over the Milan troops, by rolling down upon them immense boulders from the mountain side. The battle is, to the present day, spoken of by the Tessin people as the "Battle of the Big Stones" (ai Sassi Grossi). At Giornico, the churches of San Maria, and San Nicolo da Mira—the latter said to be built upon the site of a pagan temple—are to be noted by the visitor. At Biasca, the view is ravishing, and the tourist realizes that, at last emerging from the mountain's fastnesses, and from the domain of rock and torrent, he is entering once more upon smiling, sunny landscapes, where the vine and the fig-tree flourish. Here in a sheltered nook at the junction of the two valleys, upon a fertile plateau, walled in by the Pizzo Magno, and other towering cliffs, from one of which the Frodabach cascade falls like a snowy bridal-veil, lies Biasca. Upon a height overlooking the station, is the Chapel of St. Petronella, a pilgrim shrine much frequented.

And now, skirting the East side of the valley, 'neath the shadows of overhanging cliffs, we reach the Tessin capital, Bellinzona, the most interesting point, as well in a historical, as a strategic point of view, that we have yet seen since our departure from Lucerne.

About three miles beyond Bellinzona, just after passing Giubiasco, the railway to Locarno and Luino on Lago Maggiore branches off from the main line and still following the valley of the Tessin, passes through a fertile and smiling landscape.

Resuming now our journey by the main line (from which we have temporarily diverged to visit Locarno and Lago Maggiore), we commence the long ascent of Monte Cenere, obtaining every moment a grander view of the Tessin valley spread out like a map below, until finally, near the summit, the scene is abruptly shut out by a tunnel, from which we emerge to find our way through the valley of the Agno, past Monte Camoghè, and by Taverne, to Lugano. From the high ground on which the station stands, and which is connected with the city below by a funicular railway, we already gain a fascinating panorama of the lake, the surrounding mountains, the town, and the broad valley stretching away to the north of it.

The direct run by the Gothard, on the other hand, between Lugano and Como, via Chiasso, the Swiss frontier station, requires but little over an hour's time. In other words, one may leave Lugano by boat about ten in the morning, make the tour of the Lakes of Lugano and Como, and then return, via the Gothard, to Lugano, by about ten o'clock the same evening. The route from Lugano to Chiasso is extremely picturesque, skirting the lake shore around the base of Monte San Salvatore, then crossing the lake at Melide, by a stone causeway, 2509 feet in length, with bridges at either end, and running thence along the Easterly bank to Capolago, at the base of Monte Generoso, aptly termed the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, largely frequented by the Italians as a summer resort, and commanding an extended view embracing the Lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese and Maggiore, the plains of Lombardy, and on the North all the Alpine chain from Monte Viso to the Ortler. A cog-wheel railway, constructed at great labor and expense, and first opened to travel in 1890, conveys the traveller comfortably from Capolago in about an hour to the spacious hotel near the summit, passing on the way an ever changing panorama of entrancing woodland, lake and mountain scenery. The hotel itself is a first-class one, provided with every modern comfort and convenience; and now that it has been rendered accessible by rail via the St. Gothard and the Monte Generoso railway, it is probable that this picturesque and salubrious mountain resort is destined to become one of the best known and most popular in Italian Switzerland and Northern Italy. For it is only four miles farther, at Chiasso, that we reach the Italian frontier, and the Swiss terminus of the Gothard line. Baggage is inspected here. Como is but three, and Milan twenty-eight miles beyond, the line thither traversing a thickly populated region of rare agricultural beauty.

The traveller finds the remaining moments of his journey slipping away unobserved, and before he is aware, the train which has brought him through the Gothard's wild fastnesses rolls smoothly into the spacious, electric lighted station at Milan, where direct connection is made with Express trains for Genoa, San Remo, Mentone, Monte Carlo, Nice, Cannes, Florence, Rome and Naples."

ST. MAURICE.

HOTELS: Hotel des Alpes; Hotel de la Dent du Midi; Ecu du Valais; Hotel-Pension Grisogono. Pop. 1666. One of the oldest and most charmingly situated towns in Switzerland, but rapidly becoming so much the resort of the fashionable and aristocratic world as to be rather too conventional for the average tourist; but for all that no one going to Switzerland should fail to visit this beautiful spot. It is said to have derived its name from the commander of a Theban legion, who was put to death here as a martyr to his faith. The Grotto aux Fées is a very pretty stalactite

formation in a cave, about half an hour's walk from the town. The baths, containing salt and sulphur, are some of the best in the Alps.

The venerable Abbey, one of the oldest in the country, dating from the fourth century, is at present the abode of Augustinian monks. It contains some valuable curiosities, worth seeing; permission to see which, must first be obtained. Notice the Roman inscriptions on the walls of the Abbey Church and churchyard. The baths of *Lavey,* about an hour and a half distant, emanate from a warm spring, containing salt and sulphur. A few miles from St. Maurice, on the route to Martigny, the pretty *Pissevache* waterfall, leaps down from the perpendicular rocky wall, and can be seen, to good advantage from the train.

ST. MORITZ, BATHS

of.—*HOTELS: Kurhaus; Engadiner Hof; Neues Stahlbad.* One of the oldest watering places in Switzerland, the mineral baths of which, have a world-wide reputation. The waters are used for drinking and bathing, and contain the largest amount of iron of any of the Swiss waters, as well as some phosphorus and bromine. They give tone to the entire system and aided by the bracing and clear air, often effect wonderful cures. Price of baths in the forenoon, 2 frcs.; in the afternoon, 1.50. The situation of St. Moritz beggars description and the constant view of the snowcapped mountains is perfectly charming, so that persons who have benefited by the waters are, generally, loath to leave this lovely spot. Excursions in the immediate vicinity, are inexhaustible, and persons fond of walking, will find here a paradise. There is an opportunity for boating and such as are fond of trout fishing, will find this dainty fish bites well in the little lake. The temperature in summer averages 50-53 Fahr. The season lasts from the middle of June till the middle of September, after which date the air becomes too cool to be comfortable. There is a *Casino* on the lake comprising a good reading room, restaurants, &c. The *Acla Silva Restaurant,* connected with a large dairy, is a favorite afternoon resort. The pretty little English Church is situated on the road to the village of

ST. MORITZ,

30 feet above the level of the lake, and the highest point in the Engadine. *HOTELS: Hotel Belvedere; Hotel-Pension Engadiner Kulm.* Pop. 822. A much frequented village as the many hotels will testify. Like Davos it is much frequented during the winter by guests who indulge in all the winter sports so well known to Americans and Canadians; such as tobogganing and skating. The atmosphere is exceedingly dry and clear and for this reason prescribed by physicians for persons suffering from chest troubles, incipient consumption, asthma, bronchitis and kindred complaints. Prices of board are rather high, averaging twelve francs a day. In winter, divine service is performed at the Kulm Hotel. It is only six kilometers from the Baths to Pontresina for a good walker, an hour and a half. There is also a foot path, by which Pontresina can be reached in three quarters of an hour. Two miles from St. Moritz, is the little village of Campfer, where the road forks. Hotel Julierhof.

SAVOGNIN.

HOTELS: Hotel Planta; Hotel Rhätia. A place favored by persons of small means, and such as wish to escape the great stream of tourists. The village lies very pleasantly, between Mühlen and Tiefcastell, not far from the Upper Engadine. A very pleasant and not fatiguing trip can be made from here to Ausser-Ferrera and over the Fianell-Pass. The former old castle is now used as a prison.

TARASP.

Hotel Kurhaus. A much frequented health-resort and watering place in the Lower Engadine, well known for its mineral springs, the waters of which are used externally and are prescribed for diabetes. The village is charmingly situated in the valley

of the Inn, and together with its sister villages; *Vulpera* (Hotel Waldhaus) and *Schuls* (good hotels) is much visited in the summer. *Excursion* to the *Lischanna Glacier,* one of the highest and finest in the Alps. Many pleasant walks. Eng. Church service, Sundays. A diligence connects with Davos.

THUN.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Thunerhof; Bellevue; Falken; Krone. Pop. 5507. Beautiful prospect from the Pfarrkirche and the old Churchyard, sung by Byron. The Ceramic Museum is worth visiting, which one will not be likely to leave without bringing away some slight memento. This small and quaint town of Thun, situated at the Northern extremity of the Lake of Thun, traversed by the blue waters of the Aar and surrounded by wooded slopes, with its ideal castle, which rises above the town, attracts at once the tourist's eye. It acts for the Oberland, as the ouverture does to an opera. Its surroundings are rustic, full of poetry, beautiful both in form and color. The numerous easy excursions, to be made in the neighbourhood, make it a most agreeable summer resort and, for the climber of moderate force, there is no other place which offers so many easy excursions, with such splendid views, whether they be on the lake with its limpid waters sparkling in the sunshine, or the smiling hills dotted with fine villas, or beyond of the higher snow-capped peaks of the Bernese Oberland.

In the midst of this primitive spot, one finds all the latest means of transportation, that civilisation has produced, from the rapid railway to the simple coach.

Thun is the principal "drill ground" for the Swiss Artillery; the season lasts from May until October, during which time, thanks to its comfortable and well organised Hotels, there is no lack of visitors and tourists.

There is an English Church and Roman Catholic Service,

Amongst the many excursions we might suggest those to Hofstetten, the port of Thun, the Bächimatt, the Schadau castle, in a beautiful situation near the border of the lake, the Chartreuse, the Bæchiholzli, the Grusisberg, from which remarkable views are obtained; besides a trip to the Niesen.

Lakes of Thun and Brienz. One of the greatest charms imaginable, is a steam-boat journey on either of the two lakes, the most exquisite panoramas which unfold themselves, from point to point on the route, never fail to charm the eye of the tourist.

Well fitted steamers, with first-class Saloons ply between Thun, Interlaken, &c. In summer table d'hôte at noon.

Season-tickets are issued at a reduced price.

Interlaken is the starting point for steamers, making the service of both lakes. Scherzligen, the terminus for Lake Thun, is the point of departure and arrival for steamers going to Interlaken and vice-versa.

All tickets issued by the railway Co. from Thun-Scherzligen to Interlaken or vice-versa, are available on the steamers without further supplement.

THUSIS.

HOTELS: Hotel-Pension Via Mala; Post and Kurhaus; Rhätia. Pop. 1098. A little town, picturesquely situated at the entrance to the famed Via Mala, at the base of the Heinzenberg; a good place for a summer sojourn and headquarters, from which a number of delightful excursions can be made. Ruins of a very ancient Etruscan castle and the church of St. John, said to be the oldest church in this region, now much the worse for wear. Persons stopping must not fail to take a look at the *Schin Road,* which here crosses the Rhine; it abounds in picturesque spots. Near Sils, not far from here, was the manor house and seat of Campell, the historian and reformer. The *Solis Bridge,* still farther, presents a picture of wild and romantic beauty. English Church service.

TOURTEMAGNE

HOTELS: Poste; Lion; Soleil, all unpretentious. Prettily situated on the river Rhone. It derives its name from the tower of an old chapel. Beautiful Turtmanthal and waterfall.

VALLORBES.

HOTELS: Hotel de Geneve; Croix Blanche; Maison de Ville. Pretty village at the foot of the Dent de Vaulion and the Mont d'Or, traversed by the Orbe, a river noted for its excellent trout fishing.

Places worth visiting are: the Source of the Orbe, the waterfall of the Orbe (80 metres); the Grotte des Fées, &c.

Health-resort. First Swiss Railway station, on the line Paris-Lausanne.

The Valley of Joux is connected with Vallorbes by a branch line which runs as far as Le Pont, a small village prettily situated on the northern extremity of the Lake of Joux. Favorite picnic resort in summer, good skating and sledging in winter. Le Pont, l'Abbaye and Le Sentier are the principal villages.

Excellent fishing in the lakes, in autumn good roebuck shooting.

Le Sentier.—Hotel de l'Union.—Baud.

VERNAYAZ.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Gorges du Trient; Hotel des Alpes. A village, picturesquely situated in the midst of beautiful scenery. It is the starting point for numerous important excursions — amongst which the excursion to Chamounix and the Mont-Blanc passing by Salvan, Fins-Hauts and the Chatelard.

Quite close to the village are two of the finest sights in Switzerland, the *Pissevache* Waterfall, and the *Gorges du Trient*, the latter being situated opposite the Grand Hotel des Gorges du Trient, and the former a short distance to the left.

Regular service of carriages from Vernayaz by Salvan and Fins-Hauts to Chamounix and also to the Hospice of St-Bernard. Inquiries to be made at the Bureau des Cochers or at the Hotels of Vernayaz.

The Gorge of Trient, here the great sight, is one of the most imposing and of overwhelming grandeur. From the Hotel des Alpes at Gueuroz, a magnificent view of the valley of the Rhone.

VEVEY.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Vevey; Hotel Monnet; Grand Hotel du Lac; Trois-Rois, the last unpretentious but good. Pop. 8144.

Vevey, situated on the bank of Lake Leman, is sought after by strangers as a spring and autumn resort: it is Dutch in its cleanliness, French in its tastes, gaiety and love of pleasure, and Swiss in its cordiality. A charming view is obtained from this town of the Alps "Savoisiennes", and the Alps "Vaudoises". As a health resort, Vevey can be recommended at all times of the year, owing to its salubrious climate, even during the hot summer weather, the air is pure and the breezes from the lake fresh and agreeable. The calmness which reigns there, makes this town a place much sought after by those seeking a rest.

The town, beautifully situated, forms a good headquarters, from whence the surrounding country, rich in charming spots, can be visited at leisure. The Church of St. Martin, erected in 1498, contains the monuments of the regicides; Broughton and Ludlow, two of the judges who condemned Charles I. to the scaffold. The Quai Sina is a favorite promenade. The Tour de Peils is said to be the work of Peter of Savoy. Visitors are recommended to pay a visit to the beautiful park of Hauteville. The idyllic village of Clarens, known for its connection with Rousseau's Heloise, is much visited by English families, who reside here a long time. Fine prospect from the churchyard, situated above the village.

Clarene - Montreux - Territet.—These three places are grouped together at the end of Lake Leman, and form a most charming landscape, which is impossible to describe with the pen.

Poets and men of letters have immortalised this spot, this land of sunshine, this Nice, this Monte-Carlo of Switzerland.

A short distance from Montreux is the famous Château of *Chillon*, the Château d'If of Lake Leman, immortalised by Bonivard, who spent many years of his life chained to a pillar in its dungeons, and by Byron, in his well known poems.

Montreux possesses 100 hotels, 200 villas, splendid quays, and a good service of trams (electric) connecting it to Vevey and Territet.

Les Avants (1000 m.)—Station Mon-

treux.—The Valley of Les Avants is situated about one hour and a half above Montreux, at the foot of the Dent de Jaman. The plateau on which it stands, is protected on the North, East and West by a chain of high mountains, but on the South side a splendid view opens out on the Lake and the Alps.

Les Avants, being a summer as well as a winter resort, is exceedingly cheerful all the year round. One of the most favourable moments to visit this resort is at the end of May, when the whole country, fields and mountain slopes are white, not with snow, but with flowers, the white narcissi which grow in enormous quantities around Les Avants. In summer it is a centre for mountain excursions, in winter good sleighing, the run from Les Avants to Montreux being one of the most frequented in the neighbourhood. An excellent hotel offers all modern comforts.

VIESCH or FIESCH.

HOTELS: Hotel du Glacier; Hotel des Alpes. A little village, charmingly situated at a point where the noisy and babbling little Fieschbach flows into the Rhone, starting point for the ascent of the *Eggishorn*, which is not difficult to ascend. Lodgings may be obtained in advance at the Hotel Jungfrau, where a few days can very profitably be spent enjoying the splendid view.

VILLARS sur OLLON.

HOTELS: Hotel and Pension Breuer; Grand Hotel Muveran; Bellevue. A pretty village with view of the valley of the Rhone. Dent du Midi and Dent de Morcles. Clear bracing air and well protected from the winds. From the *Chamossaire*, a wonderful view of the Bernese Oberland and Mont Blanc. Many excursions in all directions.

VILLENEUVE.

HOTELS: Hotel du Port; Hotel de Ville. A beautifully situated, walled town, at the east end of Lake Geneva, almost shut in by mountains. Good wine, grown in the place. A pretty place for a long stay.

VISSOYE.

Hotel-Pension d'Anniviers. Very prettily situated on a hill, with a fine and conspicuous church. From Sierre, the traveller penetrates into the Val d'Anniviers, by the beautiful gorges des Pontis. This Valley is remarkable for its botanical treasures, it is a veritable garden, one mass of rhododendrons, blue gentians, azalias, fine edelweiss, forests of larch trees, overlooked by the lofty snow covered peaks, which enclose the valley on either side.

Vissoye, St-Luc and *Zinal* should be visited by everybody,

VISPACH.

HOTELS: Post; Sonne; Hotel des Alpes. Picturesquely situated where the two Valleys of Saas and Saint-Nicolas join the Valley of the Rhone, and is the starting point of the Viège-Zermatt Railway.

WEESEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Mariahalden; Schwert; Speer. A delightfully situated and popular health and summer resort, on account of its clear air and being almost shut in by mountains. A canal connects the lovely lake with Lake Zürich. The hotels and houses with their neat and pretty gardens tempt the traveller to take up his abode here, and the jewel of a place is in every way suitable for a long stay.

WEISSENBURG.

Hotel Weissenburg. Its lime water baths are much visited. The waters are good for bronchitis and pulmonary troubles. Scenery fine.

WIESEN.

Hotel-Pension Bellevue. A favorite health resort, prettily situated on the slopes of the Rothhornstock. Beautiful walks.

WINTERTHUR.

HOTELS: Adler; Goldener Löwe; Krone. Pop. 15,985. One of the most thriving and busiest of Swiss towns,

set in a pretty frame of vineyards and wooded hills. It does not contain much to interest the tourist. Kyburg castle in the vicinity. Good museum of Roman Antiquities at the High School building. Handsome Town Hall, designed by Semper.

YVERDON.

Hotel de Londres. Pop, 6330. A very ancient town, of Roman origin, to which some remains of a Roman fort, near the old churchyard, testify. About three quarters of a mile distant are the *Baths*, fed from a sulphur spring, and which boast of a Kurhaus. The old castle, built by one of the Counts of Zähringen in 1135, and in which Pestalozzi began to illustrate his system, is now occupied by schools, library and museum of Celtic and Roman antiquities. *Grandson*, where Charles the Bold had his tussle with the valiant Switzers, who proved too much for him (March 3, 1476).

ZERMATT.

HOTELS: Hotels du Mont-Cervin, du Mont Rose and *Zermatt,* all belonging to one proprietor. The point whence the ascent to the Matterhorn with the guides begins. One is unavoidably reminded of Mark Twain's inimitable description of is experience there in "A Tramp Abroad". The railroad from Visp to Zermatt was only opened to travel in 1891, and proves a great convenience to tourists.

Zermatt, situated at the foot of the renowned Matterhorn and in the centre of the Valaisan Alps, has, since 1891. been joined to the Jura-Simplon system, by a narnow gauge and cog-wheel Railway. Starting from Viège, the line runs up the Valley of St-Nicolas, at one time following the course of the river Viège, at another scaling the steep flanks of its banks, passing through most picturesque scenery, equally imposing as varied. Numerous sparkling glaciers emerge on all sides from behind the crests of the mountains which dominate the valley, thus forming a landscape of incomparable beauty. Now, instead of taking nine hours to go from Viège to Zermatt, the journey is accomplished in two and a half hours, which includes stoppages at the charming stations of Stalden, Saint-Nicolas, and Randa.

Zermatt, this alpine station, whose reputation is world wide, is not seen until the traveller arrives close upon it, and it is then, with the majestic Matterhorn towering above the village, that the traveller receives such a profound and lasting impression of the beauty of the landscape.

Zermatt (1620 m.).—*Riffelalp* (2230 m.). *Riffelhaus* (2569 m.). — *Lac Noir* (2589 m.)—*Gornergrat* (3136 m.).

It is to the perseverance of the late Mr. A. Seiler and the development of the Swiss Railway System, that Zermatt owes its present fame as an alpine resort. To quote from the work on Zermatt by Mr. M. A. Ceresole, which reads:

"Its name is known far beyond the Swiss frontier, and is repeated beyond the Ocean; it rivals Chamounix and the Oberland."

"If Mont Blanc made the glory of Chamounix; if the Jungfrau is the diamond of the Oberland, the Valley of Zermat thas its jewels none the less splendid. It is entirely surrounded by proud summits, the Matterhorn, obelisk of the Titans, king of Zermatt, the pyramids of the Weisshorn, of the Dent Blanche, by the points of the Dome, of the Breithorn, with its white cupolas, all forming the état-major of the Mont Rose."

"In the midst of this circus of snows rests the eldorado of tourists, *Zermatt.*"

To look down from some lofty summit, upon this village with its old Church in the grave-yard of which repose the bodies of those, who have fallen victims to their temerity, or their duties, its ancient chalets, standing side by side with the splendid modern Hotels, makes a view most charming.

The chief excursions which every one should make from Zermatt, are those of the *Riffelalp,* splendid Hotel, situated some distance above Zermatt, to the *Riffelberg,* with Hotel, situated higher than the Riffelalp, on the road to the Gornergrat; or to the *Gornergrat* itself, with its marvellous bird's eye view of the Alps. A Belvedere has recently been erected on the top.


ZÜRICH.
Maßstab 1:23000.
Meter
1 Escher-Denkmal
2 Zwingli-Dkm.
3 Nägeli-Denkmal
4 Heim-Denkmal
Straßenbahnen.
HIRSLANDEN
FLUNTERN
HÖTTINGEN
RIESBACH
OBERSTRASS
UNTERSTRASS
AUSSERSIHL
ENGE
WIESENGRUND
Neumünster
Physik. Geb.
Polytechnikum
Universität
Chem. Laborat.
Kantonsschule
Alter Friedhof
Bahnhof
Regier.-Gerichts-Gebäude
Zähringer
Rosen-B.
Liebfrauen-K.
Limmat
Sihl
Platz
Promenade
Stadthaus
Rathaus
Großmünster
Fraumünster
St. Peter
Augustiner-K.
Börse
Kredit-Anst.
Schanzengr.
Kaserne
Exerzier-Platz
Bahnhof
Sihlhölzli
Bürkliplatz
Tonhalle
Theater
Zürich-Horn
Zürich-See
Rade Anst.
Hafen
Alfr. Escher Platz
Bahnhof Enge
Belvoir-Park
Friedhof
Kirche
Gaswerk
Lindenhof
Neue Tonhalle
Zoolog. Mus.
Gas-Fabrik
Panorama
Riesbacher Bad
Anlage Pl.
Ant. Pl.
Lindenhof-Anl.
Lindenhof-Bad
Schanzengr.
Schanzengr.-Anl.
Schanzengr.-Bad
Sihlhölzli-Anl.
Sihlhölzli-Bad
Sihlhölzli-Bahnhof
Sihlhölzli-Kirche
Sihlhölzli-Friedhof
Sihlhölzli-Schule
Sihlhölzli-Turnhalle
Sihlhölzli-Zeughaus
Sihlhölzli-Exerzierhaus
Sihlhölzli-Kaserne
Sihlhölzli-Exerzierplatz
Sihlhölzli-Bahnhof
Sihlhölzli-Kirche
Sihlhölzli-Friedhof
Sihlhölzli-Schule
Sihlhölzli-Turnhalle
Sihlhölzli-Zeughaus
Sihlhölzli-Exerzierhaus
Sihlhölzli-Kaserne
Sihlhölzli-Exerzierplatz

All these excursions can be made on mule.

The *Hotel du Lac Noir*, situated at the foot of the Matterhorn, the Gorges du Gorner, Staffelalp, are excursions accessible to every one, whether on mules or carried in sedan chairs.

Two other fine excursions are to the *Schwarzsee Hotel,* with view of the Furgg Glacier and a trip to the Theodule Pass, also to the *Staffelalp,* a trip which can easily be accomplished in a forenoon, if an early start is made. To the *Findelen Glacier,* in about the same time as the preceding.

ZUG.

HOTELS: Hirschen; Löwen; Ochsen. Population 5161. A quaint old town, the capital of the smallest of the Swiss cantons. Take dinner at the Restaurant in the former Town Hall or Rathhaus, and ask to see the room containing wood carvings and local antiquities. The fish hatching establishment is very interesting. The churches contain some good paintings. The Arsenal war relics, some of them very venerable. The *stalactite caverns,* at the Hölle are easily and cheaply reached by carriage, or on foot, in an hour. A trip can also be made to Cham and the establishment of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company inspected. Pretty views of the lake, Rigi, Pilatus and the Bernese Oberland can be obtained from the quay, the effect by moonlight is magnificent.

ZURICH.

HOTELS: Hotel Baur au Lac; Hotel Baur Ville; Kupper's Hotel; National; Schweizerhof; St. Gothard; Victoria.

Amongst the places which are recommended as headquarters for tourists, Zurich occupies the first rank. It is the most important and the finest city in Switzerland, one of the famous cities in Europe, and an important railroad centre. The population is at present about 127,000, while the number of visitors from abroad increases from year to year. *Industry and commerce.* Zurich has very important establishments, factories, wholesale houses of all branches, extensive export and import trade, and is renowned for silk manufacturing, machinery and cotton industry. *Streets of Zürich.* The main thoroughfare is the Bahnhofstrasse, extending from the central railway station to the lake. Extensive parks and quays border the lake and make that part of the city the promenade favorite. *Sights.* Swiss federal Politechnic. National Museum. Botanical garden. Grossmünster. Tonhalle (Concerthall) and Theatre. Hohe Promenade. Murten Panorama.

Post Office and Telegraph in Bahnhofstrasse near Paradeplatz. Branch office at the railway station. *Official Inquiry Office,* at the exchange building, foot of Bahnhofstrasse (lakeside). Any information and guide books gratis. Open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays excepted.

Popular resorts. New Tonhalle, daily concerts, twice on Sundays (First Class Restaurant), Uetliberg, Zurichberg, Zurichhorn, Belvoir Park, Waid, Dolder. *Restaurants and Cafés.* Orsini, Café Baur, National, Zimmerleuten, Victoria, Gothard, Landolt, Schützengarten, Kronenhalle, Wiener Cafe, Strohhof, Central, Habis.

The lake of Zurich although not as romantic as the Lake of the Four Cantons, is the most picturesque in Switzerland. Railroads along the right and left shores, steamboats, steam-launches, rowing and sailing boats offer every opportunity for a great number of pleasant excursions. Also a drive round the lake cannot fail to meet with great satisfaction.

Consulates. United States: Mr. E. Germain consul; Mr. W. Kemmeler, consul at Horgen (lake of Zurich). Germany: Dr. H. Klose, consul, Metropole Building.

Railroad connections. Zurich being the most important railroad centre in Switzerland, through cars and direct connections are available to Paris, Vienna, Frankfort a. M., Bremen, Cologne, Berlin, Stuttgart, Bruxelles, Ostende, Calais, Milan, Genoa, &c.

Transatlantic Steamship office 53 Bahnhofstrasse, H. Meiss, General agent.

Walks and Excursions. The Uetliberg, 2 hours easy walk, or by rail; Splendid view; Hotel and Restaurant. (Much recommended as a health-resort.)

Zurichberg: take the Electric Tram starting from Hotel Bellevue. Zurichhorn. Sihlwald by rail or carriage; beautiful forests and deerpark. The Waid, fine view, extensive mountain panorama. Küssnacht, Herrliberg, Meilen, Stäfa on the right shore of the lake, Nidelbad, Horgen, Wädensweil on the left shore are lovely spots and easily reached by rail or steamboat.

Rapperswyl, and the Ufenau island are favorite places for excursions on the lake of Zurich. Excellent hotels at Rapperswyl. Inquiry office. Ask for the special guide to Rapperswyl. *From Zurich to the Falls of the Rhine,* near Schaffhausen. One of the most interesting sights, which is enjoyed yearly by thousands of visitors.

No one who can possibly manage to make this trip should fail to do so. A particular advantage in connection with it, is the fact that it can be done rain or shine, as in no case the visitor will be dissappointed.

From Zurich to Baden. Thermal Baths, sulphur springs. Kursaal and daily concerts. First-class hotels. Inquiry Office at the Casino.

From Zurich to Lake Constance by rail to Romanshorn, thence to Constance, and to Schaffhausen by steamboat on the Rhine; this trip can also be made in connection with a visit to the Falls of the Rhine.

From Zurich to Glarus, Klönthal, Linththal and Stachelberg. By rail, along the right or left shores of the lake of Zurich. Inquiry Office at Glarus.

From Zurich to Lucerne and to the Lake of the Four Cantons, to the Rigi and Pilatus.

To *Ragaz* and *Pfäffers, Zug, Arth, Rigi, Appenzell* and *St. Gallen.* Zurich is the largest and from a mercantile point of view, the most important of all the Swiss cities. It is also no less favored by nature; situated on a beautiful lake with a background formed by the snowy Alps, it forms a subject fit for the artist's brush, and one which will appeal to every lover of nature. Nor is Zurich one whit less important from an educational point of view, for with its *University,* which enjoys a world-wide reputation, and to which students flock from all parts of the world, it is able to offer advantages, fully equal to those of other seats of learning. The *Chemical laboratory* is one of the best equipped in Europe. The *Polytechnic School* is in the same building and has a large staff of professors and teachers. The present *Minster* was built on the site of a church, destroyed by fire in 1070 and is in the Romanic style. The main portal is on the side of the edifice, and not opposite the Choir, as is generally the case. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic. On the tower opposite the Limmat, is a statue of Charlemagne, who is said to have often visited the city. The interior is very plain, but imposing in its colossal dimensions. The reformer Zwingli ascended the pulpit here for the first time on New Year's Day 1519 and continued to officiate here until his death on the battle-field of Kappel in 1531. A statue was erected to him, near the Wasserkirche in 1885. His house, 13 Kirchgasse, is marked by a memorial tablet. The *Wasserkirche* was ereeted in 1479, and has some remarkable vaulting. It now contains the City Library, numbering 130.000 volumes and over 4000 valuable manuscripts, collection of coins, old stones with Roman inscriptions, a striking clock of the year 1294, stained-glass and a large map in reliet of the Alps. We will also mention a Vatican Codex, letters written by the unfortunate Lady Jane Gray, by Henry IV of France and several written by the reformers, The Aldine Bible, with notes made by Zwingli, in his own handwriting, is interesting. The *Antiquarian Museum* is in an adjoining building. On the opposite bank of the Limmat is the *Fraumünster,* a fomer Abbey Church, founded by Lour the German in 853, The cloisters wers built in the 11th cent. The interior, very simple but imposing, contains the tomb of the Burgomaster Hans Waldmann, a self-made man, who from modest circumstances, rose to decome chief magistrate of the city, but who making enemies, ended his days on the scaffold. The *Rathhaus* or Town Hall, is interesting from the fact that the Peace of Zurich, according to which, Austria resigned Lombardy to the House of Savoy, was signed



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here by the signatory powers in November 1859. The *National-Museum* will be opened this year. It is an immense building and is said to have cost two millions. The *Botanic Gardens* contain a very complete collection of the Alpine flora. The *Künstlergut,* not far from the Polytechnic School, contains a small but good collection of paintings. There are some curious old weapons in the *Arsenal,* among others, Zwingli's battle-axe, helmet and armor. The *Theater* is an ornament to the town. *The Museum,* a reading- room on a stupendous plan, is the largest institution of the kind in the world, not even excepting the reading-room of the Boston Public Library. *The Official Inquiry Office* will gladly introduce Americans to this useful institution. Almost all the great papers and magazines in the world are to be found in it.

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LINES OF THE SWISS NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

1. BASEL-ZURICH.

The Bötzberg Railway, running from Bale to Brugg, is the joint property of the Swiss North-Eastern and the Swiss Central Railways, being managed by the former road. From *Brugg* to *Zurich,* take the Swiss North-Eastern Railway.

Most important stations: *Rheinfelden,* with much frequented chalybeate baths; *Stein* on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Säckingen in Baden, at which point the line Stein-Coblenz-Winterthur, branches off.

Just before reaching *Brugg* we see the Habsburg, the ancestral seat of the Austrian Imperial House, with fine prospect. *Baden,* known to the Romans on account of its hot sulphur springs. A much frequented bathing resort. Delightful excursions in the neighborhood. Zurich.

2. ZURICH-AARAU.

This line maintains the service between Eastern and Western Switzerland; direct fast trains running through to Geneva. Principal stations: *Baden, Brugg* (see above). *Bad Schinznach* (likewise sulphur springs), *Wildegg* Branch of the Seethal R.R. to Lenzburg). *Aarau* (Capital of the Canton of Aargau). The line of the Swiss Central Railway, Aarau-Olten-Berne, makes connection here.

3. ZURICH-ZUG-LUCERNE.

This line connects Eastern Switzerland, on the one hand, with South and Central Switzerland on the other.

Principal stations: *Affoltern* (Kneipp's Cold Water Cure Establishment, *Zug,* Capital of the Canton of Zug, an interesting old medieval town, worth seeing. The two Kur-Hotels, Schoenfels and Felsenegg on the Zuger mountains. Persons wishing to make the ascent of Mt. Rigi, can take the steamboat from Zug to Arth. *Cham,* (Factories of the Anglo-Swiss-Condensed-Milk-Company). *Rothkreuz.* Branch line to the Gothard Railway connects here. Direct cars from Zurich to Milan, as well as from Stuttgart-Zurich-Milan). *Lucerne.*

4. ZURICH-ZIEGELBRÜCKE.

This line runs to the cantons of Glarus and Graubünden, also to Austria over the Arlberg (direct cars from Paris-Vienna and Bâle-Salzburg). The road first runs along the left shore of Lake Zurich, through a very fertile and manufacturing district, containing many silk factories.

Principal stations: *Bendlikon-Kilchberg* (Residence of the poet Mayer, on a height) *Thalweil.* Extensive silk factories silk dye-houses. Interesting pedestrian tours to the various peaks of the Albis chain, also to the Sihlwald. *Wädensweil.* Branch road to Einsiedln (Swiss South-Eastern Railway). *Ziegelbrücke.* Here the lines of the United Swiss Railways connect for Chur and Buchs. A branch line of the Swiss North-Eastern Railway runs from here to Glarus and Lintthal.

5. ZIEGELBRÜCKE-GLARUS—LINTTHAL.

Principal stations: *Glarus,* Capital of the Canton of Glarus, situated at the foot of the Glärnisch. Starting-point for numerous Alpine tours. Important cotton industries (spinning, weaving and print mills). *Schwanden,* a manufacturing town. The Senftthal here unites with the Lintthal (valley). A few hours farther up, in the Senft valley, is the village of Elm, which was partly destroyed by a land-slide in 1881. A starting-point for mountain tours; Alpine passes to the valley of the Upper Rhine). *Lintthal. Bad Stachelberg,* a famous bathing resort with sulphur springs. From here to Altorf (Canton Uri) over the Klausen Pass and the Schächen valley, a mountain road is in process of construction.

6, ZURICH-MEILEN-RAPPERSWIL.

The line runs through a fertile district, on the right shore of Lake Zurich, celebrated for its grape culture. A favorite resort of Zurich excursionists and picnic parties.

Principal stations: *Rapperswil,* an ancient but beautifully situated little town, containing the Polish National Museum.

Rapperswil is the junction of the lines of the United Swiss Railways; to Ziegelbrücke via Uznach and to Zurich via Uster.

7. ZURICH-WINTERTHUR-ROMANSHORN.

This line connects with Bavaria and Würtemberg.

Principal stations: *Oerlikon* (Seat of the Machine Works Oerlikon). *Winterthur* has the most extensive engine works in Switzerland; Gebrüder Sulzer, Rieter & Company, Locomotive Works Winterthur. Cantonal Technical Institute. *Frauenfeld,* Capital of the Canton Thurgau; Federal Artillery Drill Ground. *Romanshorn* on Lake Constance. Steamboat connection with Lindau (Bavaria), Fricdrichshafen (Würtemberg) and Bregenz (Austria).

8. WINTERTHUR-SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Principal stations; *Winterthur. Dachsen,* Station for excursion to the Falls of the Rhine (1/4 hour's walk to Schioss Laufen).

Schaffhausen, a very pretty medieval town, delightfully situated on the Rhine. Connections made here with the Baden lines to Bâle and Singen (Black Forest and Würtemberg), also with the North-Eastern Railway line, Schafthausen-Constance.

9. SCHAFFHAUSEN-CONSTANCE-RORSCHACH.

The line Schaffhausen - Constance was not completed till 1895. It runs along the left bank of the Rhine and Lower Lake shore, through the fertile district of the Canton of Thurgau.

Principal stations: *Schaffhausen.* At *Etzweilen* the line crosses the branch line, Winterthur-Singen and also forming a part of the North-Eastern Railway system. *Stein* on the *Rhine.* An antiquated little town, above which, the Castle of Hohenklingen. *Mammern.* A well-known Cold Water Cure Establishment. *Mannenbach.* Station for visiting Arenenberg Castle, in which Napoleon III. spent his youth. The castle contains many reminiscences of the Imperial Family. Air and Water Cure resort. *Ermatingen.* The island of Reichenau is close by. *Constance,* a Baden county town. From here the line runs along Lake Constance via *Romanshorn* to *Rorschach.*

Steamboat connections at Rorschach with Constance. Friedrichshafen, Lindau and Bregenz. Railway connections to Bregenz-Feldkirch and Sargans-Chur.

ZWEISIMMEN,

with 1,940 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Krone; Simmenthal; Bär:* the principal village In the valley, with an ancient church. It is situated in Canton Berne, about 27 miles from Thun, in a broad basin on the Kleine Simme, where the Great and Little Simme join, near Schloss Blankenburg. The Castle is now utilized for Public Offices and a Prison.

BELGIUM.

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LONDON TO BRUSSELS.

	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Holborn Viaduct dep	9†5 5	9 55	*5 25	8 10
St. Paul's..... „	9 57	9 57	*5 28	8 12
Victoria..... „	10 0	10 0	*5 30	8 15
Charing Cross..... „	10 0	10 0	5 35	8 15
Cannon Street... „	10 5	10 5	5 42	8 20
	noon	noon		
Dover..... „	12 0	12 9	8 0	10 15
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Ostend.....dep	3 55	4 9	12 15	3 35
Brussels (Nord).. arr	5 35	5 57	2 8	5 29

†-Ostend-Vienna Express.
*-This departure from London on Sundays is from Charing Cross and Cannon Street only.

BRUSSELS TO LONDON.

	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Brussels (Nord)...dep	8†23	8 45	8 40	2 23
Ostend..... „	10 35	10 35	10 55	4 53
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Dover (S.E.R.) ....dep	2 45	2 45	4 0	9 30
„ (L.C.D.R.) „	2 45	2 45	4 0	9 25
Cannon Street.... arr	4 25	4 25	5 40	11 22
Charing Cross..... „	4 30	4 30	5 55	11 30
St. Paul's..... „	...	...	...	11 45
Holborn Viaduct . „	4 30	4 30	5 55	11 48
Victoria..... „	4 30	4 30	5 55	11 45

Fares between London and Brussels. — **Single**, 1st class, £2 0s. 6d., 2nd class, £1 10s. 0d., 3rd class, 17s. 10d. **Return**, 1st class, £3 2s. 9d., 2nd class, £2 7s. 0d., 3rd class. £1 11s. 0d.

LONDON and COLOGNE in 13 HOURS.

	a. m.	a.m.	p.m	p.m.
Holborn Viaduct dep	9†55	9 55	*5 25	8 10
St. Paul's..... „	9 57	9 57	*5 28	8 12
Victoria..... „	10 0	10 0	*5 30	8 15
Charing Cross.... „	10 0	10 0	5 35	8 15
Cannon Street.... „	10 5	10 5	5 42	8 20
Dover..... „	12 0	12 0	8 0	10 15
	p.m.	p.m.		
Ostend..... „	3 55	4 21	12 15	3 35
Cologne..... arr	10 52	11 47	7 50	11 56

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Cologne.....dep	5 25	11 0	4†45
Ostend..... „	10 55	4 53 a.m.	10 35
Dover (S.E.R.) ... „	4 0 a.m.	9 30 „	2 45 p.m.
„ (L.C.D.R.) „	4 0 „	9 25 „	2 45 „
Cannon Street... arr	5 45 „	11 22 „	4 25 „
Charing Cross.... „	5 55 „	11 30 „	4 30 „
St. Paul's..... „	... „	11 45 „	... „
Holborn Viaduct „	5 55 „	11 48 „	4 30 „
Victoria..... „	5 55 „	11 45 „	4 30 „

† Ostend-Vienna-Express.—* This departure from London on Sundays is from Charing Cross and Cannon Street only.

Fares between London and Cologne.—**Single**, 1st class, £2 19s. 3d., 2nd class. £2 3s. 0d. **Return**, 1st class, £4 6s. 9d., 2nd class, £3 3s. 9d.

For Information and Tickets apply in London at BELGIAN MAIL PACKET OFFICE, 53 Gracechurch Street E.C.; or to Mr. DUHOT, DOVER, 7, Strond Street (information only).

See page 416.

BELGIUM.

A flat and topographically, uninteresting country, has a population of 6,195,325., consisting of two distinct races, namely; Flemings, a Germanic race, and Walloons, a Celtic race. Belgium became a kingdom in July 1831, when Leopold I. of Saxe-Coburg. ascended the throne offered him. His son Leopold II. is the present king, well known to Americans by his active support of the traveller Stanley in his researches in Africa, and as being Protector of the Congo State. The pitiable queen Carlotta is his sister.

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, and has the most complete system of railways of any state in the world, and for its size, more railways than any other state, so that the tourist can easily reach all points by rail. *Tickets,* good for 15 days, can be obtained at very reasonable rates, and available on all lines, so that a traveller who makes an economical use of his time, can see the whole country in a fortnight. The money system is the same as the French. Belgium is noted for its good hotels, and reasonable charges.

ANTWERP.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel; Grand Laboreur; Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel du Rhin; Queen's Hotel. the two latter very interestingly situated on the river Scheldt, Cheap and good hotels abound. Pop. 240,400. One of the most important seaports of Europe, and said to possess the strongest citadel in Europe. The trade and commerce which greatly declined under Spanish rule, has of late years increased enormously, so that it now may be said to be the first and most important port of the continent. The town, rich in art treasures and abounding in interesting old buildings, to be met with at every turn, makes the impression of a German or Dutch city upon the tourist, The Churches, being the most interesting, the traveller would do well to begin with them. The large and exquisitely beautiful Cathedral of Notre Dame, is thought by many, to be the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Europe. It was 80 years in building. The spire is somewhat over 400 feet high. The interior will offer the traveller the delights of one of the grandest picture galleries, containing, as it does, Ruben's masterpiece; the Descent from the Cross, the Assumption and Elevation of the cross, by the same master. In one of the side chapels is Ruben's Resurrection, Quentin Matsys has contributed a well, beautifully wrought in iron. The pulpit should be noticed for its fine carving. The Tower, with a beautiful chime of bells, is worth the trouble of ascending, on account of the view to be obtained from it.

The tomb of Ruben's, one of the sights, is in the *Church* of *St. Jacques*, which contains a fine alterpiece by this great master, The Choir and all the Chapels deserve special and careful attention, as they contain many gems of art. The marble decoration of the church is remarkable, one of the finest north of the Alps. The Church of *St. Paul* contains the Flagellation and Adoration of the Shepherds by Rubens, and a painting

by Van Dyck, The Church of St. Catharine contains an altarpiece by Rubens, and several by Van Dyck, Jordaens and other masters. The Church of *St. Borromeo* contains some fine sculptures St. Andrew's, a quaintly designed pulpit, and upon one of the pillars, a portrait of Mary Stuart. The Church of *St. Anthony* of *Padua* contains a work by Rubens, St. Francis receiving the Infant Jesus from the Virgin Mary.

Museums. As the space alloted us is insufficient to enumerate all the great works of art, the sightseers are advised to avail themselves of the special catalogues. Lists of the most important paintings are hung up in each room. The *Palais* des *Beaux Arts* contains the magnificent Picture Gallery, with over 700 works of the great Dutch and Flemish masters. The *Musée Kums* contains an excellent collection of paintings, ancient and modern. The *Musée-Plantin-* Moretus contains an interesting collection of manuscripts and antiquities, specimens of early printing and some paintings. The *Oudeheden Museum,* contains a collection of antiquities and some paintings of the Dutch chools. It stands on the site of the old Castle, once occupied by the Inquisition, Some of the dungeons and the old chapel still remain, The splendid *Docks* and wharves. along the river, will be found very interesting. The *Hotel* de *Ville*, built in the 16th century, contains some very fine frescos and carvings, also the Library. The *Bourse* is an imposing building in the Gothic style. The *Zoological Gardens* are the finest of the kind in Europe. The Lion House is especially fine, Some of the old original houses on the river, on the Quai Plantin, are still standing, Rubens House in the street named for him.

The old ramparts have been laid out as boulevards, and form an inviting promenade. The Park, in the centre of the town is also very prettily laid out. Pleasant excursion by steamer to Vlaamsch Hoofd,

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BLANKENBERGHE.

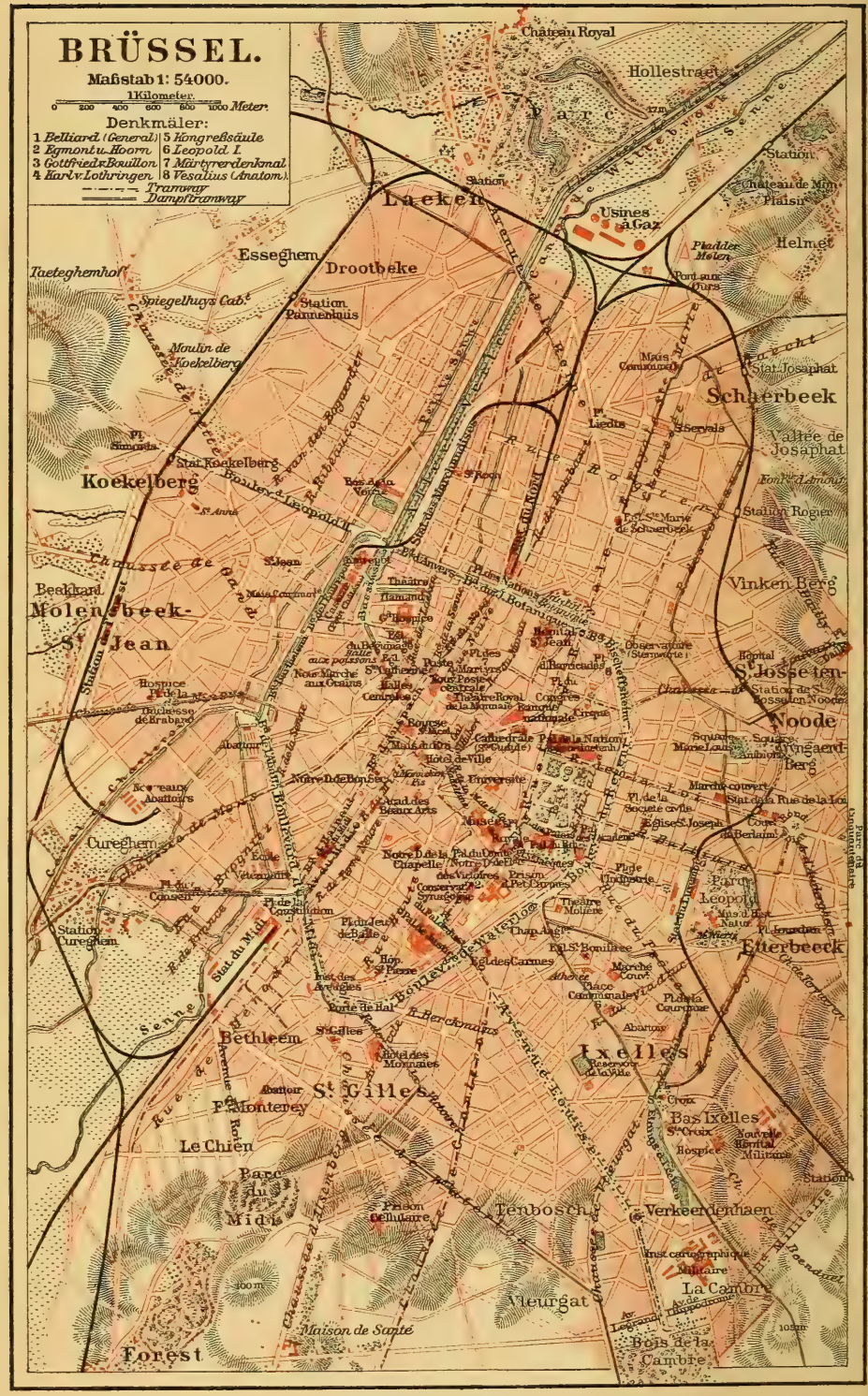
HOTELS: Grand-Hotel des Bains; *Continental; Hotel Verhaeghe.* Pop. 4200. A small seaside resort, at present rivalling Ostende, inhabited by a seafaring population. Handsome buildings, pleasant beach promenade, good hotels About ten miles from Bruges.

BRAIN-LE-COMTE.

Hotel du Comte de Hainaut. Pop. 7300. A small industrial town, of great antiquity, having been founded at Julius Caesar's time. Noted for its fine flax. It suffered greatly at the hands of the Spaniards.

BRUGES.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel du Commerce; Hotel de Flandre. Pop. 48,200. An ancient, quiet, old town, about eight miles from the North Sea, formerly in the Middle Ages, one of the most important commercial towns of the North. New harbor improvements are at present contemplated, which it is hoped, will enable the town to attain its former rank in the commercial world. Historically, it is still very interesting. The Gothic *Cathedral* of *St. Sauveur,* is a gem of art and noted for its carvings and brass work. Fine choir stalls and banners of those knights of the Golden Fleece who were present here in 1478. The church of *Notre Dame* contains still more works of art and interesting objects than the Cathedral. Fine marble group of the Virgin and Infant Christ, by Michael Angelo, the interesting tomb of Charles the Bold, and his daughter. The effigies are of copper, and the finest specimens of the kind extant. Notice the admirably carved pulpit and the excellent paintings. Near here is the *Hospital* of *St. John,* 500 years old and containing the gems of Bruges; Memling's paintings, the story of St. Ursala. They alone, are worth coming here to see. There are also other paintings here by the same master. The *Jerusalem Church* contains a model of Jerusalem, said, by competent judges, to be an excellent imitation. The *Church* of *St.*



Biblioġr. Institut in Leipzig.

Anna has some good carved panel work and paintings. *St. Basil,* or Chapel de Saint Sang, derives its name from the reliquary containing drops of the Saviour's blood. *St. Gilles* is remarkable for its open timber work and fine stained glass windows. The Church of *St. Jacques,* a brick Gothic structure, dating from the 13th century, contains much of interest. *St. Madeleine* is a fine Gothic church, containing little of interest. The *Museum* contains the fine collection of the Academy, some of the best works of Dutch and Flemish masters. The famous *Belfry* of Bruges, which Longfellow has immortalized in his poem, known to every schoolboy, is 322 feet high and contains a beautiful chime of bells. It dates from the year 1482. The building is now used as a market. In the Cranenburg, now an inn, the Emperor Maximilian was once confined by the citizens. The *Hotel* de *Ville,* dating from the 14th. century, is externally and internally, perhaps, from an architectural point of view, the most interesting building in the city. The *Palais* de *Justice* contains a fine Chimney fireplace, statues and many interesting objects. In the *Hospice* de la *Potterie,* at present a home for aged women, are some fine old paintings and drawings. Be sure and pay a visit to the quaint old fish market. The Order of the Golden Fleece was established at Bruges in 1430, by Phillipp the Good, as a reward for the famous manufacture of wool, for which Bruges was at that time noted. Now the town is best known for the manufacture of lace. Pleasant excursions.

BRUSSELS.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Bellevue; Hotel de l'Empereur; Degraa. Pop. 480,000. The capital of the kingdom, and residence of the king, a Paris in miniature; the city being preferred by many, especially English, to Paris as a place of residence. Important for the manufacture of lace, furniture and leather goods, but otherwise, not commercially important. Considerable English colony. The tourist will notice the two interesting elements here, the fashionable quarter being French, and the business and older parts of the town Flemish, both languages are used officially, although the traveller needs only French. The *Cathedral,* dating from the 13th. century, contains much of interest, among others a fine pulpit and the tombs of the Dukes of Brabant. Church of *Notre Dame* de la *Victoire,* contains the remains of Rousseau and the fine family tomb of the Thurn and Taxis princes, besides paintings. The Gothic Chapel of Notre Dame contains some remarkable frescos and paintings. The *Hotel* de *Ville,* dating from the beginning of the 15th. century, is the most interesting structure in Brussels, and the contents of the interior are even more interesting than the outside. Notice the beautiful spire. In the square in front, Count Egmont and other nobles, were publicly executed by order of the cruel Duke of Alba. Persons acquainted with Motley's histories will find many points of interest in this otherwise interesting town. In the Halle au Pain, opposite the Hotel de Ville, the nobles passed their last night before being led to execution. The houses of the *Guilds,* in the same square, deserve careful notice. Near here, in the Place du Musee, are the *Royal Museums,* for the splendid and large collections in which, special catalogues are necessary. The *Palais* de *Justice,* is an immense modern structure was seventeen years in building, and dedicated in 1883, on the semi-centennial anniversary of the existence of Belgium as a kingdom. The Monuments of the Counts Egmont and Horn are finely executed and artistically placed. The *Palace* of the *Duke* of *Arenberg,* the former residence of Count Egmont, contains an exquisite collections of paintings. The *Mannikin Fountain,* in the rear of the Hotel de Ville is historically very interesting. The *Boulevards* on the site of the old ramparts, form now a drive and corso for the fashionable world, and present a lively scene late in the afternoon. The *Porte* de *Hall,* used for a prison by the Duke of Alba, is now all that is left of the fortifications. It contains an interesting collection of weapons, mostly dating from the Middle Ages. The *Museum* of *Natural History* contains the largest skeleton

of an Iguanodon known. The collection in general, contains many rare specimens. The *Museum* of *Industrial Art,* is one of the best in Europe. The *Wiertz Museum* contains works of this master. Excursion to the Battle Field of *Waterloo*, ten miles from the city. The most favorable view of the battle-field can be obtained from the *Mound* of the *Belgium Lion.* A four horse coach runs daily to the battle-field, except Sundays, when the tourist himself, will wish to avoid the crowds of excursionists.

BRUSSELS

First class Hotel with large-garden.

Near the Northern Station, principal Station to all points.

Grand Hotel de l'Empereur

92 Rue neuve 92

Every comfort.

Patronized by the best American & English families.

All servants speak English.

CHARLEROI.

HOTELS: Hotel Dourin; Beukeler's. Pop. 21,900. Seat of the Belgian iron industry, and said to turn out 3,000,000 tons of coal a year. Large glass works. Louis XIV fortified the place very strongly after plans by Vauban. The town has come into notice of late years on account of the extensive strikes inaugurated by the workmen. Palais de Justice. Excursions from here to the Ardennes, only a few miles distant.

CHAUDFONTAINE.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Bains; Hotel des Trois Mousquetaires. Pop. 1750. A pleasant little watering-place, picturesquely situated, five miles from Liège, noted for its warm mineral springs, which are well patronized during the season. They are composed of salt and carbonate of lime, and are used for rheumatism, and neuralgia.

COURTRAI.

HOTELS: Hotel du Lion d'Or; Hotel Royal. Pop. 31,000. A busy Flemish town, famous for its flax, lace and linen manufactures, The Church of Notre Dame, built by a count of Flanders in 1211, contains an Elevation of the Cross by Rubens, and a beautiful Choir. A series of portraits of the counts of Flanders, in

one of the chapels, and a painting of the Last Judgment. The interesting *Town Hall,* contains two fine Chimney-Pieces. Notice the fine *Belfry.* St. Martin's Church with fine Portal and carved pulpit. The Museum does not contain much of note besides the paintings of the battle of the spurs, which was fought under the walls of the town in 1302.

DIEST.

Hotel du Commerce. Pop. 7300. A town of brewers. The old Church of St. Sulpice contains the tomb of Philipp, Prince of Nassau. Old Cemetery. At Mont Aigu, near by, is a church containing some interesting relics.

DINANT.

HOTELS: Hotel des Postes; Tete d'Or. Pop. 6400. A very prettily situated town, the history of which is interesting. Citadel on a cliff. Gothic church with pretty façade. A good place to rest in for a few days, as many pleasant excursions can be made in the neighborhood.

DIXMUIDEN.

A place noted for its dairy farms, and Church with painting by Jordaens. Notice the rood loft.

ENGHIEN.

Seat of the Duke of Arenberg with a fine park. Principal occupations of the inhabitants are; lace making, cloth making, tanning and bleaching.

FLORENVILLE.

Hotel du Commerce. Pop. 2000. A pretty little town near the Ardennes, a good starting point for excursions. Near here are the extensive remains of an old Benedictine Abbey.

GHENT.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Poste; Hotel d'Allemagne. Pop. 151,800. The capital of Eastern Flanders, at the junction of the Scheldt and the Lys. One of the oldest and richest towns of Flanders, which reached the climax of its prosperity underSpanish rule. Formerly the seat of the cloth and wool trade. The venerable Cathedral church, dating from the 10th century, is one of the grandest in all Europe. It contains the great work of the Van Eyck brothers. The Adoration of the Lamb, a work by Peter Paul Rubens, a beautifully carved pulpit, and many other fine carvings. The Belfry, 280 feet high, contains the famous bell, the "Great Roland," the subject of Longfellow's poem, and the weathercock, the "Golden Dragon," said to have been brought from Constantinople. The churches of St, Michael and St. Peter contain some good paintings. The Cloth-Hall is historically interesting. St. Nicholas, the oldest church in the town, is remarkable for its ten turrets and as being the burial-place of Oliver Minjau and his wife, who had 31 children. The Church of St. Jacques, in the historically famous square, the Marche du Vendredi, is noted for the richness of its ornaments. Notice the immense piece of ordnance, called the Dulle Grete "Mad Madge," dating from 1419. The Museum with several hundred paintings, none of which, however, are masterpieces. The Museum of Archaeology with its collections of relics and industrial art, is much more interesting.

The Oudeburg, dating from 868, was formerly the residence of the counts of Flanders. Within its famous walls John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. and Charles V. were born. The University is not very old, having been founded in 1826. The Library, in the former Baudeloo Convent is very fine, containing 200,000 volumes, besides many thousand valuable manuscripts. and ancient editions, such as the Bible of Mayence, and an old Latin Bible in the Vulgate. The Grand Beguinage, forms an entire square by itself, and is really a home for aged women, but with its rules and requirements, it resembles a nunnery. It is worth a visit. The prisons are also worth visiting by such as are interested in prison reform, in which respect Belgium has done wonders.

The few remains of the old *Abbey* of *St. Bavon,* not far from the Port

d'Anvers is one of the sights of the town. The *Botanical Gardens* can be visited at the same time. They are, perhaps, the finest in the world, as Ghent is still famous for its hyacinths and tulips, exporting them to all parts of the world. In this connection a visit should be paid to the *Casino,* a summer garden and place of resort for the fashionable world, belonging to a horticultural society, which gives flower shows here. There are also band concerts.

HAN-sur-LESSE.

HOTELS: Hotel du Pavillon; Hotel de Bellevue. A little village, three miles from Jemelle Station, omnibus at the Station, famous for its stalactite grottos, the most wonderful of the kind in the world. Guide, who can be engaged at the hotel, is necessary.

HUY.

HOTELS: Aigle Noir; Hotel du Globe. Pop. 12,100. Fine Gothic Cathedral. The Citadel, built up on terraces, is rather imposing. The town was formerly famous for its many religious institutions. Peter the Hermit was buried here, Some remains of the ancient Abbey, founded by him, are still to be seen.

KNOKKE.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Hotel des Familles. A seaside resort, which bids fair to come into favor, owing to its good situation, beach, and shade trees.

LIÈGE.

HOTLLS: Hotel Mohren; Hotel d'Angleterre; Hotel de Suède. Pop. 156,000. A bustling, industrial town, lively engaged in manufactures, especially firearms, for which it has a great reputation, very prettily situated, surrounded by hills. Extensive coal mines in the neighborhood. The once celebrated Palace of the Bishops, has been turned into law courts. The Palais de Justice, having gone through many vicissitudes, now presents in its modern façade, a mixture of Gothic and Renaissance, thus marring the general effect. The University building was finished in 1893. The following churches are very ancient, and contain more or less that is interesting:—St. Denis; the Gothic Cathedral of St. Paul; St. Bartholomew; St. Julian, the last resting place of Sir John Mandeville, the English traveller and writer; St. Martin, on rising ground and St. Croix. The *Museum* of *Archaeology* contains a rather interesting collection. The *Musée* des *Armes.* a fine collection of firearms. Good view from the Citadel. The Botanical Gardens contain some beautiful palms, shown only by request.

MONDORF-les-BAINS,

a small watering place in the vicinity of the Ardennes. The waters are beneficial in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, nervous and bronchial troubles.

LOUVAIN.

HOTELS; Hotel de la Cour de Mons; Hotel de Suède; Hotel du Nouveau-Monde. Population 40,900. A rather uninteresting town, the former capital of the Duchy of Brabant, formerly a very prosperous place, but which, owing to civil dissensions, has lost most of its trade and prestige. The *University,* founded in the fifteenth century, was once the foremost institution of its kind in Europe, enjoying a great reputation. The *Hotel de Ville* is a fine Gothic structure, and has in the interior, some good frescos. Fine Church of St. Pierre. St. Gertrude's contains some beautiful Choir Stalls. The other churches; St. Michael's, St. Joseph's and St. Jacques contain paintings. The Penitentiary has the reputation of being the best in the kingdom.

MALINES,

or MECHLIN. *HOTELS: Hotel de la Station,* as its name indicates, at the station; *Hotel Buda;* Restaurant at station has a good reputation. Population 52,000. A very old town, but very quiet and devoid of life, but interesting for the tourist. Notice the queer oval shape of the town. Fine

archiepiscopal *Cathedral.* The Church of Notre Dame contains an altarpiece by Rubens. The ancient houses are worth careful study, and they lend a very picturesque aspect to the town. The Palais de Justice is a very interesting collection of buildings. Large home for Aged Women. The town has always been and still is famous for its lace manufacture. The *Church* of *St. John* also contains a fine masterpiece of Rubens. The great master is reported to have executed these works in 18 days. The receipt for the work, can be seen on application to the sexton.

MONS.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Espèrance; Grand Hotel Schmitz. Popul. 24,900. Capital of Hainault, noted for its *Gothic Cathedral,* begun forty years before the discovery of America. The *Museum* offers the greatest attractions to tourists, containing a collection of paintings by Jordaens. The present promenade is said to occupy the site of a camp of Caesar. The fine *Hotel de Ville,* a handsome Gothic structure. Centre of the coal mining district.

NAMUR.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Monnaie: Hotel D'Harscamp. Population 31,000. The town very pleasantly situated, presents a tidy, inviting appearance. Cathedral in the Renaissance style. *Church* of *St. Loup,* with exceedingly handsome interior. The *Museum* of *Archaeology* contains a fine and valuable collection. Namur is a place of considerable strategic importance, having on this account, sustained many sieges. It is prominent in the cutlery trade, and for paper, leather and tobacco manufactories.

NIEUPORT BAINS.

HOTELS: Hotel Prévost; Grand Hotel des Bains. A small watering place, which is rapidly coming into notice. Many villas have already been built here. A dike has also been constructed. View of Ostende.

OSTENDE.

HOTELS: Hotel d'Allemagne; Hotel du Grand Café; Hotel Central; Hotel Continental; Grand Hotel Fontaine;





The Splendid Hotel



The most fashionable Hotel and Restaurant in the place. Finest situation, facing the Sea and the Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family. Otis "Elevator." All modern Comfort.

200 Beds and Saloons. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains.

Address for Letters and Cablegrams: "SPLENDID OSTEND."



Grand Hotel du Phare; Grand Hotel du Littoral; Hotel Wellington. Population 25,800. The second largest port of the kingdom, which is increasing in importance, both commercially and socially as a fashionable watering place. The old walls have given place to fine promenades. Good *Kursaal* with band music during the season, from June to October. The *Inner* and *Outer Harbor Works* are worth seeing. New *Lighthouse.* Oysters celebrated. Excellent fish market. The fish auctions are interesting. English Church Service.

ROCHEFORT.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Etoile; Hotel Biron. Population 2400. A beautifully situated town in the midst of the Ardennes, formerly the sportman's paradise and still abounding in wolves and wild boars. Ruins of an ancient castle. The Grotto is the great sight. Loretto Chapel with pretty prospect.

ST. HUBERT.

Hotel du Luxembourg. Pop. 2500. A small town in the beech forest of the same name, noted for its immense Gothic *Abbey Church,* said to have been founded by the patron saint, relics of whom are here shown.

ST. NICOLAS.

Hotel Quatre Sceaux. Pop. 28,400. A lively Flemish manufacturing town, carrying on a lively trade in linen, flax and shawls. The *Church* of *St. Nicholas* contains some excellent paintings and a figure of the Saviour in ivory. Pretty Hotel de Ville, contents worth seeing.

SERAING.

Population 31,400. A suburb of Liège, celebrated for its iron works, and owing its existence to the Englishman, John Cockerill, to whom a statue has been erected. It is a town of factories, rolling-mills and furnaces, of interest only to the specialist.

SPA.

HOTELS: Hotel de Bellevue; Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel de Flandre; Hotel d'York; Hotel du Midi. Pop. 7500. The great "original" watering place, which has given the name Spa to so many others, frequented by all nationalities. The waters contain large quantities of carbonic acid gas, and contain carbonate of iron, lime, magnesia and soda. They are especially good for the digestion and diseases of women. Every convenience and everything that can add to the comfort of visitors is to be found here. The band plays daily. Lawn Tennis grounds. The waters are used for drinking and bathing. The vapor medicated baths are said to be very beneficial. Many pleasant walks and excursions. Theatrical performances are given four times a week. Golf. Pigeon shooting.

TIRLEMONT.

HOTELS: Hotel de Flandre; Hotel du Nouveau Monde. Population 13,000. A town not far from Louvain, which besides some old gates and two rather interesting churches, offers little of interest to the average tourist.

TOURNAI.

HOTELS: Hotel Bellevue; Hotel de l'Imperatrice. Population 34,500. The most important and fortified town in Hainault. A busy manufacturing centre, carpet and stocking making, being the principal occupations. The immense *Cathedral* is an imposing edifice, and contains paintings by Rubens, several monumental marble works, a fine *Choir,* and fine stained glass windows. The Belfry contains chimes. Fine view from the top of the Cathedral. Beautiful *Church of St. Quentin.* The others contain little that is worth seeing. The *Hotel de Ville* is worth a visit. Museum with a small collection of paintings. Tournai is the home of Brussels carpets, although almost all here are made by hand, at home. The river and quays lend a very inviting aspect to the town, which, in general presents a thrifty appearance.

VERVIERS.

HOTELS: Hotel du Chemin de Fer; Hotel de Londres. Population 50,000. A frontier town, where baggage is examined, the seat of the cloth and yarn industries in Belgium, but contains little worth seeing, in fact, tourists seldom stop here.

VILLERS-LA-VILLE,

a snugly situated little hamlet celebrated for its magnificent *Abbey* ruins, very near the station, and which it is worth while stopping over one train to see. Notice the old *Brewery*. The surrounding country is surpassingly beautiful.

VILVORDE,

a small town, the scene of Tyndale's imprisonment and death at the stake. He was imprisoned in the old castle, now part of the penitentiary.

WATERLOO,

see *Brussels*.

YPRES.

HOTELS: Tête d'Or; Epée Royale. Population 16,000. An old fortified town engaged in the linen and lace manufacture. An intensely interesting town for the sight-seer. Fine *Gothic Cathedral,* containing the grave of Bishop Jansen, founder of the sect, called by his name. The finest building in the town, and in comparison with which, all others are almost insignificant of course, excepting the Cathedral, is the so-called *Cloth-Hall,* now the Town Hall, in the large market-place, with a handsome *Clock Tower.* To gaze on the beautiful frescos, inside is a great treat. They represent scenes from Flemish history and of the town of Ypres. A Gothic house, called the Meat Market, opposite the Cathedral, contains the Museum, with some minor works by Rubens.

BELGIAN STATE RY. & MAIL PACKET SERVICE
Via DOVER and OSTEND.

LONDON AND SWITZERLAND AND ITALY, VIA ST. GOTHARD.

Without Passports.

	a. m.	p.m.	p.m.
Holborn Viaduct dep	9 55	8 10	*5 25
St. Paul's ..... „	9 57	8 12	*5 28
Victoria..... „	10 0	8 15	*5 30
Charing Cross.... „	10 0	8 15	5 35
Cannon Street... „	10 5	8 20	5 42
	non		
Dover..... „	12 0	10 15	8 0
		a.m.	
Ostend..... „	4 9	3 35	12 15
Brussels (Nord).. arr	5 57	5 29	2 8
„ „ ..dep	6 24	7 10	a.m.
„ (Quart. L.) „	6 36	7 22	....
Luxemburg ..... „	12 0	12 45	....
	a. m.	p.m.	
Strassburg..... „	4 10	5 9	....
Bâle..... arr	6 41	8 2	....
„ .....dep	7 30	8 35	....
Lucerne..... arr	9 40	10 51	....
	p.m.	a m.	
Milan ..... „	17†23	7 52	....

*—This departure from London on Sundays, is from Charing Cross and Cannon Street only.

	a.m.	p.m.	
Milan.....dep	10 25	22†25	....
	p.m.	a. m.	
Lucerne ..... „	6 40	7 20	....
Bâle..... arr	8 50	9 30	....
„ .....dep	9 41	9 55	....
Strassburg ..... „	12 20	12 28	....
	a.m.	p.m.	
Luxemburg ..... „	4 28	4 38	....
Brussels (Nord)... arr	7 56	8 8	a.m.
„ „ ...dep	8 45	8 40	2 33
Ostend..... arr	10 25	10 29	4 42
„ .....dep	10 35	10 55	4 53
	p.m.	a.m.	
Dover (S.E R.) ....dep	2 45	4 0	9 30
„ (L.C.D.R.) dep	2 45	4 0	9 25
Cannon Street... arr	4 25	5 45	11 22
Charing Cross.... „	4 30	5 55	11 30
St. Paul's..... „	....	....	11 45
Holborn Viaduct „	4 30	5 55	11 48
Victoria..... „	4 30	5 55	11 45

†—In Italy Time is reckoned from 0 to 24 thus: 0.10 stands for 10 minutes after midnight and 22 for 10 p.m.

Without Passports.

FARES	Single— 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Return— 1st Class.	2nd Class
London and Strassburg	£4 3 3	£3 2 0	£6 8 6	£4 16 0
„ „ **Bâle** - - -	£4 17 9	£3 12 9	£7 10 3	£5 11 9
„ „ **Lucerne** -	£5 6 9	£3 19 9	.. ...	... ...

This route **to Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy,** is not only the shortest by nearly 70 miles, but also the most convenient for travellers as regards the Foreign Customs, and the non-changing of Trains. Passengers for and through Alsace-Lorraine are not affected by the New Passport Regulations provided they travel by the Dover-Ostend Route.

Passengers land and embark both at **Dover** and **Ostend** alongside the Piers, which are accessible at all states of the Tide. Trains arrive at and start from the Steamers' side. **Through Carriages** are run by the Mail Trains between **Ostend** and Principal Stations, such as **Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Strassburg, Bâle.**

The Steamers carrying H. M. MAILS rank amongst the fastest in the Channel, have superior accommodation, and are commanded by experienced officers

SAILING THREE TIMES DAILY (Sundays Included) as under:

	noon	p.m.	p. m.		a.m.	a. m.	p.m.
FROM ADMIRALTY PIER DOVER	12 0	8 0	10 15	FROM PIER OSTEND HARBOUR	4 53	10 35	10 55

Steamboat Fares between Dover and Ostend:—

Single Tickets—1st Class **8/6**: 2nd Class **6/7**: Return Tickets—1st Class **13/11**: 2nd Class **11/9.**

Private Cabins: Small Cabin, 7 frs.; Centre Cabin, 14 frs.; Special Cabin, 28 frs.; State Room 75 frs.; can be engaged in advance by making application in Dover, as at foot, or at Ostend to Station Master.

All Single and Return Tickets issued between London, Dover, and Principal Cities on the Continent permit the holder to break the journey at most places of interest *en route,* and are available for one month from date of issue.

Luggage can be registered to and from all Chief Stations on the Continent, 25 kilogrammes being allowed each passenger gratis.

Tickets issued and luggage registered in London at Cannon Street and Charing Cross Stations, S. E. R, Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and St. Paul's, L. C. & D. R; in Dover, Friend & Co., Northumberland House, Strond Street.

Enquiries respecting the Dover and Ostend Route may be made at the Belgian Mail Steam Packet Office, 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, where Tickets also may be obtained; and Mr. DUHOT, Belgian State Railways and Mails Agent, 7, Strond Street, DOVER.

Continental Daily Parcels Express in correspondence with the Belgian State Railway Imperial German Post, Federal Swiss Post, Italian Railways, etc.—Three Services Daily, in both directions, for the conveyance of parcels by Mail Express. Tariffs and information to be had gratis at 53, Gracechurch Street.

LONDON, April 1st, 1895.

See page 406.

LONDON VIA



Printed by H. Diez, Brussels.

THE EXPRESS ROUTE

between

England and the Continent of Europe, Africa, &c.

(Belgian State railway & Mail steam packet service)

Via DOVER and OSTEND

Thrice daily. — Three hours sea passage.

TO Belgium belongs the honour of being the first Continental nation which has established a Railway. This took place as far back as the year 1834. The first line of railway was opened to the public in the year 1835, and the great success of the undertaking at starting has steadily developed and increased until the present time, when we find that, considering the size of the country, Belgium has the largest mileage of railways of any country. The greater part of these railways belongs to the State, and it will be found that the fares are certainly lower than on any other railway in the world.

Its geographical position making Belgium the high road between Great Britain and Central Europe induced the Government to connect the two countries by a fast boat service between Ostend and Dover. This commenced in the year 1846, when there was but one service daily each way; later this was increased to two, and since 1887 there have been three. The eight new steamers, "Princesse Henriette," "Princesse Josephine," "Rapide," "La Flandre," "Prince Albert," "Leopold II," "Marie Henriette," and "Ville de Douvres," are fitted up with all the latest improvements, and with their luxurious saloons, spacious promenade decks, elegant cabins, and great speed of 21-23 knots an hour, may be considered perfect models of modern naval construction. They are all fitted with the electric light, and perform the journey between Ostend and Dover in three hours.

Luxurious carriages, with lavatories, are attached to all the through trains in connection with the steamers at Ostend. They are mounted upon what is called the *bogie* system, which renders them almost free from the jolting and sudden shocks which weary travellers so much on long journeys. The railway itself has recently been renewed with rails of an entirely modern type, and very powerful engines are used. All this has brought about a great reduction of time in travelling between London and the principal towns of the Continent, and has enabled travellers to make their journeys with speed and comfort.

IMPORTANT ACCELERATION

THE new correspondence of trains between the principal capitals of the Continent and London, *via* Ostende-Dover, shortens the journey by five hours and a half, and reduces to 29 hours the length of the journey between Vienna and London; to 21 hours the journey between Berlin and London; to 51 hours the journey between St-Petersburg and London; to 16 hours that from Frankfort to London; to 70 hours that from London to Constantinople. (via Bucharest and Constantza) (Roumania), to 6 days, the voyage from London to Alexandria (Egypt via Triest). — These new services furnish the most rapid communication of modern times.

London-Ostend-Berlin-St-Petersburg

A very important improvement has been added to the international Express-Trains between London, Berlin and St-Petersburg: Since May, 9th, a "**New train de luxe**" called the

NORD-EXPRESS

in correspondance with the train leaving London at 10.00 a. m. (Victoria, Holborn V., St-Paul, and Charing Cross stations,) *not Cannon street*, runs once a week between Ostend and St-Petersburg.

The service leaves London on Saturday and arrives at 3.50 p. m. on Monday, while the return train leaves St-Petersburg on Tuesday at 4.55 p. m. and Ostend on Thursday at 1.20 p. m. by a boat specially intended to secure the connection between Ostend and Dover and the arrival at London takes place the same day at 7.30 p. m.

This train, called the Nord Express, consists of sleeping-cars and a Restaurant-Saloon-Car, **reuning through between Ostend and Wirballow (Russian frontier).**

NEW EXPRESS

„TRAIN DE LUXE"

BETWEEN LONDON AND VIENNA

IN 29 HOURS

A new "Train de Luxe„ now runs daily between Ostend and Vienna, in communication with the Belgian State Mail Boats and the Express Service between London and Dover.

			Additional fare from Ostend.			
London . . .	dep.	10. 0 a.m.		Vienna . .	dep.	11.20 a.m.
Dover . . .	»	12. 0 noon		St. Polten .	»	12.28 p.m.
Ostend (Quay)	»	4.17 p.m.		Linz . . .	»	2.31 »
Brussels (North)	arr.	6. 0 »	2/10	Passau . .	»	4.31 »
Liége . . .	»	7.47 »	5/1	Ratisbon . .	»	6.33 »
Verviers (Est)	»	8.27 »	5/9	Nuremberg .	»	8.30 »
Aix-la-Chapelle	»	10.15 »	6/5	Würzbourg .	»	10.24 »
Cologne . .	»	11.23 »	8/-	Aschaffenbourg.		11.56 »
Bonn . . .	»	1.22 a.m.	8/10	Frankfort .	»	1. 3 a.m.
Coblence . .	»	12.52 »	10/1	Castel . . .	»	1.36 »
Castel . . .	»	2.29 »	12/4	Coblence . .	»	3.13 »
Frankfort . .	»	3. 2 »	13/1	Bonn . . .	»	4. 5 »
Aschaffenbourg	»	4. 6 »	16/2	Cologne . .	»	4.45 »
Würzbourg .	»	5.41 »	18/3	Aix-la-Chapelle	»	5.54 »
Nuremberg .	»	7.41 »	20/7	Verviers (Est)	»	5.49 »
Ratisbon . .	»	9.30 »	22/10	Liége . . .	»	6.28 »
Passau . . .	»	11.30 »	25/7	Brussels . .	»	8.23 »
Linz . . .	»	1.20 p.m.	28/1	Ostend (Quay)	»	10.50 »
St. Polten .	»	3.26 »	31/-	Dover . .	arr.	3. 5 p.m.
Vienna . . .	»	4.30 »	32/4	London . . .		4.48 »

CONNECTIONS. — At **Brussels**, from and to **Antwerp**; at **Castel** and **Frankfort**, to and from **Wiesbaden** and **Carlsruhe**: at **Nuremberg**, since 16th June to 31th August, dep. 7.50 a. m. to **Bayreuth**; arr. 10.22 a. m., **Eger** arr. 10.42 m. **Carlsbad** arr. 12.15 p. m., **Marienbad** arr. 11.48 a. m., at **Vienna**, with the Express to and from **Sofia, Bucharest, Constantza, Constantinople, Triest** (for **Alexandria**), &c.

Table-d'hôte Tariff (wine not included): Luncheon, 3s. 3d; Dinner, 4s. 10d Tea is served on leaving Ostend, and Dinner after Brussels.

This new train consists of two sleeping-cars a restaurant-car, and the necessary mail and baggage vans; all these vehicles being in connection with the other by covered-in passages running from one end of the train to the other. Customs examination takes places *en route*. The number of berths in the Ostend-Vienna-Express being limited, passengers are recommended. in order to avoid disappointement, to book their places beforehand at one of the Sleeping Car Company's Agencies.

Since the 12th November, 1895, the Ostend-Vienna Express "Train de Luxe„ runs once a week as far as Constantza, where it connects with a steamer of the Roumanian State line, which performs the service between Constantza and Constantinople. As the result of the new arrangement, via Dover and Ostend, not only has the duration of the journey between London and Constantinople by this route been reduced by 5 hours (the entire distance being accomplished in 70 hours), but the price of tickets, via Ostend and Vienna, is much reduced.

New Express "Train de Luxe,,

BETWEEN

LONDON and CONSTANTINOPLE

Departure from **London**, at **10,00** a. m. for **Dover** (Tuesday)
„ „ **Dover**, „ **12,00** (noon) for **Ostend**
„ „ **Ostend**, „ **4,17** p. m. for **Constantza**
„ „ **Constantza**, „ **10,00** p. m. for **Constantinople.**
(by boat) Thursday.

Arrival at Constantinople at 10,00 a. m. (Friday).

Through carriages between Ostend and Constantza and back

Depart. from **Constantinople**, at **2,00** p. m., Friday, for **Constantza**
„ „ **Constantza**, at **6,00** a. m., Saturday, for **Ostend**
„ „ **Ostend**, at **10,50** a. m., Monday, for **Dover**
„ „ **Dover**, at **3,05** p. m., Monday, for **London**
Arrival at **London**, at **4,48** p. m., Monday.

New Express "Train de Luxe,,

BETWEEN

LONDON and ALEXANDRIA (Egypte)

Departure from **London**, Monday, at **10,00** a. m. (see above)
Arival at **Vienna**, Tuesday, at **4,30** p. m.
Departure from **Vienna**, Tuesday, at **4,55** p. m.
Arrival at **Trieste**, Wednesday, at **9,00** a. m.
Arrival at **Alexandria**, Sunday, at Daybreak

Through carriages between Ostend and Trieste and back

Departure form **Alexandria**, Saturday, * at **4,00** p. m.
„ „ **Trieste**, Wednesday, at **7,50** p. m.
Arrival at **London**, Friday, at **4,48** p. m.

The above New Trains consists of Sleeping-cars, Restaurant-car, and mail vans, being in connection with each other by covered-in passages.

* During the months March, April, May and June, departure from Alexandria. Sunday, at 7,00 a. m.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.

A small strip of land, in North-Western Europe, consisting for the greater part of fens and bogs, most of it intersected by innumerable canals and dikes, showing the struggle of man against the elements. Population about 5,000,000. Government, a constitutional monarchy. On the decease of William III. in 1890 the male line of the House of Orange became extinct. The Queen-Dowager Emma now conducts the regency, in the name of the youthful Queen Wilhelmine. The First Chamber of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, is elected by the several states, very much the same as United States senators. It consists of 49 members, who serve a term of nine years. The Second Chamber is composed of 86 members elected direct, by vote of the tax-payers. There are eleven provinces, each governed by a Royal Commissioner, School attendance is not obligatory, but families not sending children to the public schools forfeit all right to state aid. The system is said to work well. *Hotel charges,* except in the great cities, are very moderate, averaging one florin = 2 francs, about 80 cts. Travellers are advised to drink mineral waters, as the well, and conducted water is often rather doubtful in quality. *Service* is reckoned extra on the bill. Amsterdam is the actual capital, and the Hague the Royal Residence. The Dutch, proverbial for their industry and thrift, manufacture and export almost everything, even if often on a small scale. Most of the trade is with England and Germany, although a brisk trade is carried on with the colonies.

ALKMAAR.

HOTELS: De Burg; Toelast. Pop. 15,000. A very ancient town, once surrounded by water. famous in history for the active part it took in resisting the Spaniards, and for its extensive cheese trade, the market place often presenting a very picturesque appearance. The quaint old *Town Hall* contains a collection of local antiquities. The *Church* of *St. Lawrence* contains many old tombs of the Counts, and is architecturally interesting. The country around is historically very interesting. A few miles distant are the ruins of the ancestral castle of the Egmonts and the ruins of an ancient Abbey church, the burial-place of the Counts of Holland, but owing to the destructive proclivities of the iconoclasts, even the ruins are rather meagre.

AMSTERDAM.

HOTELS: Hotel Americain; Amstel-Hotel; Hotel Café Suisse; Hotel Victoria. Pop. 437,900 of whom 30,000 are Germans. The city is intersected by innumerable canals, connected by 3000 bridges. Tourists generally make a point of first taking a walk through the town and visiting the Harbor, which of late years has undergone great improvements. The *Palace,* originally intended for a City Hall, is said to be built on nearly 14,000 piles. The rooms are filled with marble statues and groups by Quellin. Beautiful paintings and frescos. The Council Hall of the old Town Hall or Stadhuis, contains some good paintings. The Municipal University contains some fine portraits.

Museums. Many days are necessary for properly seeing the numerous museums and galleries. Many of the collections have been made by the enterprise of private individuals and presented to the city. The immense Ryks Museum contains a large number of paintings of the Dutch school, among them, Rembrandt's *NightWatch,* Van der Helst's pictures of the *City Guard* and *Archers Guild,* Potter's Bear Hunt, Douw's *Evening School,* and many engravings and etchings by Rembrandt, The museum contains within its walls various collections, all of which are excellent. See special catalogues of these and other collections. The *Fodor-Museum* in Keizersgracht, founded by private enterprise, contains masterpieces by Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, and artists of the Belgian and Dutch schools, altogether one of the finest collections in Europe. The *Six Gallery,* founded and collected by burgomaster Six, the friend and patron of Rembrandt, so that most of the works were painted expressly for this gallery, which makes it priceless. The *Historical Gallery* of the Society of painters, Arti et Amicitiae, representing scenes taken from the history of the Netherlands. Loan exhibitions are generally to be found here, and fortunate the visitor who happens to be here then, as the old families often exhibit treasures, which otherwise would seldom, if ever, be seen by the public. The Antiquarian Society's Collections.

Churches, Of the 54 churches and chapels, the following are the most important. — The *Nieuwe Kerk,* a fine Gothic edifice, with side chapels, containing the monuments of the admirals De Ruyter and Bentinck and other celebrated Dutchmen. Notice the fine pillars, Choir and the 72 windows and pulpit. *St. Nicholas, Oude Kerk* has some fine stained glass windows, besides containing the monuments of Rembrandt and Admiral Heemskerk. Amsterdam is the birthplace of the philosopher Spinoza, and was resorted to by many Jews driven from other countries. The *Portuguese Synagogne* is built in imitation of the Temple at Jerusalem.

Docks of the Navy, the NavalAcademy and the Dikes all deserve attention. De Ruyter's House. The Spin House. A visit should also be paid to some diamond cutting establishment, for which the city is so famous. The diamond industry alone brings thousands of buyers to the city, and is said to give employment to 10,000 workmen, The *Zoological Garden* is one of the sights of the town and is, perhaps, the finest and most complete in Europe. The department of pisciculture is very interesting, and supplies the Dutch rivers with salmon and trout. There is a large *Aquarium* connected with the garden. Half a day can very profitably be spent here. Many interesting excursions can be made by water to places in the neighborhood. The excursion to *Zaandam,* where Peter the Great studied ship-building. His hut is still shown, being carefully preserved.

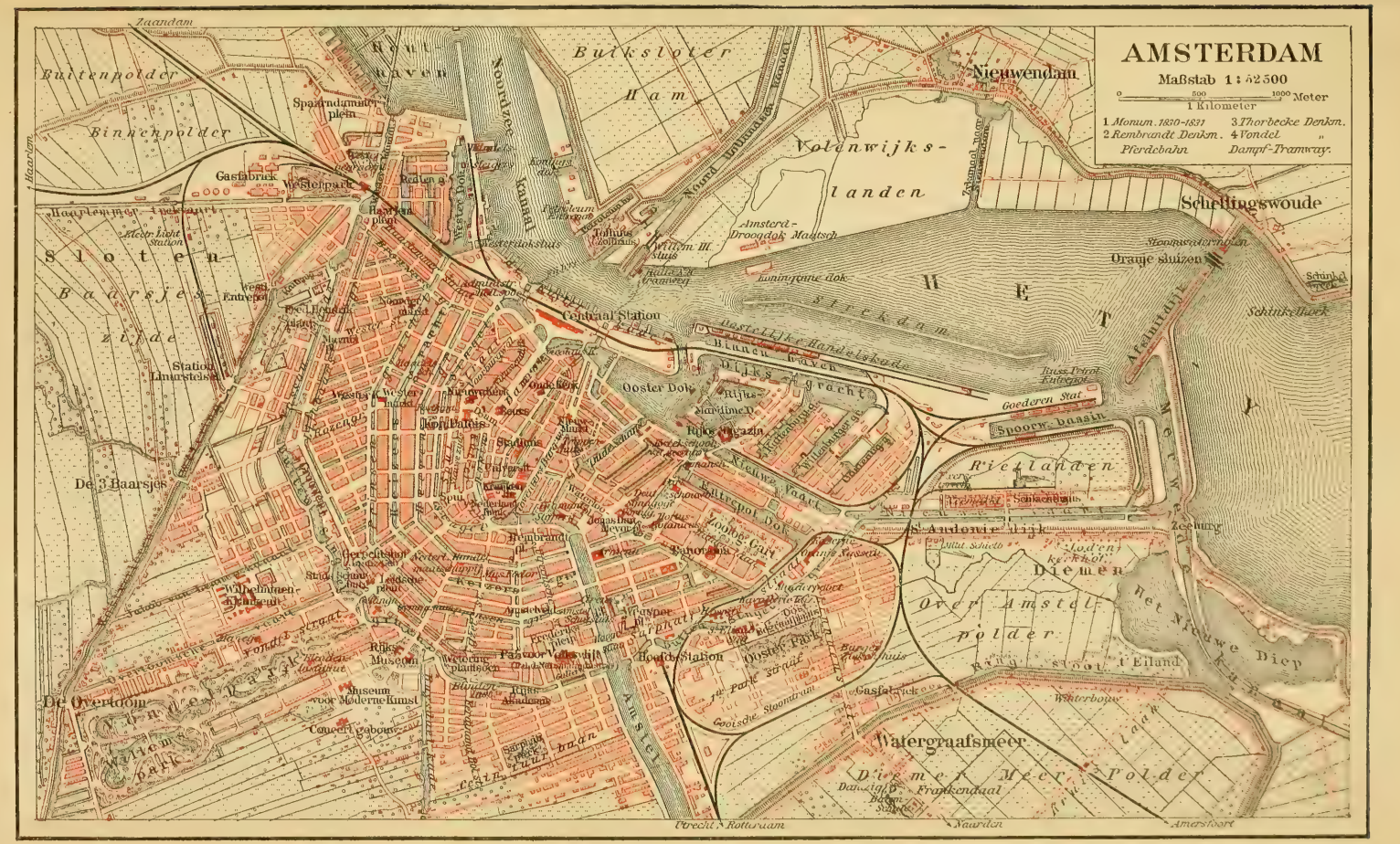
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ARNHEM.

HOTELS: Bellevue; Zwynshoofd; Hotel de Zon; Hotel des Pays-Bas.

ARNHEM—BELLEVUE.

*First Class family Hotel. * Patronised by Engl. visitors. Near the Railway. * Commanding a splendid and distant view. Boarding-house arrangements.* 17


AMSTERDAM
Maßstab 1 : 52500
0 500 1000 Meter
1 Kilometer
1 Monum. 1630–1631
2 Rembrandt Denkm.
Pferdebahn
3 Thorbecke Denkm.
4 Vondel "
Dampf-Tramway.
Zaandam
Buitenpolder
Binnenpolder
Haarlem
Noord Hollandsch Kanaal
Buiksloter Ham
Nieuwendam
Volewijks-landen
Schellingswoude
Oranje sluizen
Schinkel
Schinkelhoek
Sloten
Baarsjes-zijde
De 3 Baarsjes
De Overtoom
Vondelpark
Spaarndammerplein
Gasfabriek
Westerpark
Haarlemmer Trekvaart
Westerbad
Westerdok
Westerkanaal
Westermarkt
Noordermarkt
Noorderkerk
Noordermarkt
Centraal Station
Oosterdok
Oosterdokseiland
Oosterdokskade
Oosterdokskade
Oosterdokskade

Pop. 51,700. The capital of Guelderland, very prettily situated on the right bank of the Rhine, a favorite place of residence of families of moderate means, on account of its favorable climate and clear dry air. The woods in the immediate vicinity of the town add greatly to its beauty. The many pretty cottages and neat gardens, large country estates and manors give the thrifty appearance to the surroundings, attracting many strangers. Arnhem was formerly a fortress, which can now scarcely be imagined when we stroll through the promenades, gardens and beautiful squares, on the site of the former ramparts. Since the last rampart was levelled in 1853, the town has expanded wonderfully and, in point of population and importance, it is now the sixth town in Holland. Although not a manufacturing town it does a good deal of exporting, as most of the Dutch towns. The display of goods in the fine shops will bear comparison with any other town. The large *Gothic Church* is very imposing. It was begun in 1452. The lofty nave is impressive and the carving of the pews beautiful. The walls are hung with the banners and insignia of the various corporations. The organ, built by Wagener, a Saxon, has a fine and soft tone, and is played every Tuesday, from May till September, from 2.00 to 4.00, and is a treat worth hearing. The tomb of Charles, Duke of Guelder, is the great point of attraction. It is shut off, in the choir, the key to which, must be obtained of the sexton. The life-sized figure of the duke, in white marble, rests or rather reclines on a large pedestal of black marble, in the 16 niches of which, are white marble figures of the twelve Apostles, the Virgin Mary, the Infant Jesus, Joseph, an armed knight and a woman of noble birth dispensing charity. Another figure of the duke, in a kneeling posture, is clothed in his armor. The tower of the church is 280 feet high, and contains a famous chime of 45 bells, the largest weighing over 20,000 pounds. *St. Walburgs' Church* the oldest Roman-Catholic church, dates from the fourteenth century. It was at one time used as an arsenal, but owes its restoration to King Louis, brother of Napoleon I. who is kindly remembered in Holland for his many good works. The church has some fine stained glass windows, worth careful inspection, also a shrine and a carved pulpit. The *Church of St. Eusebius,* a comparatively new edifice, contains a fine pulpit and shrine; the spire is very fine. The *Town Hall* is one of the most interesting buildings in the town. It goes by the name of the *Devil's House,* and dates from the fifteenth century. Tradition says. that Martin van Rossum, a celebrated commander under the last duke, had the satyrs put on the walls to vex the town fathers, who would not allow him to have golden steps before his mansion. Through this building we enter the *Library,* containing a famous collection of ancient historical works. The *Museum* of *Antiquities* is open during the season, from May till Nov. from 2-4 p. m. also on Sundays from 11.30-1.30, and contains some great curiosities, and an old portrait of Charles of Egmond, Duke of Guelder; also some portraits of the English monarchs. The *Spanish Museum* contains a very interesting collection. The *Justitiae Sacrum* is a modern building, occupied by the law courts. The so-called *Sabres Gate* is all that is remaining of the old fortifications. The *Reading-Room* is well supplied with daily papers and periodicals, the use of which is allowed strangers passing through the city. There is ample opportunity for bathing in the Rhine. In the Groote Oord is a permanent exhibition of paintings. The *General Post-Office* is near the Great Church. There is a good private collection of paintings in the hall of the *Grand-Hotel Bellevue,* among which is a fine Rembrandt, Coets, van der Helst, Wouverman, Rubens, Salvator Rosa and many other good works. Few towns can boast of such beautiful suburbs and promenades and avenues as Arnhem. There are five of the latter, leading to the finest points: *The Velperweg* leading to Velp, a thriving and pretty little place, full of suburban residences. Good boarding houses, concerts in the gardens of the *Heerenlogement Hotel.* The avenue opposite leads to *Rozendahl,* a village

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THIS magnificent well known First Class Establishment, situated in the most delightful part of the Town, near the Railway Station, with a beautiful wiew of the Rhine, is highly recommended to English and American Families, and single Travellers. Eighty Rooms, splendid Saloons, Reading Room, Conversation Room, and large Dining Room, with spacious Terrace and Garden. Table d'Hote at 5.30 o'clock. Omnibus at all Trains. Carriages for Hire. Cook's Tickets taken. Moderate charges. Most frequented in Town.

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much resorted to by summer guests. The park with its shell cottages and waterworks, is worth seeing; admission obtained by inquiring at the gardener's. Rozendahl is associated with Philipp the Fair, who obliged the duke to swear allegiance to him. At the village of *DE Steeg,* very prettily situated, is a good *Bathing Establishment,* on the river, containing warm aud cold baths, hydro-electrlc, hot air and vapor baths; there is also a department for massage. Visit the *Onzalige Bosch* (Fatal Wood) and the *Bower* of *Viruly,* from which a lovely panoramic view. The *Middachter-Alle,* may be called the finest Avenue in all Europe. It is one mile long and lined on both sides with beeches. It takes its name from the old *Castle Middachten,* close by, the foundations of which date back to the time of Drusus. At *Laag-Soeren* is a very complete *Bathing-Establishment,* with shady avenues, woods and waterworks. The main building contains 40 rooms, saloons, reading-room, bowling-alley, lawn-tennis grounds and everything contributing to the comfort and diversion of guests. All these places can be reached by train in a few moments. On returning to Arnhem do not fail to stop on the way and visit the *Royal Asylum* for *Colonial Invalids,* at Bronbeek. *The Apeldoornsche Straatweg* leads to the fine estate of *Sonsbeek,* containing the finest and largest cascades in this part of the country; fine view from the *Belvederc,* ascended by one hundred steps. *The Zypsche Weg* is much made use of by excursionists, going to the neigborhood of *De Zyp,* a country seat which has been in possession of the same family for nearly 200 years; beautiful park and old trees *The Amsterdamsche Straatweg* leads to the farm *Hoog Erf.* In the woods back of the house, are pleasant paths leading into the woods. *The Utrechtsche Straatweg* is one of the most frequented of the five avenues. Take the horse car to Hotel Bellevue, as far as the line goes, and then take a ramble, Fine view of the river from the hotel, which stands on rising ground. Farther on, on the same avenue is the village of *Oosterbeek,* a favorite summer resort, picturesquely situated. We would advise continuing on and visiting the *Castle* of *Doorwerth,* with its many drawbridges. One of the prettiest tours. *Renkum* is another village with pretty walks. From here to the *Wageningsche Berg,* twenty minutes farther, the village of Wageningen, with an *Agricultural School* and flourishing tobacco trade. *Bennekom* can be reached by steam railway, a pleasant half day trip.

BREDA.

HOTELS: De Kroon; De Zwaan. Pop. 23,400. The *Gothic Church* with its fine octagonal tower, contains a magnificent monument to Count Engelbert II. of Nassau, besides many other interesting monuments, a miniature Westminster Abbey. The old Castle, now hardly worth visiting, was the scene of the famous Compromise of the Nobles. Historical reminiscences abound.

DELFT.

HOTELS: Hotel de Bolk: Hotel Lubrechts. Pop. 30,400, A very quaint and intensely interesting old town, known to the English speaking world by its pottery and porcelain ware, which, howeyer, has been outstripped by its competitors Meissen and Sevres. The *Gothic Church* contains the tomb of William of Orange, the Silent, who was murdered here in the Prinsenhof, by an hired assassin. The place where he was struck down is still shown. The *Gothic Church, Oude Kerk,* contains a monument to the

great Dutch Admiral Van Tromp. Also other interesting monuments and a fine pulpit. The *Town Hall,* with Belfry, contains a small but good collection of paintings. The old and quaint houses of Delft, will alone suffice to chain the attention of the tourist. From here, in a quarter of an hour by rail to the Hague, so that it is not necessary to stay in Delft over night.

DORDRECHT.

HOTELS: Hotel Bellevne; Aux Armes de Holland; Hotel Ponson. Pop, 34,100. Once, the wealthiest, and from a commercial point of view, the most important town of Holland. It still carries on a large timber trade. The rafts floated down the Rhine are broken up here and utilized. The old *Gothic Church,* has a beautiful interior, with *Choir Stalls,* on which, notice the carving, white marble pulpit and many monuments. The Town Hall contains some good paintings by Dutch masters. The *Musenm* contains works by Ary Sheffer who was born here. De Witt was also a native of the town. Here the great *Synod* of *Dordrecht* was held, which is said to have lasted seven months.

FLUSHING.

HOTELS: Hotel Albion; Hotel and Restaurant het Gouden Lam. Pop. 11,000. A seaport, Dutch Vlissingen, favorite bathing resort and point of departure for England, much favored by the Germans. *Middleburg,* with a fine Abbey Church, is only four miles from here.

GOUDA.

Hotel de Zalm. Pop. 18,500. Travellers from Rotterdam to Utrecht can stop over here for a few hours to see the fine *Grote Kerk* with its remarkable stained glass windows. Notice the *Weigh House* and brick *Town Hall.* The *Museum* is interesting, and worth a visit.

GRONINGEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Willems; Hotel Frigge; Zeven Provincien. Pop. 57,900. An important agricultural centre, with a well-to-do peasantry. The *University* has a good reputation, and contains Erasmus' New Testament with marginal notes by Luther. The old *Market Place,* the largest in the country, is worth seeing. Handsome Gothic Church of St. Martin. Visit the famous old street, near the harbor.

HAARLEM.

HOTELS: Hotel Funckler; Lion d'Or. Pop. 55,400. An ancient town, capital of a province, still famous for its tulips and hyacinths, which still form a staple article of export. Quaint old *Town Hall,* former residence of the Counts, with *Museum* of *Antiquities* and specimens of block printing executed by Coster, who lays claim to be the inventor of printing. The *Grote Kerk* contains very much that is interesting and reminiscences of the terrible siege. The *Meat House* is the most remarkable building in Northern Europe, and deserves careful attention. *Teyler's Museum* contains very valuable scientific collections. A visit must be paid to some of the gardens, for which this town is so justly famous. The *Park* and grounds are beautiful. It contains an Industrial Art and Colonial Museum. Notice the tower of the *Anna Kerk.* The organ, in the *Church* of *St. Bavon* is one of the finest ever built, and contains 5000 pipes. Mozart played on it when only ten years of age. The former fortifications have been laid out as boulevards.

HAGUE,

called *The Hague.—HOTELS: Bellevue; Hotel dez Indes; Hotel Paulez.* Pop. 170,000. The old Palace of the Stadtholders is the most interesting building in all Holland, for around it cluster innumerable sad and joyful reminiscences, interwoven with Dutch history. In the *Binnenhof* John of Barnefeld was cruelly and unjustly condemned and executed. The *Library.* also here, contains 400,000 volumes. The *Parliament House* is in the *Buitenhof.* The *Mauritshuis* contains the magnificent *Picture Gallery,* see special catalogue. The *Municipal Museum* contains an interesting collection of

antiquities, connected mostly, with Dutch history. The residence of *Baron Steengracht* contains an excellent collection of paintings by ancient and modern masters. The *Museum Meermanno - Westreenianium* contains a miscellaneous collection of specimens of ancient printing, vases and a numismatic collection.

Churches.—St. James, near the old Town Hall. The *Nieuwe Kerk* contains the tomb of the two brothers de Witt, who were torn limb from limb by the infuriated populace. The *Huis* ten *Bosch*, the house in the wood, is a palace with park surroundings, the interior is worth seeing, and contains one of Jordaen's masterpieces, besides many works of industrial art. The *Vyver Lake* near the Vyverberg square is a pretty artificial production, regularly supplied with a stream of fresh water. The *Zoological Garden* is, as in most great cities, a favorite resort of the better classes.

HERTOGENBOSCH.

HOTELS: Lion d'Or; Maison Verte. Pop. 28,300. An ancient town, in North Brabant, formerly a fortification of some importance. *Gothic Church,* one of the finest specimens of this style. The church of St. Catharine contains some good paintings. Two Museums containing various interesting objects.

HOORN.

HOTELS: Hotel Central; Doelen. Pop. 10,000. The town for which Cape Horn was named, perhaps the best preserved specimen of a town of the Middle Ages, a treat for antiquarians,

LEYDEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Central; Hotel Lion d'Or. Pop. 44,200. One of the oldest Dutch towns, and one of great interest to New Englanders from the fact that the Puritans embarked from here from America. The town is only ten miles from the Hague, and is built on fifty small islands. It contains the first *University* in Holland, formerly very celebrated, and at which Oliver Goldsmith once studied. Very large and valuable library. *Municipal Museum,* with a very varied collection of Antiquities, &c. The *Natural History Museum. Museum* van *Oudenhaden,* sculptures and antiquities, *Town Hall* with curious inscription and good carvings. The *Botanical Garden* contains a fine collectiom of plants from the colonies. St. Pancras Church, built as a basilica, contains, the monument to Burgomaster Van der Werff, the gallant defender of the town. St. Peter's Church contains the graves and tombs of many men who deserved well of their country. Leyden is the birthplace of Rembrandt, Gerard Douw, and Jan Steen.

LUXEMBURG.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Brassur; Hotel de Cologne; Hotel de l'Europe. Pop. 19,000, Capital of the Grand Duchy, now independent under its Grand Duke Adolph, It partakes much of French cities, French being generally spoken, The town has a pleasant promenade and with its well laid out streets makes a good impression. The Church of St. Nicholas, *Gothic Cathedral* of Notre Dame. The Government Palace is worth a visit. Notice the exceedingly picturesque situation of the town, approached by long viaducts.

MAASTRICHT.

Hotel du Levrier. Pop. 32,700. Capital of Dutch Limburg, a very ancient town, at one time a Roman settlement. The Romans were, probably, the first to work the extensive sandstone quarries, which every visitor must see. They are under the *Pieterberg.* The ancient church of *St. Servatius* an altarpiece by van Dyck, and the Crypt, the tomb of the saint. The church is said to date from the middle of the fourth century. Be sure and see the *Church Treasury,* de la Marck was beheaded in the square. The collections in the Town Hall and Museum, are unimportant.

NYMEGEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Ariens; Hotel Bellevue; Hotel Place Royale. Pop. 34,000. A former Roman settlement, at one

time residence of the Carlovingian Emperors, and member of the Hanseatic league, known in modern times for the celebrated peace concluded here. The Town Hall or Stadhuis, will interest strangers most. It is built in the renaissance style, with statues of the German emperors in the front. The interior is very interesting. Every one does his best to guess the "town riddle," but without success. The Museum contains a very interesting collection. The Gothic church of *St. Stephan,* contains the monument of the Duchess of Guelders and tombs of the dukes. A visit must be paid to the *Valkenhof,* a former chateau of the emperors. From the *Belvedere Tover,* dating from 1646, an extensive view can be obtained.

ROTTERDAM.

HOTELS: Hotel de Maas; Hotel Victoria. Pop. 222,200. The second city of importance in the kingdom, 14 miles from the Hague. The town seems to be completely intersected by canals, the *Quay* and the shady avenue are built on piles, as indeed other parts of the town. *Boyman's Museum,* with its collection of paintings by Dutch masters, forms the great attraction, outside of the quaint old buildings, in which the town abounds. Rotterdam, the home of great Erasmus, contains many reminiscences and allusions to him. His statue is in the Grote Markt, and the house in which he was born is marked by a tablet. The *Gothic Cathedral* or Church of St. Lawrence contains monuments of the admirals. A good view can be obtained from the Tower. The English Church was built at the expense of the Duke of Marlborough. *Town Hall.* The *Zoological* and *Botanical Gardens* are very pretty and instructive.

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SCHEVENINGEN.

HOTELS: Hotel Deutschmann; Hotel Kurhaus; Hotel d'Orange; Park Hotel; Hotel de la Promenade. Pop. 18,000. A fashionable seaside resort, three miles from the Hague, from which it can be reached through a beautiful shady avenue. Said to be the most expensive place of the kind in Europe. 20,000 visitors every season. The town has repeatedly suffered severely from inundations and encroachments ot the sea.

UTRECHT.

HOTELS: Hotel Bellevue; Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel des Pays-Bas; Hotel de la Station. Population 89,400. An aristocratic old town, capital of the province, scene of the union of the seven provinces against Spain, and the famous peace of Utrecht, putting an end to the War of the Spanish Succession, was signed here. The Cathedral dates from 720, the construction, owing to the many mishaps it has had, lacks proportion. Good view from the Tower, 321 feet high. Fine *Choir. Cloisters* forming a connecting passage to the University. St. Catharine's Gothic Church dates from the 16th century. The *Museum Kunstliefte* contains a small but choice collection of paintings. The *Archiepiscopal Museum* makes a very creditable display of ecclesiastical goods of local manufacture. The *Antiquarian Museum* contains objects relating to Roman and German history, as well as many valuable coins and medals. Utrecht is also the seat of the Mint, where all the money for the country is coined. The Paushuizen or Pope's House, said to have been built by Hadrian VI., a native of Ghent, presents a strange conglomeration of styles. Utrecht is the headquarters of the Jansenists, a sect recognizing the doctrines of St. Augustine, but not the infallibility of the Pope, or the necessity of his confirming bishops, thus, with the exception of the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, placing themselves on the same standpoint as the clergy of the English Church. They have 27 parishes in Utrecht. Excursions to Vreeswyk, with the interesting canal works. Zeist, a Moravian colony, and to the Palace of Soestdyk, very pleasantly situated among the woods.

ZUTPHEN.

HOTELS: Hollandsche Twin; Keizerskroon. Pop. 18,000. A town formerly strongly fortified, with well preserved fortifications. It has a quaint and antiquated appearance. At a battle fought near here, Sir Philipp Sidney was mortally wounded. The old *Gothic Church* contains a beautiful font and some interesting monuments. Valuable old Library, from which most interesting lore can be gained. The *Agricultural Colony* or reform school for boys and and girls, a few miles from the town, is an interesting experiment, not often to be found in Europe.

ZWOLLE.

Pop. 27,700. An old but prosperous town, with ramparts. *St. Michael's Gothic Church,* is noted for its fine organ and beautiful pulpit. In the old *Town Hall*, some curious figures. Notice the handsome old residences, scattered throughout the town. Thomas a Kempis lived and died at the old monastery on the Agnetenberg, only a few miles out of the town.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

France, blessed by nature with an exceedingly fertile soil, and engaged very extensively in all kinds of manufactures, is virtually the only country in Europe, which can be said to be independent of all other countries, and able to depend upon its own resources. It is preeminently an agricultural country, its real riches lying in the soil. Its inhabitants are thrifty and, outside of Paris, contented. It had, according to the census of 1891, 38,343,192 inhabitants, this includes 1,107,798 foreigners. The increase by births is smaller than that of any other European state; this is owing partly to the last war, when the loss of young men was something fearful, and, perhaps, in still greater degree, to the small number of marriages. The infant mortality is also alarming. The mineral resources of the country are well nigh inexhaustible. The silk industry is, perhaps, the most important. Other manufactures are: velvets, lace, cotton and woolen goods, jewelry, porcelain, scientific, medical and surgical instruments, glass-ware, ribbons, gloves and all kinds of fancy-goods, especially such as are peculiarly Parisian work. Half of the ocean carrying-trade of France is carried on in foreign bottoms, mostly English. Of late years the industries and commerce of France have steadily declined, which is attributable to a short-sighted economic policy, the mistakes made in which cannot easily or speedily be made good. The present form of government is republican, M. Faure now being President. The ministry is responsible and, especially in France, often subject to sudden changes. Compared with the United States of North America, the French form of government must be considered as an interesting experiment. The legislative power is in the hands of the National Assembly, consisting of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, mentioned in the order of their actual power and importance. Senators are elected by electoral colleges and for a nine year's term. 300 members compose the Senate. The 576 Deputies are chosen by universal suffrage, for four years. The President is elected for seven years. The country at large is divided into 86 departements. The Army.—The army on a peace footing numbers 564,000 men, in active service. In addition to this is the Territorial Army of 800,000 men, which is called out at certain intervals for military practice. In case of war France can put nearly 4,000,000 men into the field.

Education. Strenuous efforts have been made under the present republic to make education and attendance in the common Schools compulsory, but the results have not been so encouraging as had been anticipated, for although the primary school attendance was 19 per cent. from 1872 to 1889, the last five years of this period shows a falling off of 10,009 pupils, a little less than two-tenths per cent. This decrease may be explained by the alarming decrease in births. The higher primary schools correspond to the American schools, although secondary education is nowhere so developed as in Germany and the United States.

ABBEVILLE.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; de la Gare, the latter much praised. Pop. 19,851. An ancient and fortified town on the Somme, in Picardy. From

St. Valery-sur-Somme, about 12 miles distant, now a watering-place, William the Conqueror embarked for the conquest of England, Abbeville has a fine Gothic Church of St. Wolfram of the 15th century. Tower dating from 1620. Church of St. Gilles with exquisite portal. House of Francis I. In Abbeville where Francrs I. and Cardinal Wolsey concluded a treaty of offense and defence against Charles V. Crecy is 10 and Agincourt 12 miles from here. A cross marks the spot where in 1346 Edward III, defeated Philipp of Valois. Museum with paintings and objects found in the neighborhood.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel d'Aix; Grand Hotel de l'Europe; International. Pop. 6300. A favorite watering-place and much frequented resort in French Savoy, beautifully situated in a valley. Hot sulphur springs, known to the Romans, good for rheumatism, gout and neuralgic complaints. The bathing establishment is furnished with all the modern conveniences. Theatre, Roman remains. Many English people resort here, and in the delightful little bathing place, Marlioz, to which an omnibus runs every quarter of an hour. Pleasant excursions in the neighborhood.

ALENÇON.

HOTELS: Grand Cerf; Hotel de France. Pop. 18,320. Chief town of the department of the Orne. Cathedral of Notre Dame of 15th century. The town is known for its lace, linen and woolen manufactures. Museum.

ALLEVARD-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Hotel des Bains; du Chalet; du Louvre. Pop. 2850. One of the prettiest of French watering-places, snugly situated in one of the most beautiful valleys of Dauphiny. Sulphur and Iodine springs, the waters are drunk and inhaled, being beneficial in cases of diseases of the respiratory organs. Mountain excursions in the immediate vicinity

AMBOISE-ON-THE-LOIRE.

Lion d'Or. Pop. 4480. A small old town not far from Tours, famous for its ancient Castle, belonging to the Count of Paris, and rich in historical reminiscences. Here 1200 Huguenots were massacred in the court of the castle in presence of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1560. Leonardo da Vinci, who died here, lies buried in the Chapel, famous for its carvings. Abd-el-Kader was at one time confined in the castle.

AMELIE-LES-BAINS,

formerly called Arles-les-Bains. *HOTELS: Thermes Pujade; Thermes Romains; Bocassin,* charges not high. A thrifty little watering-place, noted for its numerous hot sulphur baths, which make it also a suitable winter resort. The waters are efficacious in diseases of the bladder, gout, rheumatism and lung troubles. The town lies at the foot of Mt. Canigou (9300) and has many pretty promenades, walks and drives. Fort constructed by Vauban.

AMIENS.

HOTELS: Continental; du Rhin; Ecu du France. Pop. 83,650. A very ancient town, a former Roman settlement, after being taken by Caesar. Celebrated for the treaty of peace, concluded here in 1802. It was captured by the Germans during the last war. One of the most important manufacturing towns of modern France. Beautiful Gothic Cathedral of 13th century, 470 feet long and 140 feet high. The Hotel de Ville, where the treaty was signed, was built by Henry IV. and has a very peculiar style of architecture. Other Churches are: St. Germain; St. Leu; residence of the bishop and gardens. After the Cathedral, the Musee de Picardie is the principal sight, containing works by Vernet, Gerome and David. Collection of flint stones from the valley of the Somme. Similar collections are to be found in most of the provincial towns of France. Amiens is the birthplace of Peter the Hermit and Gabrielle d'Estrees, favorite of Henry IV.

ANGERS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Cheval Blanc. Pop. 72,669. Capital of the department Marne et Loire. The former capital of the duchy of Anjou, with a very extensive old Castle, which has 14 towers, dungeons and ramparts. The surrounding country is rather devoid of interest. The town contains many interesting buildings of the Middle Ages. Cathedral of St. Maurice of the 12th century. The interior is remarkably fine, especially the groined ceiling, beautifully carved pulpit and Choir. Statue of the famous King René, at the end of one of the boulevards. The Museum contains a rich collection of paintings and historical objects. Ancient churches of Toussaint and La Trinité. Old Abbey, now used as the prefecture. Hospital of St. Marie founded by Henry II. of England, Count of Anjou. House of Henry III. Fine Nurseries four miles out of the town. Extensive slate works, giving employment to 3000 men. Magnificent bridge, supported by 109 arches.

ANGOULEME.

HOTELS: Hotel du Palais; Hotel de France. Pop. 36,690. A very ancient town, on the Charente, the birthplace of Balzac and Montalembert. The Hotel de Ville is built on the site of the old castle. The Cathedral of St. Pierre, dates from the 12th. century, and has a very peculiar façade. In the Tour Polygone, at the Hotel de Ville, the Black Prince once lodged.

ANNECY.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel d'Angleterre; Grand Hotel Verdun. Population 11,947. A singular old town in the former Duchy of Savoy, ceded to France in 1860. Prettily situated at the end of the lake of the same name. Cathedral with fine paintings, Deliverance of St. Peter. In the Church of the Visitation, the tomb of St. Francis de Sales. Pleasant excursions by steamer, on the lake. The fishing is said to be good.

ARCACHON.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Continental. Pop. 7910. A pleasant seabathing place, 34 miles from Bordeaux, much frequented on Sundays by excursionists from the latter city. Excellent opportunity for sea bathing, well sheltered by pine forests, climate mild. Important oyster cultivation employing many thousand hands. Pretty villas can be rented at reasonables rates. The place is very dry and free from fog, a good place in which to recuperate. Aquarium, Clubs and Lawn-Tennis.

ARGELES-GAZOST.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel du Parc; Hotel de France. Pop. 1733. A small town, magnificently situated in a beautiful valley of the Pyrenees. Highly recommended by physicians as a health resort on account of the bracing air. Starting point for excursions and carriage drives to Cauterets, St. Sauveur, Luz and Gavarnie. The route over the mountains to Arrens and Eaux Bonnes is exceedingly picturesque, and one not easily to be forgotten.

ARLES.

HOTELS: Hotel du Forum; Hotel du Nord. Pop. 4,288. A very ancient town, called at Caesar's time the Gallic Rome, celebrated for its Roman remains and beautiful women. The old town is interesting, but very crookedly laid out and abounding in old and dilapidated houses. The old *Roman Amphitheatre* is the largest in France, although in rather bad condition. The same may be said of the Theatre, supposed to date from the reign of Augustus, *The Museum* contains objects found in the various ruins and is very interesting. The Cathedral of St Trophimus must be very old, having, probably been built on Roman foundations. Notice the fine *Portal,* consisting of columns resting on lions. Frederick Barossa was crowned in this church. Pretty Cloisters. The Alysamps, was originally an old Roman cemetery, later devoted to Christian interments. All the important sacro-

phagi and monuments are now in the Museum. Excursions to the Abbey of Mont Majeure, two miles out of the town, but a pleasant walk of half an hour; to St. Croix Chapel; to Les Baux, a town of Middle Ages, hewn out of the rock. Many caverns of limestone. Carriage excursion to St. Remy, 18 miles distant, take carriage from Hotel du Nord. For a person interested in classic remains, Arles is the most interesting town North of the Alps.

AUCH.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Georges. Pop. 14,782. The former capital of Gascony, on the Gers, with fine view of the Pyrenees. The Cathedral of St. Mary is the most beautiful in southern France, otherwise the town contains very little of interest, as it is very irregularly built.

AULT.

A small sea-bathing resort in the Somme department, good situation, very pleasant walks. *Hotel de France* and *St. Pierre,* also lodgings.

AULUS-LES-BAINS.

A summer resort in the very midst of the Pyrenees, celebrated for its warm baths of soda and magnesia, recommended by physicians for obstinate cases of Siphilis. The town has a future. Living very cheap. Delightful excursions in all directions.

AUXERRE.

Grand Hotel de la Fontaine. Pop, 18,036. Capital of the department of the Yonne. Fine Cathedral of St Etienne of 13th. century. Churches of St. Pierre, St. Eusebe, and St. Germain. Prefecture with Roman Gallery, worth a visit. Statue of General Davoust. Good native wines.

AVIGNON.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Hotel de Crillon. Pop. 43,450. A former residence of the popes, on the Rhone. Most of the old walls and ramparts are still standing, and to walk around them is, generally the first thing the traveller does. Picturesque bridge over the Rhone, now in ruins. The Popes resided here from 1305-1387. The Cathedral, in a very commanding situation, offers nothing remarkable, otherwise than containing the tombs of several Popes. The former papal palace is now used as a prison and barracks. It is an immense building. The Church of St. Agricola contains a quaint carving of the Virgin, and a tomb of St Didier, built by order of King René. *The Museum,* founded by Dr. Calvet, at the beginning of the present century, contains one of the richest collection of paintings and antiquities in this part of the country. Good catalogues, containing also the pictures in the churches, which once formed a part of the collection. The Library contains 85,000 volumes, besides a large and valuable collection of coins. Behind the Museum, is a monument to Petrarch's Laura, who was buried in one of the churches. John Stuart Mill, is buried in the cemetery. The Requien Museum of Natural History, contains a fine collection of grasses. Statues of Crillon and Philippe de Girard, the inventor of the flax spinning machine. In the Chapel of the Hospital, at Villeneuve-les-Avignon, is a splendid tomb of Innocent VI. In the same place the ruins of a Carthusian monastery.

AVRANCHES.

HOTELS: de Londres; de France. Pop. 7785. A very ancient town in Normandy, a favorite and much frequented resort of English travellers, on account of its dry and bracing air. Pretty view of the sea. A shattered column marks the spot where Henry II. did penance for the assassination of Becket. Ancient Church of St. Saturnin, and Notre-Dames, the latter contains some fine stained glass windows. Only a few ruins of the once splendid cathedral, destroyed in 1790, remain.

AX-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Boyer; Sicre. Population 1600. A small, cosy town, situated at the junction of three valleys,

at the foot of the Pyrenees, famous for its warm, sulphur springs, good for catarrh and skin diseases. There are over 60 springs. Excursions to the little republic of Andorra, which owes its independence to Charlemagne.

BAGNERES DE BIGORRE.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Paris; de Londres. Population 8638. A bathing place in the Hautes Pyrenees, not far from Tarbe. Beautiful and healthy situation. Several iron, sulphur and arsenic baths, good for the liver, constipation and piles. Pleasant walks and promenades.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Grand Hotel des Bains. Population 3528. One of the most frequented watering places in the Pyrenees, said to be visited by 40,000 patients yearly. Sulphur and saline baths good for diseases of the skin, ulcers and bone diseases. Good fishing, game plenty, charges for board very moderate. Whey Cure. Delightful walks and excursions. *Cascade de Montauban.* Cathedrals and old castles in the neighborhood. English Church service. The place is rapidly coming into favor.

BAREGES.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; de France. A watering place of some celebrity in the Hautes Pyrenees, much resorted to on account of its sulphur baths, efficacious in cases of skin diseases, syphilis, anaemia, scrofula and chlorosis. All the springs are conducted to a fine bathing establishment, containing every convenience, and admirably fitted up. Delightful excursions.

BAR-LE-DUC.

HOTELS: Hotel du Cygne; Hotel de Metz. Population 18,760. Capital of the department of the Meuse. An old town, noted for its good wines and preserves. In the Church of St. Peter is a skeleton statue of King René. The *Café des Oiseaux,* or collection of stuffed birds, is the principal sight of the town, which, by the way, takes its name from the pass or bar, leading to Lorraine.

BAYEUX.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Achard; Hotel du Luxembourg. Popul. 8102. The town is famous for the Tapestry, said to have been worked by Mathilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and representing 58 scenes from the life of the latter, connected with the Norman Conquest. The *Cathedral* of *Notre Dame* deserves careful attention, particularly the Choir and Stalls. It is a fine example of the early Gothic.

BAYONNE.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel du Commerce; Panier-Fleuri. Pop. 27,192. A fortified town in the Basses Pyrenees. Fine Cathedral, recently restored. The massacre of St. Bartholomew is said to have been planned here. Besides the Cathedral, the town offers little of interest.

BEAUNE.

HOTELS: Hotel du Chevreuil; de France. Pop. 12,470. A thriving town, seat of the Burgundy wine trade. Church of Notre Dame with fine Portal. A very large hospital, an ancient foundation. Library of 30,000 volumes.

BEAUVAIS.

Hotel de France. Pop. 19,382. An old manufacturing town, the capital of the dept, of the Oise. It is specially noted for the manufacture of carpets. The Hotel de Ville contains some interesting historical relics, connected with the celebrated siege in 1472. Fine Gothic Cathedral with beautiful carvings. Fine Choir, praised by Ruskin. Large Church of St. Etienne with Norman nave. Statue of Jeanne Hachette.

BELFORT.

HOTELS: Ancienne Post. Population 25,445. Contains little to interest the traveller, except the fort and

fortifications. The only fort which held out against the Germans in the last war.

BESANÇON.

HOTELS: Continental; Hotel du Nord. Pop. 56,055. A strongly fortified town, capital of the dept, of Doubs, in Franche Comté. Centre of the watch trade. Porte Noire, a Roman Arch, and many relics of the Roman occupation. Palais Granvelle, with good picture gallery and fine court with arcades. Fine Cathedral of 11th century. The Museum is very important, and must be visited. The Archaeological Collection is interesting, containing objects found in the vicinity. The house of Cardinal Granvelle, is now a café. The School of Horology is worth a visit. Victor Hugo was born here. The Bathing Establishment is very complete, the waters are efficacious in cases of female diseases, rheumatism and nervous diseases.

BIARRITZ.

HOTELS: Hotel d'Angleterre; du Casino; Grand Hotel. Pop. 9177. A very fashionable and well known watering place, on the Bay of Biscay. A summer and winter resort, owing to its mild climate, high situation and admirable bathing facilities. Biarritz is, frequented by the best and highest society of any bathing place in Europe.

BLOIS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Blois; Hotel de France. Pop. 23,457. Very pleasantly situated on the Loire. Interesting old *Castle,* which was the residence of many French monarchs; in it, Marie de Medicis was imprisoned by her son, Louis XIII. and the Duke of Guise was assassinated here, since which time it has been little used. The castle will be found exceedingly interesting, and worth stopping here to see. Cathedral Episcopal Palace, Church of St. Nicholas. Beautiful bridge over the Loire. Excursion from here to the Castle of Chambord, built by Francis I. and containing 440 rooms, which, however, are not worth seeing.

BORDEAUX.

HOTELS: des Ambassadeurs; Hotel des Princes; Richelieu. Pop, 252,415. Capital of the dept. of the Gironde. The finest city in France. The *Pont* de *Bordeaux* is one of the finest in the world. The commerce of Bordeaux, amounting to two million tons a year, is very important. The city boasts of two bathing establishments. The Jardin Public is a fine promenade, in which, the Botanical Gardens. In spring, the mognolias present a magnificent sight, when in full bloom. The city is noted as being an important educational centre, and many English families reside here on account of the schools. The *Museum* contains some fine works by the old painters, also a very valuable and complete colllection of modern masters, among whom, Rosa Bonheur is conspicuous. *Church* of *St. Michel,* with fine *Bell Tower.* The *Church* of Ste. Croix is one of the oldest and most interesting in the city. It dates from the 7th century, and has a very peculiar façade. The interior is rather severe and contains a tomb of the 15th century, which is rather remarkable. The boulevards are especially very fine. The Theatre has an excellent reputation, thought by many, to be the best in France. The Cathedral contains paintings by Veronese.

BOULOGNE-sur-MER.

HOTELS: de Folkestone; Hotel du Pavillon; de la Marine; des Armes de Zelande. Pop. 46,000. An important port and watering place, with a permanent English colony of over 4000. In clear weather the English coast can be distinctly seen. The fine harbor, which should be visited, makes the town one of the most important of French seaports. From here Napoleon I. intended to sail for his projected invasion of England. On the Esplanade is a statue to the reputed discoverer of the screw propeller, and near the Fish Market a statue of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. A good bathing establishment, for which subscription tickets are issued. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is a modern structure. The Church of St. Nicholas dates from the 12th century. The

Citadel was constructed by Vauban. Several English churches and chapels. A large number of English children attend the schools.

BOURBONNE-les-BAINS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Bains; Grand Hotel des Termes. Pop. 4148. A town frequented by invalids on account of the hot spring, made use of for scrofula and rheumatism.

BOURBOULE-les-BAINS.

HOTELS: Hotel des Iles-Brittanniques; Grand Hotel. Pop. 1708, An unimportant town, noted for its warm mineral baths, recommended for scrofula and diseases of the respiratory organs, diabetes, rheumatism and intermittent fevers. An expensive place.

BOURGES.

HOTELS: Boule d'Or; *Hotel de France.* Pop. 45,342. An important military station containing an arsenal and gun foundry, situated in rather an uninteresting country. Very beautiful Cathedral of St. Etienne, of the 13th century, one of the most beautiful in France. The façade is very fine. Old stained glass windows, said to be the finest in the country. *The Butter Tower,* erected from the proceeds of indulgences, is very interesting, Other churches are; Notre Dame, St. Pierre, Bonnet. The *Palais de Justice* was once the dwelling of Jacques Coeur, at one time minister of finance, very interesting from an architectural point of view. Museum. The *House* of the *Reine Blanche,* is also of great interest, as well as the *Hotel Lallement.*

BREST.

HOTELS: Continental; Hotel des Voyageurs. Pop. 75,854. The first naval port in France. First class fortress. The Harbor forms the chief attraction. The so-called Roads are 14 miles in length and seven miles wide, and can accomodate 400 warships at one time, being the finest and safest roadstead in the world. Brest is the most picturesque seaport in Europe. Permission can be obtained to inspect all the government works and docks.

BRIDES-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Grand Hotel des Thermes. Prices rather high. A pretty little village in Savoy, noted for its warm baths, good for obesity, and heart disease. The waters are laxative and purgative.

CAEN.

HOTELS: d'Angleterre; Hotel d'Espagne. Pop. 45,200, A very ancient town and port, formerly the capital of Normandy, which owes its greatness to William the Conqueror; the last resting-place of his queen Mathilda. Auber, the composer, was born here and the famous Beau Brummel lies buried in the cemetery. In the imposing *Cathedral* is the *tomb* of *William* the *Conqueror*, who met his death here. Beautiful Church of St. Pierre, with fine Tower. The chapels are very richly ornamented. Church of St. Sauveur. Museum, with gallery of paintings in the Hotel de Ville, containing some fine works. The old Castle was built by the Conqueror. The University was founded by Henry VI. of England. Many old and interesting houses, among them Charlotte Corday's.

CALAIS.

HOTELS: Buffet-Hotel; Meurice. Pop. 56,867, An important fortress and port, which once belonged 200 years to the English. The Citadel was erected by Richelieu. The Gothic church of Notre Dame was built by the English in the 14th century. St. Pierre les Calais forms the manufacturing part of the town, and the ship building quarter. 40,000 workmen live in this district.

CANNES.

HOTELS: Gray and d'Albion; Grand Hotel de Cannes; Beau-Rivage; Hotel de la Plage; Royal. Pop. 20,000. A picturesque, but modern watering place in the Alpes Maritimes, Provence. The exceedingly tropical vege-

tation make this town a delightful place for a long stay. It is much patronized by the fashionable and aristocratic world. The *Villa Vallombrosa* has a deservedly world-wide reputation. Various collections in the Hotel de Ville. The town boasts a golf club. One of the finest views can be obtained from the Café-restaurant,

CARCASSONNE.

HOTELS: St. Jean Baptiste; Bernard; Bonnet. Pop. 28,235. Capital of the dept. of the Aude, on the Canal du Midi. A place of much importance under the Visigoths. A former Huguenot town. The Upper Town contains the old medieval *Citadel*, built by the Visigoths, and is in a remarkable state of preservation. Cathedral of St. Nazaire, dating from the 5th century, but since restored by Viollet-le-Duc. Simon de Montfort is buried here.

CAUTERETS.

HOTELS: d'Angleterre; Grand Hotel Continental; Grand Hotel des Promenades. Pop. 1685. A bustling little village and watering-place, in the midst of lofty mountains, in the Hautes Pyrenees. Sulphur baths. A good starting point for delightful excursions. The sportman's paradise. The baths are taken for rheumatism, scrofula and skin affections. Pleasant promenades.

CETTE.

HOTELS: Buffet; Grand Hotel. Pop. 36,540. An old town on the Mediterranean, containing some hot springs, good for rheumatism and paralysis.

CHALLES-LES-EAUX.

HOTELS: Hotel du Chateau; de France. A small town in Savoy, a few miles from Chambery, noted for its sulphur and iodine springs, taken for skin and gland diseases.

CHALONS.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Haute-Mère-Dieu; Cloche d'Or; Renard. Population 25,863. Capital of the dept. of the Marne. The centre of the Champagne country. The famous battle of the Romans and Attila took place here, which the painter Kaulbach has immortalized in his great fresco, in the Berlin Museum. Fine Gothic Cathedral. Hotel de Ville with a museum containing some paintings. Church of Notre Dame. Five miles distant is the pretty *Abbey Church* of *L'Epine*, with the wonder-working image of the Virgin, to which in late years pilgrimages have been made.

CHAMBERY.

HOTELS: Hotel du Commerce; Hotel de France; de la Poste. Population 20,922. Capital of the dept. of Savoy. Contains little of interest for sightseers, although pleasant excursions can be made in the neighborhood. Museum with a small collection of paintings.

CHANTILLY.

Hotel du Cygne. Pop. 4231. Almost a suburb of Paris, to which the Parisians resort at the time of the Jockey Club races. Beautiful Chateau, a present of the nation in 1886, to the Duke of Aumale. Some fine paintings. The stables are worth seeing. The church contains the tombs of the Condé family. Gothic Chateau and Viaduct in the forest, which is extensive,

CHARTRES.

HOTELS: Grand Monarque; Hotel de France. Pop. 23,000. A very old town on the Eure. The magnificent *Cathedral* of *Notre Dame* inspired James Russel Lowell to write his poem, the Cathedral. He also speaks of ordering dinner at the Pea green inn. The Cathedral has three beautiful portals and must be studied carefully; in it, St. Bernhard preached the Crusade. Port Guillaume forms all that is left of the old walls.

CHERBOURG.

HOTELS: de l'Aigle; de l'Amiraute. Population 38,514. A naval station and first class fortress. Immense breakwater. Fine naval harbor.

Hotel de Ville with a museum containing paintings. The Docks are worth visiting. Excursion to Tocqueville Castle.

CLERMOND-FERRAND.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de la Poste; Hotel de l'Univers. Population 50,119. Capital of the dept. of Puy de Dome in the Auvergne. Handsome Gothic Cathedral with five naves, begun in 1248, constructed of lava, as the entire region was formerly volcanic. Church of Notre Dame du Port; in it Peter the Hermit preached the first crusade, in 1095. Museum, containing a picture-gallery and a considerable library. The Jardin Lecoq contains a pleasant promenade and Botanical Gardens. The fine *Fountain* of Jacques d'Amboise. *Excursions* to Puy de Dome, and the warm baths of Royal-les-Bains.

COMPIEGNE.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Cloche; Hotel de France. Pop. 14,498. A favorite country residence of the French kings, where they stayed for hunting, in the great forest, which comprised 29,600 acres. It was also a favorite resort of Napoleon I. who enlarged and beautified the palace. The *Hotel de Ville,* built in the Gothic style, is a good specimen of this architecture. Handsome ancient Gothic church of St. Jacques. Statue of the Maid of Orleans.

CONTREXEVILLE.

HOTELS: Hotel de Etablissement; Hotel de la Providence. Population only a few hundred souls. A little watering-place in the Vosges mountains, noted for its mineral baths of potash and magnesia, prescribed in cases of gravel. Pretty Bathing Establishment, music by a band. The weather often changes suddenly.

CREUZOT.

Hotel Rodrigue. A thriving town, the seat of Schneider's Iron Works some of the largest in Europe.

CROTOY.

HOTELS: des Bains de Mer; St. Pierre. A very small bathing place on the seaboard, with nice beach. Some old fortifications.

DAX.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Thermes; Grand Hotel de la Paix. Pop. 10,240. A watering-place very favorably situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, and in the midst of pine forests. Warm and mud baths, prescribed for rheumatism, paralysis and uterine complaints. Besides some pleasant walks, the town offers nothing of note.

DIEPPE.

HOTELS: Hotel des Etrangers; Grand Hotel Français; Royal. Pop. 22.770. The town, situated in a valley, bounded by chalky cliffs, with its conspicuous Castle, presents a study fit for a painter. Fine Bathing Establishment and Casino, much frequented of late years. Hotel de Ville, theatre, Museum. The church of St. Jacques, in the Gothic style, is the interesting edifice in the town, which has few remarkable buildings.

DIJON.

HOTELS: Buffet; Grand Hotel de la Cloche. Pop. 65,428. A very ancient city, capital of the Cote d'Or, once the capital of Burgundy. The present Hotel de Ville was formerly the ducal palace. Church of Notre Dame and other fine churches. Charles the Bold was born here. Tombs of some of the dukes in the old Chartreuse, now in ruins. An hour or two, between trains is sufficient.

DINAN.

HOTELS: Hotel de Bretagne; Hotel du Commerce. Pop. 10,444. One of the most picturesque and interesting towns of Brittany, with quaint, old houses. The Church of St. Sauveur contains an interesting old sepulchre, and the heart of Duguesclin, whose statue is in the town. Exceedingly beautiful walks and views from all

points. A town which the tourist should not fail to see.

DOL.

HOTELS: Buffet-Hotel; Hotel Notre Dame. Pop. 4814. An old town with curious projecting houses, and fine Gothic Cathedral.

DOMREMY LA PUCELLE.

The Birthplace of Joan of Arc. The house is shown, where the maid was born.

DOUAI.

HOTELS: Hotel du Commerce; Hotel de l'Europe. Pop. 29,900. A very ancient town, with fortress, noted as being the place where the Douai Bible was published. The Hotel de Ville is the most imposing building. Good collection of paintings in the Museum. The Church of Notre Dame contains a fine Altar painting. Good Library. Jardin des Plantes.

DUNKIRK.

HOTELS: Chapeau Rouge; Hotel de la Paix. Pop. 39,500. A watering-place, and fortified seacoast town, with a neat and cosy appearance. Most of the natives speak only Flemish. The Harbor works and system of sluices, are very interesting. Cathedral and Gothic Belfry, an immense brick structnre. The Church of St. John the Baptist contains a painting by Van Dyck, and a work of Guido Reni's. The Museum contains a very large and interesting collection of paintings and miscellaneous objects. Monument to the patriot Jean Bart, Dunkirk's famous son.

EAUX-BONNES.

HOTELS: Continental; Grand Hotel des Princes; Richelieu. Pop. 814. A little town in the Basses Pyrenees, well known for its warm sulphur spring, good for chest and throat troubles and tubercular consumption. The waters are drunk here; and bathed in, at Eaux Chaudes. Pleasant excursions.

ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Hotel Quatre Pavillon Hotel de la Paix. A watering place near Paris, on a lake, noted for its sulphur springs, prescribed for scrofula, and diseases of the skin and glands. Fine Bathing Establishment, a favorite resort and much frequented. Chateau in the forest, Rousseau passed much time here.

EPERNAY.

HOTELS: Buffet; Hotel de l'Europe. Pop. 18,361. Seat of the manufacture of Champagne. A visit to the factory cellars is very interesting. The entire process of fermentation is explained by the guide,

EPINAL.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Poste; Hotel du Commerce. Pop. 23,223. An important manufacturing town, the capital of the dept. of the Vosges. The Departmental Museum is the principal object of interest, with some good collections.

ETRETAT.

HOTELS: Hotel Hauville; Hotel de Plage. 2105. A town on the lower Seine, wedged in between the high Channel cliffs, noted for sea-bathing. A favorite resort of artists. A walk on the cliffs and a visit to the caverns is very interesting.

EU.

Hotel du Cygne. Pop. 4700. A watering place on the lower Seine, formerly the favorite resort of Louis Philippe, who inherited the Castle from his mother. The fine Gothic Church of St. Lawrence, contains some richly ornamented sarcophagi. Two beautiful bas-reliefs in the Chapelle du College. The magnificent *Forest* offers inviting excursions. Good sea-bathing.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel des Bains; Hotel de Paris: Hotel du Nord. Pop.

2777. A charmingly situated watering-place on Lake Geneva, noted for its Alkaline waters used for gout, liver, kidney and stomach complaints, A resort of the most fashionable French society.

FALAISE.

Hotel de Normandie. Pop. 8313 A very prettily situated Norman town, celebrated as the birthplace of William the Conqueror, who was born here in 1027. Fine Equestrian statue of William the Conqueror. The old Norman Castle dating from the 11th century will be found very interesting. The Keep and Talbot's Tower, the room in which the Conqueror is said to have been born, and the window from which Robert the Devil, the Conqueror's father, first became enamoured of the tanner's pretty daughter, are shown.

FECAMP.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel des Bains; Hotel du Casino; de la Plage. Pop. 13,577. A fashionable watering-place, in the department of Seine Inferieure, with good harbor, from which it carries on a considerable trade with England and northern ports. The famous Abbey, where the Hotel de Ville now stands, was founded by one of the Norman dukes at the end of the 10th century. From what remains of the Abbey, we gain the impression that it must have been very beautiful. The town is best known for the Benedictine cordial, formerly made by the monks, but which has now attained a world-wide celebrity. The town is also noted for its good oysters. First class *Bathing Establishment,* on a nice hard, sandy beach, with pretty terrace.

FONTAINEBLEAU.

HOTELS: Aigle-Noir; Lion d'Or. Pop. 14,222. A town celebrated for its splendid Palace and Forest. The former was erected in the reigns of Francis I. and Henry IV. In it, Napoleon I. delighted to stay, and it was the scene of his abdication. Pius VII. was kept a prisoner here, and the late Pres. Carnot chose it as his residence. The paintings are worth studying. The Forest is famous for its many historical reminiscences.

GERARDMER.

HOTELS: Hotel des Vosges; Grand-Hotel & Hotel de la Poste. Pop. 7200. A charming little town, on the lake of the same name, at the foot of the Vosges mountains, a favorite resort of tourists, and such as like good trout fishing and a quiet country life. The old Linden tree in the market-place, is over 300 years old and measures 19 feet round the trunk. Delightful walks and excursions.

GRANVILLE.

HOTELS: Hotel de Paris; Grand-Hotel du Nord. Pop. 12,720. A small sea-bathing resort, opposite the Channel islands. Bathing Establishment. Gothic church. The town is moderately fortified. Stone pier.

GRASSE.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel; Muraour, Pop. 14,015. An ancient town of the Provence, not far from Cannes, with mild climate, and on account of its sheltered position much resorted to by invalids, who find the sea air too stimulating. Noted for its trade in essences and candied fruits. Cathedral of 12th century. Hotel de Ville, with old tower, Famous old well. Extensive rose and orange gardens. Three paintings by Rubens at the Hospital. The old Chapel St. Sauveur is now used as a powder magazine. Eng. Church service.

GRENOBLE.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel Primat; Monnet; Hotel des trois Dauphins. Pop. 60,439. A fortified town, the capital of Dauphiny, situated in a hilly country. Cathedral founded by Charlemagne. Crypt of St, Laurent dates from the 8th century. The Palais de Justice, the former palace of the Dauphins, contains some good

carvings. Museum with some works by Rubens and Veronese; Library of 170,000 volumes. Excursions to points of interest in the neighborhood. The tourist can see all there is to be seen in the town, in a few hours.

HAVRE.

HOTELS: d'Angleterre; Hotel de Bordeaux; Grand-Hotel Frascati. Pop. 116,370. The port of Paris, situated at the mout of the Seine, with fine harbor and Docks sufficient to accommodate 2000 sail. The largest dock covers an area of 50 acres. The Hamburg steamers touch here. The Jetée du Nord is a fine promenade. Besides a handsome Hotel de Ville, Havre contains few buildings of real interest. Fine view from the Cote d'Ingouville, reached by a cable road. English colony at the suburb, Ste. Adresse.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: KANE & Co., 19, rue du Chilou.

HENDAYE.

HOTELS: Buffet; Hotel de France. Pop. 2,050. An uninteresting watering-place in the Basses Pyrenees, good beach. Excursions to Fuentarabia and other interesting places in the neighborhood.

HONFLEUR.

HOTELS: Cheval Blanc; Hotel de la Paix. Pop. 9450. A delightfully situated seaside resort, at the mouth of the Seine, on the English Channel. Large export trade in country products to England. Beautiful walks and drives. The Church of St. Catharine contains a work of Jordaens. Splendid view over the sea from the Chapel of Notre Dame, on a pretty height covered with woods.

HYERES.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Iles d'Or; Grand Hotel d'Orient. Pop. 14,982. One of the oldest towns of the Riviera, a favorite health resort, three miles from the Mediterranean, at the foot of a hill, by which it is, in a measure, sheltered from the winds; climate sometimes rather variable. Foliage luxuriant, fine avenue of date palms. Living is comparatively cheap, and much has been done of late years for drainage and the sanitary condition generally. Hot sea baths: The place is much frequented by persons suffering from asthma, consumption, bronchial complaints, rheumatism, Bright's disease, dyspeptic and nervous persons. The wants of the fashionable world are also provided for by a race-course, good shooting, boating and good bathing. Persons of moderate means can obtain good quarters at reasonable prices at *Costebelle,* which lies high and has numerous pleasant walks and promenades.

LAMALOU-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Grand Hotel des Bains. A small watering-place in the South of France, visitors mostly Spanish and French. Three bathing establishments, with warm iron springs good for chlorosis. *Hydropathic Establishment.* The *Establishment* du *Bas,* can be recommended for its pretty and shady situation. Grotto. Many pleasant walks and carriage excursions, in the immediate neighborhood.

LANGRES.

Hotel de l'Europe. Pop. 10,719. A town of great antiquity, with fortress, in the department of the Haute Marne, episcopal see. Centre of the cutlery trade. Gallo-Roman Arch. The Cathedral of St. Mammes, dating from the 12th. centnry, is worth careful study. St Martin's Church contains a finely carved crucifixion, and other interesting works of art. Chapter House with paintings, and in a small chapel close by, some works of Correggio and Rubens. Pleasant walks on the former ramparts, now laid out as promenades.

LAON.

HOTELS: Ecu de France; Hotel de la Hure. Pop. 14,129. An ancient town on the road to Paris. The Citadel was surrendered to the Germans, during the last war, and das-

tardly blown up by a Frenchman, destroying a number of Germans and over 200 French Mobile Gardes. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France, and the interior, containing two curiously built chapels, is not less interesting than the exterior. The Church of St. Martin contains some fine monumental tombs. The steep streets and old houses give the town a very quaint appearance.

LA ROCHELLE.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel des Etrangers. Pop, 26,808. A second-class fortified town, capital of the department, Charente - Inferieur. It is famous in history for the siege it sustained, when Richelieu besieged it fourteen months, and from the effects of which it has never recovered. The fortifications were constructed by Vauban. Reaumur was born here. The harbor buildings, including a dry dock and floating dock, are interesting, although it has lost its importance, admitting vessels of not over 500 tons. A new harbor has lately been constructed at great expense, called Port de la Pallice. Cathedral. Hotel de Ville in renaissance style. Steamer excursion to Ile de Re.

LE MANS.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Grand Hotel, Boule d'Or. Pop. 57,400. A busy manufacturing town, capital of the department of Sarthe, birthplace of Henry II. of England. It is said to have been besieged twenty times. Here, during the Franco-Prussian War, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, frustated the attempt of the French to relieve Paris. The Cathedral contains the tomb of Berengaria Queen of Richard Coeur de Lion, notice the fine *Portal* and stained glass windows. *The Museum,* in a former Abbey, contains much that is interesting, notice portrait of Scarron, first husband of Madame de Maintenon. Many good paintings of the French and Italian schools. The Church of Notre Dame with Crypt is interesting. The Horticultural Garden is open to the public, on certain days of the week, band concerts. Excursion to Alonne, and the ruins of Cenomania.

LIBOURNE.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel des Princes. Pop. 17,867. A busy manufacturing town on the Dordogne, in the department Gironde, seaport founded by Edward I. At Castillon, near here, the English were defeated under the great Talbot.

LILLE.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Grand Hotel de Lille; Singe d'Or. Pop. 200,211. Capital of the department du Nord, a fortress of the first rank, Vauban's greatest work. A very important manufacturing town, formerly the capital of Flanders. Principal buildings: The Bourse, begun under Spanish occupation, and rather an unsightly building, owing to the number of shops in it. The *Church* of *St. Catharine* with one of Rubens best works. Church of St. André contains an interesting old pulpit and other works of art. The *Palais* des *Beaux Arts* contains one of the finest collections of paintings in France, also an admirable collection of Antiquities. The pretty English Church, The Porte de Paris is the oldest remaining part of the original fortifications. It was erected in honor of Louis XIV. Library. The *Church* of *St. Maurice* is one of the oldest buildings in the city in the Flamboyant style, but has lately been restored.

LIMOGES.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de la Paix; Richelieu; Boule d'Or. Pop. 72,697. A very old town, capital of the department, Haute Vienne. The handsome Cathedral, St. Etienne, dating from 1273, but only recently completed, is the most interesting edifice in the town. The interior contains some old tombs of bishops, fine stained glass windows, and in the sacristry, some exquisite enamel work. Fine Hotel de Ville in renaissance style. The Musée Ceramique, contains a choice collection of porcelain and fayence ware, one of the sights of the town.

A visit to one of the porcelain factories, is interesting.

LISIEUX.

HOTELS: Hotel de Normandie; Hotel de France. Pop. 16,260. A busy Norman town, engaged in the woolen trade and manufacture, famous for its beautiful *Gothic Cathedral,* of the 12th century. The *Lady Chapel* was contributed by the Bishop of Beauvais, out of remorse for having given his vote for the condemnation of the Maid of Orleans. The town contains many quaint old houses, and is of great interest to the student of architecture.

LONS-le-SAUNIER.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel de Paris. Pop. 12,610. Capital of the department of the Jura, much resorted to, for its mineral springs, good in cases of rheumatism, and skin diseases.

LOURDES.

HOTELS: Buffet; Grand Hotel du Palais. Pop. 6976. A pretty mountain resort in the Hautes Pyrenees. Celebrated for the so-called miracle, when the Virgin is said to have appeared (1880) to a young girl of 14 years. Recently a chapel has been erected on the spot, to which crowds of pilgrims flock, making the place rather disagreeable for the tourist.

LUCHON,

already mentioned under Bagneres de Luchon.

LUZ.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Univers; Hotel de France. Pop. 1507. A pretty little summer resort in the Hautes Pyrenees, pleasantly situated in a valley. Singular church, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars. Museum containing local curiosities. The waters of the spring are said to be good for nervous complaints, but probably the air is quite as beneficial.

LYONS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Collet; Grand Hotel de Lyon; Grand Hotel de Bellecour; Grand Hotel de l'Univers. Pop. 438,000. The second largest city in France, and the head-centre for manufactures, famous for being the seat of the silk industry in Europe, if not in the world. The city was originally a Greek settlement and then came under Roman rule. It is divided by the Rhone, crossed by nine bridges, and magnificent viaduct, and the River Saone. The uninterrupted row of quays on the banks of both rivers, presents a bustling and highly interesting scene. The tourist can very profitably spend a few hours wandering along the river, when he will acquire a good idea of the commerce of this great metropolis. The best bird's eye view of the city can be obtained from the Observatory of Notre Dame. The Rue de Lyon intersects the town, being 4000 feet long. There are 10,000 firms engaged in the silk manufacture, 70,000 looms employing 140,000 hands to tend them.

The Cathedral dates from the 12th century, the pearl of the interior, is the *Bourbon Chapel*, or Chapel of St. Louis, a wonderful work of art. Notice the two Crosses, at either end of the high altar, which have occupied the same place since 1274. The church of *Notre Dame* is an imposing edifice with fine portico, one of the newest churches, and in the Byzantine style. Church of *St. Nizier*, with a beautiful spire. *St. Paul's*, dating from 549. *St. Irenee*, with Crypt containing bones of the martyrs; Iraeneus was at one time bishop of Lyons. The great and important *Museums* contain a magnificent *Picture Gallery* with works by Perugino, Rubens and Teniers, Gallery of Sculptures, Museum of Antiquities, Collection of Marbles and Natural History Collection. Handsome *Hotel de Ville*, with fine façade and equestrian statue of Henry IV. The *Church of Ainay*, the oldest in the city, erected in the 10th century; notice the Choir with a mosaic, and the carved altar in the Chapel of the Virgin. The Place des Terreaux was the scene of the execution of Cinq-Mars and de Thou, in 1642 by order of Cardinal Richelieu.

Here the guillotine stood during the reign of terror. The Palais St. Pierre has a fine refectory.

MACON.

HOTELS: Hotel des Champs Elysee; Buffet. Population 19,573. A thriving manufacturing town, wine centre and capital of the department Soane-et-Loire. Birthplace of Lamartine. Extensive wine vaults. Old bridge of 12 arches. St. Peter's Church. The town is almost devoid of historical interest.

MARSEILLES.

HOTELS: Terminus; Grand Hotel de Marseille; Grand Hotel du Louvre. Population 403,750. Capital of the Bouches du Rhone department, and the most important French port, especially on account of its extensive navigation, and commercial relations, although it does not possess much to chain the attention of the average tourist. The harbor and the busiest streets of the city, especially the *Rue Noailles* and the famous boulevard *Cannebière*, with the finest cafes in the world, form the centre of attraction. The *Palais de Longchamp* is the finest building in the city, and an exceptionally fine specimen of the renaissance. In it is the Musee des Beaux Arts, with Picture Gallery. The so-called *Prado* is the finest promenade, similar to the Ocean Drive at Newport. The great Slaughter Houses, for such as are interested in such things, are worth a visit. Trip by rail to the Pilgrim Church of Notre Dame de la Garde. At Chateau d'If, Monte Christo was confined. English Church service.

MEAUX.

HOTELS: Buffet; Hotel des Trois Rois. Pop. 12,833. Beautifully situated on the Marne. The Cathedral is the great sight, the last resting-place of the eloquent preacher, Bossuet, who was bishop here. Interesting old mills. The town is noted for its grain and cheese trade.

MENTON,

better known by its Italian name of MENTONE.—*HOTELS: Iles Brittaniques; Hotel du Louvre; Hotel National,* with garden. Pop. 9000. Delightfully situated on a bay, on the Corniche Road, not far from Nice. Perhaps the favorite winter resort of the Riviera. The scenery beggars description. Church of St. Michael. Museum, with prehistoric remains, found here, in the grottos. The *Cemetery* with fine view. Drive to Cape Martin. Inlaid wood articles, a specialty. A trip to Magnat's Pottery Works will be found interesting.

MENTONE.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE

300 Saloons and bedrooms.

The real American Hotel situated, in an immense park, nearest Hotel to the Station.

***Fr. Wasmus,** German proprietor.*

MONACO.

HOTELS: Hotel des Etrangers; Hotel de la Condamine; Beau-Séjour. Pop. 3000. Capital of an independent principality, only six miles square, charmingly situated on the Mediterranean, with 10,000 inhabitants. The town is much frequented on account of its good bathing facilities. The

palace contains some fine frescos and is worth seeing. Fine Cathedral.

MONTE CARLO.

HOTELS: Metropole, an immense establishment with 600 rooms; *Grand Hotel Continental; Hotel Windsor,* much praised. Ten miles from Nice, and only five from Mentone. Sea baths, beautiful gardens, delightful situation. Nowhere in the world is so much natural beauty and so much human misery to be met with as on this favored spot of ground. The gaming tables form the centre of attraction. The gaming apartments are sumptuously furnished. In the Palais des Beaux Arts, an annual exhibition of modern masters. Pigeon matches, regattas, and in the winter, opera with first-class artists. Admission to the gaming tables, by ticket only.

MONT DORE-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Poste; Hotel Sarciron-Rainaldy. Pop. 1758 A pretty little watering-place with several hot springs, prescribed for asthma, and bronchial troubles. The baths and treatment are under the management of an attendaut physician, and the patients all wear a prescribed flannel suit, to guard against the changes of temperature.

MONTPELLIER,

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel Continental; Grand-Hotel; Nevet. Pop. 69,258, Capital of the department of Herault. Birthplace of Comte. The Museum, containing several hundred paintings, is one of the best to be met with in the provinces. Many persons suffering from asthma stay here, although the climate, somewhat variable, does not affect all alike. The School of Medicine was formerly very famous. The Jardin des Plantes is the oldest in France, and contains some fine specimens of exotic plants.

MORLAIX.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel de Provence. Pop. 16,300, A quaint, but very prettily situated old seaport, five miles from the English Channel. Carries on a lively trade with northern ports. Fine Viaduct, Curious houses.

NANCY.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Grand-Hotel; Hotel de Paris. Pop. 87,110. Capital of the department Meurthe-et-Moselle, and once the capital of the dukes of Lorraine. Stanislas, the last King of Poland, died here in banishment. Eight handsome gates or arches. The Hotel de Ville contains a collection of paintings. The School of Forestry is the only one in France, and has an excellent reputation. The Cathedral has a handsome façade of columns. The Porte Royale was built by King Stanislas in honor of his son-in-law, Louis XX. The Pepinière is a beautiful avenue of trees. The Palais Ducal contains some interesting historical relics, connected with Charles the Bold and the Duke of Lorraine. The Franciscan Church was built by Rene II. to commemorate his Victory over Charles the Bold. It contains many monuments and tombs.

NANTES.

HOTELS: Hotel Duchesse Anne; Hotel de Bretagne; Hotel de France. Pop. 122,750. Capital of the department de la Loire-Inferieure. A thriving manufacturing town, the seventh largest French town, seat of the sugar industry. *Cathedral* of *St. Pierre,* an imposing edifice, containing the fine tomb of Francis II. last Duke of Brittany and other dukes. Gothic church of St. Nicolas with a high tower. In the rear of this church is the Picture-Gallery, worth a visit. Church of Ste. Croix with belfry and old library. Archaeological Museum. In this town Henry IV published the famous edict for the protection of the Huguenots. Horrible cruelties were perpetrated here at the time of the revolution, the victims being placed in large boats, which were scuttled and sunk in the river. *St. Nazaire.* at the mouth of the Loire, the port of Nantes, is really more important, commercially, than the former, owing

also to its recently constructed harbor works.

NERIS-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Hotel des Bains; Grand-Hotel de Paris; Rochette. A very small but ancient watering-place, with warm springs, which were resorted to by the Romans, as the ruins of an Amphitheatre, temple and baths, plainly indicate. The Church is said to date from the 11th century.

NEVERS.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel de la Paix. Pop. 26,436. Capital of the department of Nièvre. Cathedral, which is being restored. Handsome Palace de Justice with remains of the old feudal castle. Part of the old wall is still standing, with towers. The *Church* of *St. Etienne* is by far, the most interesting church of Nevers, and will repay close inspection. Nevers is noted for its pottery works and manufacture of fayence ware, it has also a foundry for casting cannon.

NICE.

HOTELS: Hotel des Anglais; Hotel Angleterre; Grande Bretagne; de la Mediterranee. Pop. 88,274. Capital of the department Alpes Maritimes. A favorite, fashionable, and much frequented bathing resort, delightfully situated on the Rivièra, on the shores of the Mediterranean. It was annexed by France in 1860, and is the birthplace of Garibaldi and Marshal Massena. Nice is so sheltered by the Alps as to make it a very desirable place of residence for consumptive persons. The season is ushered in by the races in January, ending with the great regatta in April, although this is only the official or fashionable season. To see the world of fashion, take a walk along the Promenade des Anglais, which, as the name indicates, implies a large majority of the sons of Albion as visitors. We can also continue along the Boulevard du Midi, from which we get a good view of the old Castle Hill, from which a view of the harbor. Concerts are given by a band in the *Public Gardens.* beautifully laid out grounds, the resort of beauty and fashion. In the fine building of the *Credit Lyonnais,* is a good *reading room.* The Musee Municipal, contains a collection of paintings by modern masters. The Promenade du Cours is noted for its market, which is worth a visit. The excursions, which can be made from Nice are very pleasant but very numerous, they can easily be ascertained by inquiring at the hotel, or by referring to a special guide, to be obtained at any good bookseller's.

NIMES.

HOTELS: Cheval Blanc; Hotel de Luxembourg. Popul. 71,623, Capital of the department Gard. Birthplace of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco in France. The town carries on a lively trade in silk goods, manufactured here, and in wines. It contains more interesting Roman monuments and remains than any other French town. Fine *Roman Amphitheatre,* near it is the Musée de Peinture, Picture Gallery, containing some good works. The centre of attraction for the tourist is the so-called, *Maison-Carree,* the best preserved Roman temple known. It now contains a collection of ancient sculptures and interesting inscriptions. Two *Roman Gates,* and the *Temple* of *Diana,* in the Jardin de la Fontaine, the latter laid out in the old-fashioned 18th century style. From the *Tour Magne,* a good view of the sea can be obtained. Visitors to Nimes should not fail to pay a visit to *Aigues-Mortes,* an old decaying town which has the finest old fortifications in France, rivalling those of Carcassonne and Avignon. They were begun by Philipp the Bold in 1272, whose father, St. Louis, embarked from here for the Crusades. The celebrated *Roman Viaduct,* Pont du Gard, should also be visited by taking the railway to Remoulins.

ORLEANS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel d'Orleans; Grand Hotel du Loiret. Pop. 63,705. A very ancient town, capital of the department du Loiret The magnificent Cathedral forms the centre of

attraction, a gem of the kind. Destroyed by the Huguenots it has been restored. The chapels in the interior formed a part of the original building. Church of St. Aignan and Crypt, and several other old churches. In the *Hotel de Ville*, formerly a Royal Palace, the husband of Mary Stuart, Francis II. died. The interior is worth seeing. The houses of ihe Maid of Orleans, Agnes Sorel and Diana of Poitiers are still shown. In the large oak forest in the vicinity the battles before Orleans were fought in 1870 by the Germans under the Bavarian General von der Tann.

PARAME.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Hotel de la Plage, the latter has an English landlady. Pop, 4488. A fashionable watering place in Brittany, very near St. Malo. It is very well situated on a good beach, with very plain buildings. Steam railway connection with St. Malo. Golf Club.

PARIS.

HOTELS: Hotel de Continental. Rue de Castiglione, and Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Garden of the Tuileries; the *Grand Hotel du Louvre,* Rue de Rivoli 172 adjoining the Palais Royal; the *Grand Hotel,* Boulevard des Capucines; *Hotel Terminus,* at the Gare St. Lazare; *Hotel Moderne.* Place de la Republique: *Hotel du Jardin de Tuileries.* Rue du Helder: *Hotel du Helder; Du Tiber*; *de l'Opera; Du Nil; Richmond;* Rue Taitbout: *Hotel de Hongrie; d'Espagne;* Rue Marivaux: *Hotel Favart;* Rue de L'Echiquier 36: *Hotel du Pavillon.* The hotels in the *Rue St. Denis* are well situated for business purposes. *Restaurants:* Durant, high charges Larue, Lucas, in English fashion, in the Place de Madelaine. Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle: *Restaurant Marguery.* On the right bank of the river are *Café de Paris,* Avenue de l'Opera: Rue Halévy: *Sylvain.*

Population 2,447,000. The best; *Patissiers* are: Julien Frère, Rue de la Bourse 3; Favart Boul. des Italiens, 9; Guerre, at the, corner of the Rue de Castiglione and Rue de Rivoli; Frascati, Boul. Montmarte 21.

There are about 13,000 *cabs* in Paris. The fares of the Landaus are higher. than of ordinary cabs. Before starting the drivers number should be taken, which consists of a ticket containing the tariff of fares and the number. "Une Course" is a single drive; "à l'heure", by time. The driver is entitled to charge by time, if a cab is sent for and kept waiting more than 1/4 hr.; if it is sent back immediately half a Course, or after 1/4 hr., a whole Course must be paid for. Cabs hired à l'heure must drive at the rate of at least 5 Fr. per hour; before 12,30 at night, the day charges only can be demanded, for the cab, before 6 (or 7) a. m. the night charges must be paid; the fare must be paid in advance, for a drive to a theatre, concert or ball. The Parisian *tramway, omnibus, railway* and *steamboat* services are very well arranged, and if properly used, they enable the stranger to save much time and money. To visit points of interest in the *suburbs,* travellers may avail themselves of the Chemin de fer de petite Ceinture, such as Père Lachaise, Bois de Boulogne, or to make the complete circuit of the city. The Chemin de fer de Grande Ceinture may be used for the trip from Versailles to St. Germain and for the excursion to the valley of the Bièvre.—*Railway Agents* are: Cook, Place de l'Opera; Gaze, Rue Scribe 3; Voyages Economique, Rue de Faubourg Montmartre 17 and Rue Auber 10; Lubin Boulevard Haussmann 36.—The Poste Centrale, or General Post Office in the *Rue de Louvre.* There are about 100 branch-offices in different quarters of the town, distinguished at night by blue lamps.

For the transmission of *messages* within Paris, at the rate of 30 c. there is a system of Pneumatic tubes for open cards, 50 c. for closed cards; and 75 c. for letters, not weighing more than 7 grammes. There are special letter boxes for the pneumatic post at the telegraph offices.

Most of the post and telegraph offices have telephonic communication with all parts of Paris and with the Provinces, also with London and Brussels. Paris has about 20 large theatres, performances usually begin between

7,30 and 8,30 and last till nearly midnight. One can get good tickets by buying them in advance, at the office of the theatre, generally open from 10 or 11 to 6. Tickets taken in this manner generally cost ½-2 fr. more than at a Bureau. The charges for boxes are often extravagantly high for first performances.

The most important theatres in their usual order. The *Opéra*, on Mon., Wed., and Frid., in Winter on Sat., also the admirable performances of the Parisian opera take place. The staff of performers is about 250 in number. The *Théâtre Français*, or Comédie Française, Place du Théâtre Français, occupies the highest rank, among the theatres of Paris. This theatre was established in 1600 and was under the superintendence of Molière from 1658-1673, when he died. The plays are usually of a high class. The *Opera Comique*, Place Boieldieu was destined originally for the performance of the lesser operas, but has latterly been devoted to the greater operas. The *Odéon*, Place de l'Odéon; is mainly devoted to the performance of classical dramas. The *Gymnase*, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle 38, is chiefly for comedies. The *Vaudeville*, in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin completed in 1869, is a splendid building, and is gorgeously fitted up, chiefly, Vaudevilles and Comedies are played there. The *Variétés* at the Boulevard Montmartre; vaudevilles, operettas, and farces are given. Théâtre *du Palais Royal*, at the N. W. corner of the Palais Royal 174,75; a small theatre, where farces of broad character are performed. Theatre *de la Porte St. Martin* in the Boulevard St. Martin Dramas and spectacular pieces. Théâtre *de la Renaissance*, next door to the preceding. Modern comedies. Théâtre de *la Gaité*, Square des Arts et Métiers. At present for spectacular pieces and for operettas. Théâtre *du Chatelet*, Place du Chatelet. Specially for ballet and fairy scenes. A very roomy building. *Bouffes Parisiens.* Passage Choiseul; gives comic operettas and parodies. Established by Offenbach in 1855. Théâtre *du Nouveautés*, Boulevard des Italiens; Operettas and vaudevilles. *Ambigu Comique*, Boulevard St. Martin, Patriotic pieces, dramas et melodramas. *Folies Dramatiques*, Rue de Bondu; Operettas. *Eden-Théâtre.* There are still some more theatres: and some very good circuses in Paris, among which the following may be mentioned here: *Nouveau Cirque*, Rue St. Honoré; *Cirque d'Eté*, near the Rond Point des Champes Elysées. Performance every evening from April to October. *Cirque d'Hiver*, Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire. Performances from November to April. *Music Halls:* the *Folies Bergéres*, Rue Richer, is half theatre, half Café Chantant. The *Olympia*, Boulevard des Capucines. The Casino de Paris, Rue Blanche, &c. In the *Jardin des Tuilleries* and *at Montmartre* there are several Panoramas.

A collection of wax figures is located in the *Musée Grevin*; Boulevard Montmartre. There are very good *concerts* given at the Conservatoire de Musique, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, every Sunday from January to April; three sacred concerts are given during Passion and Easter weeks. The best Church music can be heard at *St. Eustache* and at *the Madeleine*, Notre Dame, *La Trinitée* and *St. Sulpice.* In the Cirque d'Eté, the concerts *Lamoureux*, for classical music, are given. The concerts du Chalet or Colonne, in the Théâtre du Chatelet are similar to the last. Many concerts are given, at the concert-rooms of Erard and elsewhere. *Military bands* play in the gardens of the Tuileries, in the Luxembourg, the Palais Royal and in several other parks. *Balls* are given weekly during Lent, the most important are those in the Opera House. Other sports of modern Paris are: Boating, cycling, skating and horse races. The principal *Clubs* at Paris are: the Jockey Club, Cercle Militaire, Union Artistique, Nouveau Cercle, Cercle National; Cercle Artistique et Littéraire, Cercle des Beau Arts, Cercle de Commerce et de l'Industrie, Cercle de la Presse, Grand Cercle; Sporting Club, &c. There are few buildings in the centre of Paris which have no *shops* on the groundfloor, except the houses in the Faubourg St. Germain. Some of the most important are: the *Grand magasin de Nouveautées; Bon Marché.* Rue du

Bac, 135 & 137 and Rue de Sévres 18—24. The Grands *Magasins du Louvre,* in the Place du Palais Royal. *Le Printemps* at the corner of the Boul. de Hausmann and the Rue du Havre, &c. At the Bazars, all kinds of household requisites and luxuries may be obtained and cheap goods of every kind are sold. The Bazar de *l'Hotel de Ville,* Rue de Rivoli 50—54 and La Ménagère are two of the most attractive.

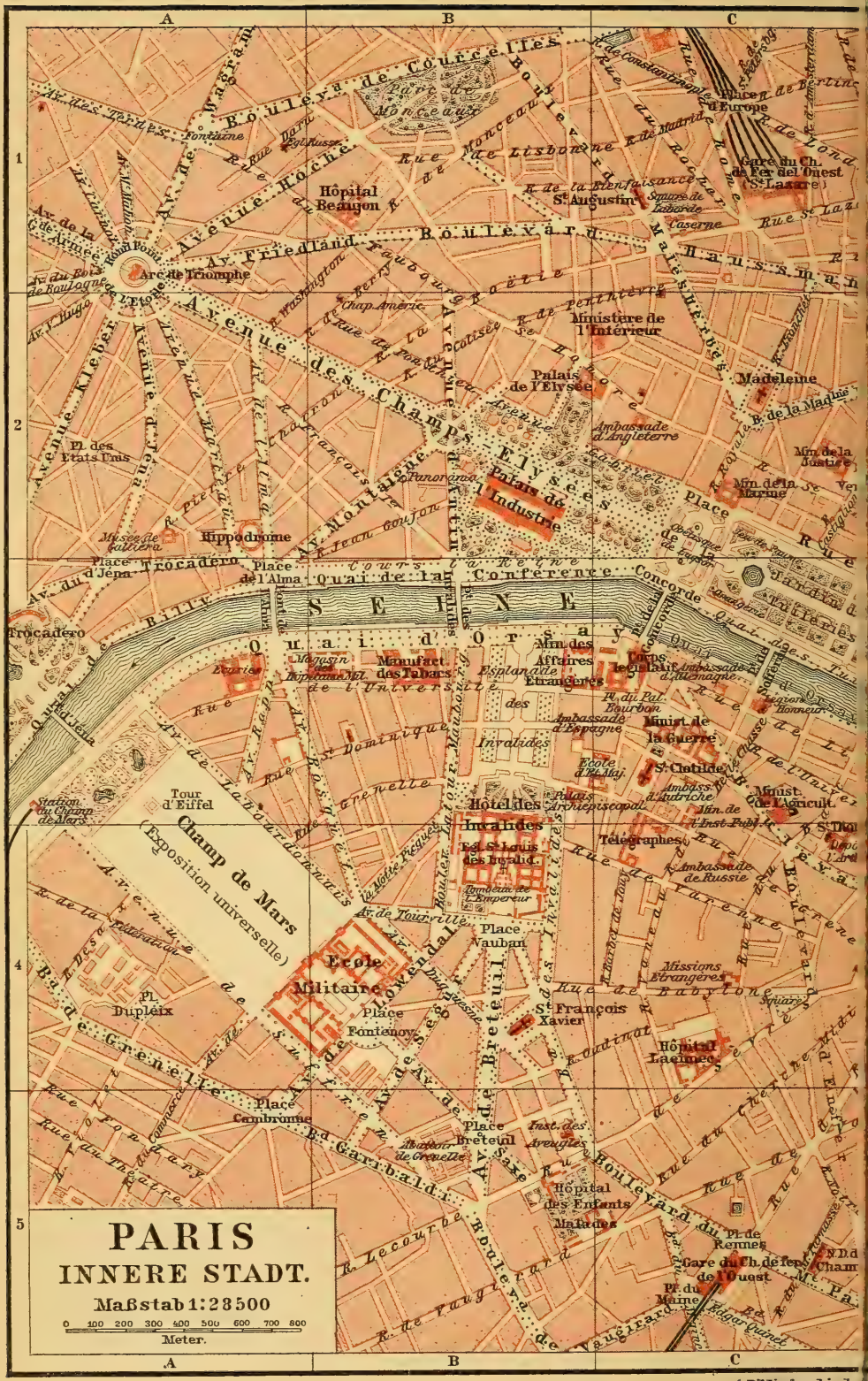
The *Reading Room* of the New York Herald, Avenue de l'Opera 49 is well supplied with American, English and French newspapers; English books can also be had in the Circulating Libraries *Bahl,* Rue Chauveau-Lagarde 14, and *Neal* Rue de Rivoli 248. About 2000 *newspapers* appear daily or weekly in Paris, the oldest of them is the Gazette, founded 1631 by Renaudot. The smaller newspapers cost 5 c. the larger, 10, 15 or 20 c.

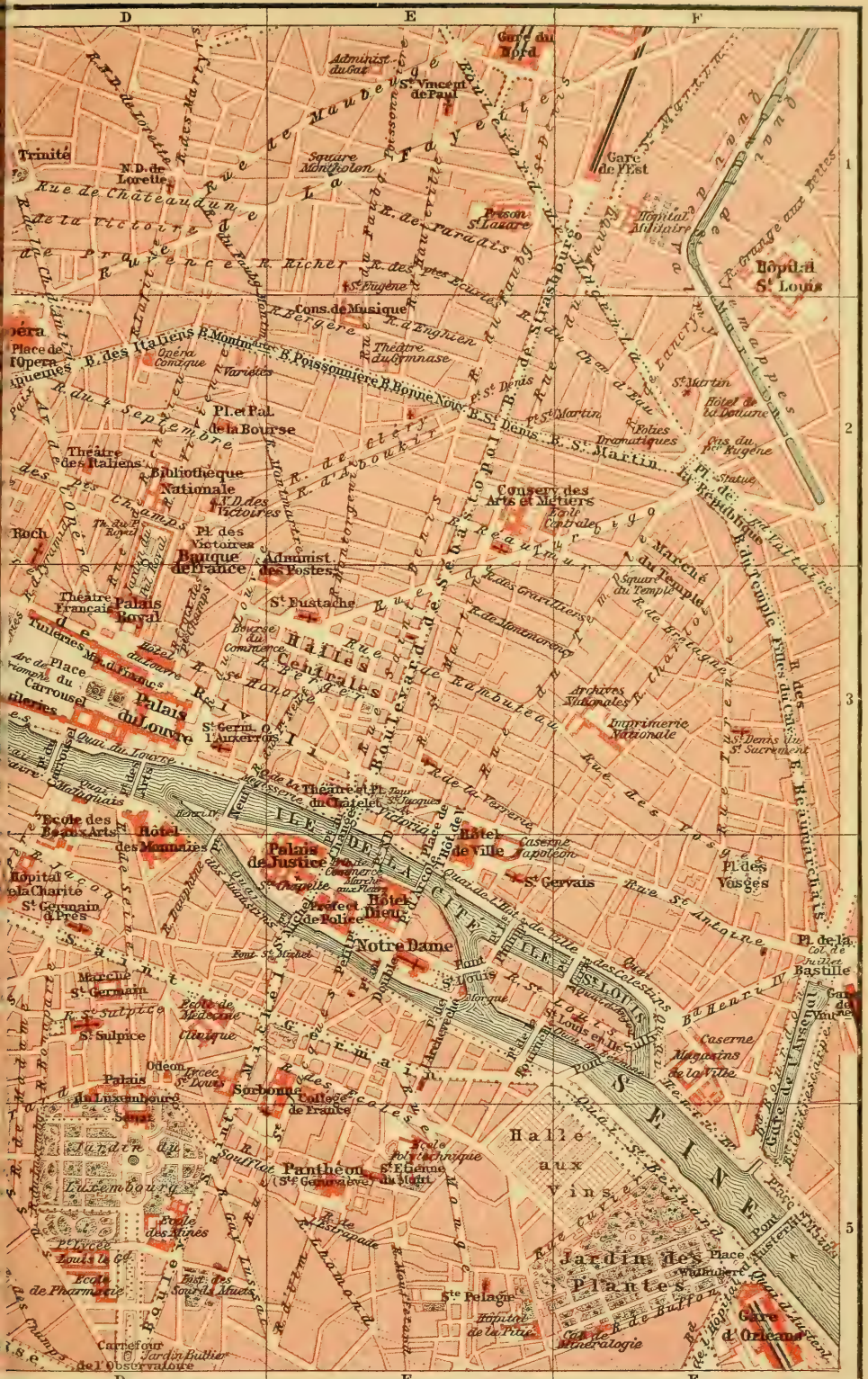
Warm baths are to be had in various parts of the town. Charge from 50c. to I fr. Some of the *Hospitals* in Paris which can be recommended, are: the Hertford British Hospital; Maison Municipale de Santé; Maison des Religieuses de Meaux; Maison des Hospitaliers; Etablissement Hydrothérapique d'Auteuil, &c. Visitors are recommended to consult the Stranger's Diary of the Saturday number of *Galignani's Messenger* for the latest information about the English Church services.

The *Embassy* of Great Britain is situated in the Rue du Faubourg-St.-Honoré 39, and the Embassy of the United States of North America, Rue Galilée 59. *Consulate* Avenue de l'Opera 36. In the Rue de la Vrillière and Rue des Croix des Petits Champs and Place Vendatour, stands the Banque de France. In almost every part of Paris there are money changer's offices. Paris is situated on the river Seine, which flows from S.E. to S.W. towards the N. it forms a curve. The heights of Ménilmontant, Belleville, la Villette, Montmartre, and Charonne are the most elevated points, on the right banks of the Seine; on the left are la Maison Blanche, the Butte-aux-Cailles, St. Geneviéve. The river is crossed, within the city, by 30 bridges. It contains two islands, the Ile St. Louis and the Isle de la Cité. Paris has a population of about 2,447,957. The quarters on the right banks the Cité with the island of St. Louis, and the quarters of the left bank, are the three parts in which Paris is divided; between Old Paris and the Faubourgs the old distinctions have entirely disappeared. The Old Faubourg or suburbs, lie outside the Great Boulevards, on the right bank; the most important are the Faubourg St. Antoine; du Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, Poissonnière St. Martin, St. Honoré. Except the Faubourg St. Germain those on the left bank, are less known. The great industrial quarters are the Faubourg of St. Antonie and the Temple. The Faubourgs of St. Martin are more commercial than industrial. St. Denis and Poissonnière, are the centre of the wholesale and export trade of the city. The financial quarters of the town are: the Faubourg Montmartre; the Palais Royal, and the Opera; but they contain also nearly all that is necessary for the comfort and entertainment of visitors to Paris. The Quartier Latin is the seat of the University, of several of the chief Libraries and of many of the scientific institutions of Paris. The outlying districts are: Bercy, Charonne Ménilmontant, Belleville, La Villette, La Chapelle, Montmartre; the largest work shops are in the last two. Many handsome private houses and numerous artists are on the side next to the Park of Monceau. Vaugirard, Montrouge are inhabited by persons of moderate means; Passy has nice villas; Grenelle chemical works and iron foundries.

Paris is divided into 20 Arrondissements.

The Fortifications of Paris were finished in 1845, at the expense of 140 million francs; many of them were entirely demolished in 1870-71, and have been rebuilt and remodelled.—In every street or public resort we meet with the *Sergeants de ville;* when civilly questioned, they are always ready to give information. For those making a longer stay at Paris, the *Parisian directory* will prove useful; it contains a list of the streets and their inhabitants and the address of the most important persons in the


A
B
C
1
2
4
5
Boulevard de Courcelles
Parc de Monceau
Rue de Monceau
Rue de Lisbonne
Rue de Rome
Rue de Madrid
Place de Berlin
Place d'Europe
Gare du Ch. de Fer de l'Ouest (St. Lazare)
Rue St. Lazare
Hôpital Beaujon
Rue de la Bienfaisance
St. Augustin
Square de Laborde
Caserne
Boulevard Haussmann
Av. Friedland
Av. de la Grande Armée
Av. de Wagram
Av. de la Reine Hortense
Av. Kléber
Av. Victor Hugo
Av. du Bois de Boulogne
Arc de Triomphe
Av. Marceau
Av. d'Iéna
Av. Montaigne
Chap. Amérie
Rue de Penthièvre
Ministère de l'Intérieur
Rue Boissy d'Anglas
Palais de l'Elysée
Madeleine
Rue de la Madeleine
Av. des Champs-Elysées
Ambassade d'Angleterre
Pl. des Etats Unis
Panorama
Palais de l'Industrie
Rue Royale
Mm de la Justice
Mm de la Marine
Place de la Concorde
Rue de Rivoli
Hippodrome
Musée de Galliera
Place du Trocadéro
Place d'Iéna
Place de l'Alma
Cours la Reine
Quai de la Conférence
Pont de la Concorde
Jardin des Tuileries
Pont des Invalides
Pont Alexandre III
Pont de Bir-Hakeim
Trocadéro
SEINE
Quai d'Orsay
Quai de Billy
Quai de Iéna
Mm des Affaires Etrangères
Corps législatif
Ambassade d'Allemagne
Manufact. des Tabacs
Esplanade des Invalides
Pl. du Pal. Bourbon
Ministère de la Guerre
Ambassade d'Espagne
Rue de Bellechasse
Rue de Lille
Rue de Grenelle
Rue St. Dominique
Ecole d'Et. Maj.
Ste. Clotilde
Ambass. d'Autriche
Ministère de l'Agricult.
Tour d'Eiffel
Station du Champ de Mars
Champ de Mars
(Exposition universelle)
Hôtel des Invalides
Palais Archiepiscopal
Mm de l'Inst. Public
Télégraphes
Ambassade de Russie
Rue de Varenne
Rue de Babylone
Rue du Bac
Rue de Sèvres
Rue du Cherche-Midi
Rue de Vaugirard
Rue de Rennes
Rue de Grenelle
Rue de Bellechasse
Rue de Lille
Rue de Poitiers
Rue de Verneuil
Rue de Bourgogne


D
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F
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3
5
Gare du Nord
Gare de l'Est
Hôpital St. Louis
Trinité
N.D. de Lorette
Square Montholon
Prison St. Lazare
Hôpital Militaire
Cons. de Musique
Opéra
Théâtre des Italiens
Opéra Comique
Variétés
Théâtre du Gymnase
Pl. et Pal. de la Bourse
Bibliothèque Nationale
Banque de France
Administ. des Postes
Pl. des Victoires
Théâtre Français
Palais Royal
Tuileries
Palais du Louvre
Carrousel
Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel
St. Germ. l'Auxerrois
Halles Centrales
St. Eustache
Bourse du Commerce
Conserv. des Arts et Métiers
Archives Nationales
Imprimerie Nationale
Marché du Temple
Square du Temple
Pl. de la République
Statue de la République
Théâtre Dramatiques
Folies
Hôtel de la Couture
Gas du Gaz Rygène
St. Martin
St. Denis
St. Sacrement
Ecole des Beaux Arts
Hôtel des Monnaies
Hôpital de la Charité
St. Germain des Près
Palais de Justice
Hôtel de Ville
Caserne Napoléon
St. Gervais
Hôtel Dieu
Préfect. de Police
Notre Dame
Pont St. Michel
Pont St. Louis
Pont Marie
Pont d'Arcole
Pont au Change
Pont Neuf
Pont des Arts
Pont Royal
Pont de la Concorde
Pont de Solferino
Pont de la Tournelle
Pont de Sully
Pont de Bercy
Pont d'Austerlitz
Pont de la Cité
Pont St. Louis en l'Isle
Pont de la Grève
Pont au Double
Pont de la Tournelle
Pont de Constantine

provinces. *Libraries* are generally open on week days from 10 a.m. to 3 or 4 p.m. To visit Churches, the afternoon is the best time, when no service is held. The Madeleine is open to visitors till 1 p.m.

The *Madeleine,* or Church of St. Mary Magdalen, in the Place de la Madeleine, was constructed 1764-1842, by Couture, Pignon, Huvé. The church stands on a basement and is surrounded by a colonnade of Corinthian columns.

The *Place de la Concorde* on the S. is bordered by the Seine on the E. by the garden of the Tuileries, on the W. by the Champs Elyseé, on the N. by the Ministère de la Marine, and the Hotel Crillon-Coislin. On the opposite bank of the Seine is the Chambre des Députés, and from here are also visible the Louvre, the Arch de Triomphe de l'Etoile, and the Madeleine, Here, in 1792, Louis XVI. was executed, and many others after him. Here rises the *Obelisk* of Luxor, presented by Mohammed Ali to Louis Philippe; it is a column of red granite. In the centre of the *Place Vendome* is the *Colonne Vendome;* it is 142 ft. high and is an imitation of Trajan's column at Rome; Napoleon I. erected it in 1806-10 in remembrance of his victory, over the Russians and Austrians in 1805. The Plates of bronze, covering the masonry, were obtained by melting down, 1200 Russian and Austrian cannons. It is crowned by a Statue of Napoleon I.

The *Louvre* is between the Rue de Rivoli and the Seine. It is a palace of vast extent and the most noted public building at Paris on account of its architecture and treasures of art. The Louvre consists of two sections: the Old Louvre and the New Louvre.

Between the Louvre and *the Tuileries* are the *Square du Carrousel,* the *Place de Carrousel,* and the *Cour des Tuileries.* The monument of Gambetta in the form of a grand pyramid with a group in high relief in bronze by Aubé, in front of the square, the place de Carrousel which is open to general traffic, here Napoleon I. erected the *Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel,* in remembrance of his victories of 1805 and 1806. The arch has three arcades, and is decorated with columns of red marble, and statues and reliefs, representing the achievements of the French army.

Of the *Palais des Tuileries,* the only parts of the palace still existing, are the wings, which connect it with the Louvre; that on the side next the river, was restored after the fire of 1871, and is the official residence of the prefect of the Seine, the right wing, which was entirely burned down in 1871, was rebuilt in 1875-78; it is still unfinished. Catherine de Médicis began in 1564 building the Louvre and from that time, it was the residence of the French kings, but little of the original plan, ever was carried out, which was on a very extensive scale. The palace, which has no great architectural interest, is rich in historical associations.

The *Palais Royal* is nearly in the centre of Paris, on the Place du Palais Royal; is formed of two sections, the palace, with its façade in the square, and the Garden with its Galleries. The palace is not open for visitors, it was constructed in 1629-34. Between the palace and the Théâtre Français is the entrance to the Galleries and the Garden; to the left is the Galerie de Chartres, to the right the Galerie d'Orléans.

The *Rue de Rivoli,* is one of the most important streets, it runs parallel with the Seine, and terminates at the Rue St. Antoine passing the Place du Palais Royal, the Louvre and the Garden of the Tuileries. A part of it is decorated by arcades and here are many good shops and handsome hotels. In this street is also the Temple de l'Oratoire, built in 1621-30, now used as a Protestant Church; the Statue of Admiral Coligny, by Crauk. In *the Rue du Louvre* the first building, has a fine Colonade.

One has a good view from the Rue du Louvre to the *Pont Neuf* with the Statue of Henri IV. and of the Dome of the Panthéon. In the Place du Chatelet is the Tour St. Jaques, 175 ft. high, in the Gothic style; it was built in 1508-22; a statue of Pascal is on the ground-floor of the church, a very fine view is presented from the Tour. The squares of Paris are very good for providing healthful playgrounds for the children; they are the pro-

minent features of the street improvements of Paris. Some of them are the squares des Arts et Métiers, Montholon, de la Trinité, &c. The town hall or *Hotel de Ville,* rebuilt in its old form by Ballu and Deperthes. It is a building in the French Renaissance style. In front of the one, are bronze Statues of Science, by Blanchard and of Art by Marquestc. Figures of famous men of all ages are in the niches of the principal stories, while allegorical groups and figures above, represent the chief towns of France. The fine clock in the façade is decorated with seven Statues. At the end of the Rue St. Antoine, is the *Place de la Bastille,* or la Bastille, 1371-83, King Charles V. built here a Castle, which was later on used as a state-prison chiefly for persons of high rank. At the beginning of the revolution it was destroyed on 14th July 1789. There is a line drawn, where the building actually stood. The beautiful dome of the *Panthéon* is situated at the end of the Boulevard Henri IV.

The *Place de la République,* embellished with a bronze Statue of the République, is one of the finest squares of Paris, and was formerly known as and called, the Place du Chateau d'Eau. The statue which was erected in 1883, is 32 feet high; on the stone pedestal are figures of Liberty Egalité and Fraternité and 12 bas-relief in bronze, by Dalou. Many streets diverge from the Place de la République. On the Boulevard Poissonière is the *Conservatoire de Music* et de Déclamation. Scholars receive free training if they are admitted by competition, the winner of the great prize (Grand Prix) receives an annual stipend of 3000 fr. for four years. For the purpose of perfecting themselves in their art, they visit Italy and Germany. There is a Collection of valuable instruments and a Musical Library at the Conservatoire. The Comptoir *National d'Escompte* is at the end of the small Rue de Rougement, it has a fine doorway and is surmounted by a dome. Not far from the Rue Monmartre, which is at some points the busiest and most lively of the streets of Paris, is the Rue Notre-Dame des Victoires. The most frequented of the Boulevards is the *Boul. des Italiens,* on the right of it is the Passage de l'Opera with two Galleries, Opposite it is the Passage des Princes. Many wealthy people live in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. The *Place de l'Opéra* is intersected by the Boul. des Capucines, and five other streets, on it stands the fine *Opera house* begun by Garnier 1861 and completed in 1874; it is the largest theatre in the world. The materials of this building are very precious; it is decorated with green and red granite, yellow and white marble, red porphyry and other marbles of different colors. The façade has a rich ornamentation and a broad staircase leads to the ground-floor with the portico and seven arches, decorated with four large groups of statues and several other figures. Above these statues are medallions of Bach, Haydn, Pergolese, and Cimarosa.

The most popular promenade in Paris is the *Jardin des Tuileries*, the parts between the central basin and the palace site are of later origin than the older part, which has the same general features as in the reign of Louis XIV., when they were first laid out, by the famous landscape-gardener, Le Notre. The reserved part of the garden is closed between 6 & 9 p. m., a bell gives the signal, but the greater part is always open.

Champs-Elysées and *Bois de Boulogne.* The Champs-Elysées include the park and the whole avenue from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de l'Etoile. At the end of the 17th century the grounds were laid out and planted with lime and elm trees. This imposing avenue is one of the most fashionable promenades in Paris, flanked with handsome buildings. Two statues of horse-tamers are placed at the entrance to the Champs-Elysées. The nice drinking-fountains here and throughout the whole town, were erected, by the famous philanthropist, Sir Richard Wallace. The *Palais d'Elysée* is situated in a large garden, to the right, now the residence of the President of the Républic, it was built in 1718, by Molet. The *Palais de l'Industrie* is on the S. side of the Champs-Elysées. It was built for the first great exhibition, in 1855, the pavilion in front is the finest part of the building. The annual exhibition of modern paint-

ings and different other exhibitions are now held in this building; it is open every day from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m. Admission in the forenoon 2 fr. in the afternoon or evening 1 fr.; on Sunday forenoon, 1 fr., on Sunday afternoon ½ fr. in May, in June free. On the ground-floor are the sculptures and on the first floor the pictures are exhibited. The *Musée des Arts Decoratifs,* established in 1877, after the model of the South Kensington Museum. The interesting Museum is open daily from 10 to 4, 5, or 6.—The *Musee des Colonies,* containing colonial products and Parisian goods for export to the colonies, is also the Palais in de l'Industrie; it is opened gratis, except Mon. & Frid.—To the N. of the Bois de Boulogne lies *Neuilly,* which is now a suburb with 20,444 inhabitants. Many fine villas have been erected on the site of the palace and the park of Louis Philippe.

The Bois de Boulogne, covering an area of 2250 acres, is the fashionable promenade of the Parisians, mostly frequented in the afternoon, between 3 and 5 o'clock. From the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne to the lakes are the favourite routes. The *Allée de Longchamps* or des Accacias leads to the race-course, the Route de la Porte des Sablons, to the Jardin d'Acclimation and the Route de Suresnes to the Carrefour du Bout des Lacs, which is one of the most beautiful places in the Bois de Boulogne; situated on two artificial lakes. *The Hippodrome de Longchamps* is the principal race-course. At the beginning of June the Grand Prix of 200,000 fr. is competed for. Admission: pavilion 5 fr., weighing place 20 fr.; for a carriage with one horse 15, with two horses 20 fr.. pedestrian 1 fr.; each rider 5 fr. Valuable collections of art are exhibited in the little Chateau de Bagatelle, surrounded by a park, and now belonging to the heirs of Sir Richard Wallace.

The *Jardin d'Acclimatisation* was established in order to introduce in France foreign animals and plants; it covers an area of 51 acres in an enclosed part of the Bois de Boulogne.

The *Trocadéro* is reached by a handsome avenue, the Cours de la Reine, when coming from the Place de la Concorde; the Quai de la Conférence is traversed by it, with the Palais de l'Industrie to the right, and the Ponts des Invalides to the left.

The *Palais du Trocadéro* is a large edifice, built in the Oriental style, designed by Davioud & Bourdais, the central portion, being surmounted by a dome, with two minarets, on either side, 270 ft. high; the building is Circular and 180 ft. high. The gallery is embellished with 30 statues. In the Palais du Trocadéro are also museums of Sculpture and of Ethnography. — The *Halles Centrales* are situated behind the Bourse. The Hôtel des Téléphones is situated in the Rue Gutenberg. — Near the middle of the Rue de la Roquette is the *Roquette Prison.* To the left is the Prison of les Jeunes Détenus. — At the end of the Rue de la Roquette is the cemetery of *Père Lachaise* the most extensive burial place in Paris. It is situated on a hill to the north-east of the town, and derives its name from the Jesuit Confessor of Louis XIV, Lachaise, The place was laid out as a cemetery in the year 1804, but it has since been enlarged: the area now being nearly 110 acres. — At the corner of the Rue Molière is the Fontaine *Molière,* built in 1844, in remembrance of the talented dramatist. The Fontaine *Richelieu* in bronze, by Visconti, stands opposite to the main entrance of the Bibliothèque Nationale. — The *Bibliothèque Nationale* or the Bibliothèque du Roi as it was formerly called, stands on the site of the palace of Cardinal Mazarin. — The *Banque de France,* which was formerly a private residence, is situated in the Rue de la Vrillière.

The Church of *Notre-Dame-des-Victoires* rises a little to the north-west of this place. It was built 1656-1740 in commemoration of the taking of La Rochelle. Just beyond the Church is the Rue de la Banque leading to the *Bourse,* which is an imposing building in the Graeco-Roman style of architecture with 66 Corinthian columns. It was finished in 1826, by Labarre.

The *Cité* is the most ancient part of Paris and possesses two of the handsomest buildings in the city, the Cathedral of Notre-Dame and the royal palace. Numerous institutions devoted to

literary purposes are situated in the part of Paris, which lies on the left bank of the Seine, the principal one being the university. Many of the nobility reside in the adjoining Faubourg St. Germain. Here are also several military establishments. The *Pantheon;* the Palais du *Luxembourg;* the *Jardin des Plantes;* the *Hotel des Invalides;* the *Champs-de-Mars;* the *Musée de Cluny* are remarkable sights, on the left bank of the Seine. Adjoining the ancient palace of the kings of France, is the *Palais de Justice.* The *Sainte Chapelle* is open to visitors from 11—4 or 5 daily, except Mondays and holidays, it is the most remarkable part of the Palais de Justice, an ancient palace chapel erected by Pierre de Montereau, in 1245—48, for the receptions of sacred relics, which are now at Notre-Dame. The *Tribunal de Commerce,* in the Renaissance style, built in 1860—66, has a 135 feet high octagonal dome. The *Pont Neuf,* 360 yds. long and 25 yds. wide, constructed in 1578—1604, spans both both arms of the Seine; the Equestriam statue of Henri IV. by Lemot, stands on the island.

The *Prefecture de Police* is situated in the old municipal barracks and two Hotels in the Boulevard du Palais. From here the police authority extends over the whole town. There are three main-departments. The prefect has his private-offices here; also the General Secretariat. The Lost Property Office is in the Quai des Orfèvres 36.

Near it is the *Hôtel Dieu,* or Hospital, erected in 1868—78 by Diet. It contains 559 beds.

The *Ecole de Médecine* is situated in the Boulevard St. Germain. The *Musée de Cluny* et des Thermes is open daily, except Mondays. The collections comprise about 11,000 objects, including carvings and sculptures, statues in wood; tapestry, ancient armour, &c. The *Panthéon* situated on an eminence on the left bank, is built on the site of the tomb of St. Geneviève. Louis XV laid the foundation stone of the present building in 1764, and it was finished in 1790. In the year 1791, the Convention converted the Church into a Temple and called it the "Panthéon". It bears the inscription "Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante" and contains vaults which can also be visited. The *Ecole des Beaux-Arts,* situated in the Rue Bonaparte, was founded in 1648 for teaching sculpture, painting, &c, Visitors are admitted every day, from 12—4. 40 professors are occupied in teaching here, about 1200 pupils. One of the most ancient churches of Paris is the church *St. Germain-des Prês,* it was founded in the 6th. century. There are fine paintings in the interior.

The *Palais du Luxembourg* erected in 1615—20, is now the seat of the French Senate. The residence of the president of the senate is also in the Palais. The *Musée du Luxembourg* contains a collection of works of living Artists, chiefly sculptures and paintings. Except Mondays, the Gallery is open daily, from 10—4 in winter, 9—5 in Summer; Sundays, 10—4. *Jardin du Luxembourg.* In the middle of the garden is a terrace surrounding a large lawn, decorated with a fountain, and statues; near it is the Fontaine de Médicis, by Debrosse, with sculptures, by Ottin. From the central-basin an avenue leads to the Observatory; it is the only remaining Renaissance garden in Paris, the Ecole des Mines lies to the left of it. The *Jardin des Plantes* can be reached by steam-boat. It lies at the E. end of the city, and concentrates most of the Parisian institutions, such as Laboratories, a library, and natural history collections. The public is admitted gratuitously to lectures on natural history, held in the Amphithéatre. The Ménagerie is open from 11—5 in summer, and from 11—4 in winter.

The *Hotel des Invalides and the Champs de Mars* are also extremely interesting.

On the S. side of the Place Vauban is the entrance to the *Dome des Invalides,* built in 1706, by Mansart, it is a square edifice, surmounted by a tower with a lofty dome, crowned with a lantern and a cross, 344ft. high. The gilded dome is adorned with reliefs representing military trophies, the portal consists of two series of columns, placed one above the other, and adorned with statues. The Tomb of Napoleon I. is an open circular crypt,

beneath the dome. In the middle of the large space, close to the Seine, stands the *Eiffel tower,* built by Eiffel, 1887—1889; it is the highest monument in the world, 984ft. high; and a remarkable specimen of skill and scientific exactness of the engineering art. The platforms can be reached by hydraulic elevators or by means of stair-cases: The *Ecole Militaire* was founded in 1751, by Louis XV, it is a fine edifice, and was built by Gabriel; the portico is surmounted by a dome. In the Boulevard St. Michel stands the *Ecole Superieure* des Mines, containing a fine Musée de Mineralogie.

Agents of the North German Lloyd: Kane & Co., Rue Scribe.
Pierre André, 59 Faubourg Poissonnière.

PERIGUEUX.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; des Messageries. Pop. 31,430. Capital of the department of the Dordogne. Cathedral of the 10th century, resembling St. Mark's at Venice in the Byzantine style. The *Tower* is said to be the only one of the kind in France. St. Etienne, equally old and formerly the cathedral chnrch. Church of the White Penitents. Slight remains of a Roman Amphitheatre and the Tour Vesone, also Roman. Birthplace of Fenelon and Montaigne. Small Museum of Antiquities and paintings.

PERPIGNAN.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Perpignan; Hotel de France. Pop. 33,878. Capital of the department Pyrénées Orientales, very pleasantly situated on the Tet, about seven miles from the Mediterranean, on the Spanish border. The town is exceedingly Spanish in its aspect, and the architecture is often Moorish. The old Citadel is on a commanding height, overlooking the surrounding country. The interior of St. Jean's Gothic Cathedral, containing some reredos, is rather interesting. The neighborhood is very delightful, inviting to excursions and foot tours.

PIERREFONDS-LES-BAINS.

Hotel des Bains. A small place with mineral bath in the forest of Compiègne, noted for its magnificent medieval Castle, built in 1390 and restored under Napoleon III. by the famous architect Viollet-le-Duc, at an expense of 5,000,000 francs. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and are made use of for mucous troubles.

PLOMBIERES-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Grands-Hotels des Nouveaux Thermes; Grand Hotel de la Paix. Pop. 1869. A small but fashionable watering place, with warm mineral, iron and alkaline springs, the former favorite resort of Napoleon III. who came here every year and did much to promote the prosperity of the place. The baths are state property, but leased. The climate is, at times, very variable. The waters are good for kidney diseases.

POITIERS.

HOTELS: Hotel du Palais; Hotel de France. Pop. 37,500. Capital of the department of the Vienne, celebrated for the important part it played in the English and French wars, especially the battle of Poitiers, when Edward the Black Prince defeated the French. The *Cathedral* was founded by Henry II. of England. The *Church* of *St. Radegonde,* close by, is still older, having been founded in 560 by the Queen of Clotaire I. In the Crypt is the sarcophagus, containing the remains of Queen Radegonde, who has been canonized. The *Church* of *Notre Dame-la-Grande* is a fine specimen of the Romanesque. The Musée des Augustins contains a very small but very choice collection of paintings. There is also a Museum of valuable Roman Antiquities. The English retained possession of the town no less than 300 years.

PONTARLIER.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Poste. Pop. 7187. A small and unimportant town in the dept. Doubs, at the entrance to the Gorge, de la Cluse, the principal pass over the Jura, on the Swiss frontier. In the Fort de Joux, the famous negro Toussaint l'Ouverture

was confined and in which he died, The two forts are perched on commandings heights. Roman bridge. Through this pass, Gen. Bourbaki retreated with his army in the last war with Germany.

PUY.

HOTELS: Hotel Garnier; Hotel de l'Europe. Pop. 20,308. Capital of the department of Haute Loire, a quaint old town, situated between two volcanic mountains, over 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Cathedral of Notre Dame, dating from the 11th century, a very peculiar church. A fine Cloister. Chapel of St. Michel on a peak. On the Rocher de Corneille, a statue of Notre Dame de France; it is hollow and can be ascended from the inside. Museum at end of the Jardin Public, is an imposing building containing collections of paintings, sculptures, &c. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in lace making, the principal industry. Two miles from the town, at Orgues d'Espailly, are, some curious pillars of basalt, worth the trouble of going to see. Le Puys is one of the most interesting old towns of France.

QUIMPER.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Epee; Hotel du Parc. Pop. 17,406. Capital of the department du Finistere, and episcopal see. The *Cathedral* of *St. Corentin,* is a magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture. The Choir is very fine. The Museum contains an interesting collection of local costumes, also an Archaeological Collection and some good paintings by Dutch and Flemish masters Laennec the physician, inventor of the stethoscope, was born here. The Church of Locmaria is a curious old structure.

RHEIMS.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Lion d'Or; Maison Rouge. Pop. 104,186. The most interesting town of France. known all over the world for its magnificent Cathedral and Champagne, The *Façade* is pronounced by competent judges, to be the finest in the world. The grand pile was begun in 1212 and in it the French kings were crowned. It has a beautiful rose window, carved portals and two immense towers. The *Palace* of the *Archbishops,* containing the apartments occupied by the sovereigns at their coronation, is an imposing structure. The old *Roman Arch,* the *Porte* de *Mars,* is said to date from the 4th century. The *Norman Abbey Church* of *St. Remi,* in the Basilica style is a noble structure, dating from the 11th century. The interior is exceedingly interesting. The Hotel de Ville is an imposing building, with an equestrian statue of Louis XIII. in whose reign it was begun. It contains a valuable library of 80,000 volumes and a museum with a curious Roman Mosaic of the games and sports of the amphitheatre. The Hotel Dieu, a hospital is on the site of the old abbey of St. Remi, the beautiful Cloisters of which are still to be seen. It remains for us to mention some of the most important Champagne firms, the trade marks of which have made the name Rheims a household word. The house of "Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin", was established by the husband of Madame Clicquot in 1786, who continued the business, taking in 1821 a partner, M. Werle, in whose name the business is now carried on. The good quality of the champagne is too well and favorably known to need any additional praise here. Pomery and Greno are trade marks well known and much quaffed by those who know a good thing when they taste it. Heidsieck & Co., founded in 1785, is a favorite brand, much drunk in Germany and at Court. The same can be said of Theophile Roederer & Co's brands, certainly favorite brands of persons with a fine and sensitive palate. The firm, "Jane Gray" is without competition in the champagne branch having been awarded medals at Paris, Antwerp & Spa. Blome & Co. Munich are the sole agents for this fine brand in Germany.

RENNES.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Hotel du Commerce. Pop. 69,230. The former capital of Brittany, now capital of the

department Ille-et-Vilaine. A quiet, dull town which formerly played a very prominent part in the uprisings in Vendee. The Palais de Justice is the oldest and finest building, dating from 1618; the interior has some fine paintings. The Museum contains one of the finest collections of paintings in France. Cathedral of St. Peter. The Thabor, the promenade of Rennes with statue of Duguesclin, the hero of Brittany. Jardin des Plantes, near the promenade, a very pretty public garden.

ROCHEFORT.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel de la Roche. Pop. 33,334. A naval station and fortress, founded by Colbert in 1666. Admission to the dockyards and arsenal is so difficult to obtain, that few persons will go to the trouble. Large and extensive Naval Hospital, containing 800 beds. Artesian wells 2700 ft. in depth.

ROUBAIX.

HOTELS: Hotel Ferraille; Hotel de France. Pop. 115,000. A very important manufacturing centre, near Lille, which at the beginning of the present century had only 8000 inhabitants. The United States government keeps a special agent here. Noted for its wool-combing, and trade in fancy goods and yarns. Important Industrial School. The suburb Tourcoing, is also an important manufacturing town with a population of 65,500.

ROUEN.

HOTELS: Hotel d'Albion; Grand Hotel d'Angleterre; Hotel du Nord, the latter cheaper. Pop. 112,350. The ancient capital of Normandy, now of the department Seine Infericure, the centre of the cotton trade, a very wealthy city. The *Cathedral* forms the great point of attraction, founded in 260, the present structure dating from the 13th century. Tour de Beurre or Butter Tower, paid for by indulgences. The interior contains the tombs of Richard Coeur de Lion, Duke Rollo and Cardinal Amboise. The Tour St. Romain is the oldest part of the church. Henry II. of England is buried in the Choir, and a tablet indicates where Richard's heart was once buried. The Gothic Church of *St. Quen* is certainly the most beautiful church in the city. Good view from the Tower, called the Crown of Normandy. The interior seems to consist only of stained glass windows, of which there are no less than 135. The Church of St. Maclou, also Gothic with fine Portal and finely carved reliefs on the wooden doors. Notice the Last Judgment with its grotesque figures. The Musee Bibliotheque contains no mean collection of paintings and sculptures. Other churches most of them with gorgeous stained glass windows are St. Gervais, one of the oldest, St. Patrice, St. Godard, St. Laurent and St. Vincent. Exquisite Gothic Palais de Justice, dating from 1499. Hotel de Ville, on the site of the Abbey of St. Quen, Joan of Arc Tower. The Quays on the banks of the Seine are very interesting to walk through. The Place de la Pucelle, in which the Maid of Orleans is said to have been burnt. The Hotel du Bourgtheroulde, close by, has some fine reliefs, representing episodes from the Field of the Cloth of Gold. *Museum of Antiquities* contains a fine collection. There are some very pretty places in the neighborhood, worth visiting.

ROYAT-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Splendid Hotel; Grand Hotel; Continental. Pop. 1560. A little watering-place, situated in a charming valley, not far from Clermont-Ferrand, with four hot mineral springs, efficacious in cases of gout, diabetes, uterine and skin diseases. Remains of Roman baths. Library.

SALIES-DE-BEARN.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel du Park; Hotel de la Paix. Population: 6240. A watering-place, resorted to in summer and winter, on account of its cold saline baths, which contain a much greater amount of salt than sea water or any other saline baths known. They are specially recommended for sickly children, and for generally strengthening the system.

SALINS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Bains; Hotel des Messageries. Pop. 6068. A small town in department Jura, noted for its extensive salt works and salt springs, good for scrofula and lymphatic troubles. Good Bathing Establishment with swimming bath. Chloride of sodium and bromide of potassium are the characteristic ingredients.

ST. BRIEUE.

HOTELS: Buffet; Hotel de l'Univers. 19,948, A town in the Cote d'Or, in Brittany. Originally the seat of a monastery it gradually developed into a town. Port near the English Channel, The old Palace is now used for the Palais de Justice. Cathedral dating from the 13th century. Old Church of St. Michel. Old Hotel de Ville,

ST. DENIS.

A very old suburb of Paris, only four miles out of the city, noted for its *Abbey Church*, intended to have been the French Westminster, but at the time of the revolution it was looted and the bodies of the kings torn from their graves and their dust scattered to the winds.

ST. ETIENNE.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel de l'Europe. Pop. 133,443. An important manufacturing centre, but containing nothing of interest for the tourist.

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.

HOTEL: Pavillon Henry IV. Pop. 14,262. A suburb of Paris, containing a Chateau of Francis I. Louis XIV. was born here, and the Castle was assigned to James II. of England during his exile. A pleasant day's excursion from Paris.

ST. HONORÉ-LES-BAINS.

Hotel du Parc. A small watering-place, in a very healthy situation, among forests and hills, noted for its tepid mineral baths, containing sulphate of soda and sulphuretted hydrogen, good for consumption and throat troubles.

ST.-JEAN DE LUZ.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel d'Angleterre. A small bathing and winter resort, much patronized by the English on account of its cheapness and pleasant situation on the Spanish frontier.

ST. LO.

HOTELS: Cheval Blanc; Soleil Levant. Pop. 11,445. A Norman town of great antiquity, with fine Church of Notre Dame, Cathedral, Hotel de Ville.

ST. MALO

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Continental. Pop. 18,960. A picturesquely situated and fortified seaport and favorite bathing resort, in Brittany. Its sheltered harbor is well known to the yachting community and the shady promenade is a pleasant resort on a warm summer's day. The hard shelving beach offers every facility to bathers. Pretty *Parish Church* with some good works of art. Old Castle, which offers little except the view. Good Gymnasium. Birthplace of Jacques Cartier. Chateaubriand is buried very near here.

ST. OMER.

HOTELS: Hotel des Voyageurs; Hotel de la Poste. Population 21,661. A manufacturing town on the Straits of Dover. The fine *Church of Notre Dame* contains excellent works of art and deserves careful inspection. The town offers few attractions to tourists.

ST. QUENTIN.

HOTELS: Hotel du Cygne; Hotel de France. Pop. 47,551. An old and interesting industrial town on the river Somme. Famous for the battle and victory gained here by Philipp II. of Spain over the Huguenot forces under Admiral Coligny. The Prussians under Gen. von Goeben defeated the French

here in January 1871. Pretty Gothic *Church of St. Quentin.* The Crypt contains the sarcophagi of the saint and other martyrs. The *Hotel de Ville*, the handsomest building in the town, dates from the 14th century, and has some curious statues.

ST. RAPHAEL.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Hotel Beaurivage. Pop. 3810. A small seaport town, bathing place and favorite winter resort on the Gulf of Frejus, about 20 miles from Cannes, delightfully situated with view of the snow-capped Alps. Few health resorts offer so much diversity of scenery, and so many attractions, as this little place. Pretty Romanesque Church. Bathing, boating, fishing and bear hunting.

ST. SAUVEUR-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel de Paris. A charmingly situated little hamlet in the Hautes Pyrenées, noted of late years for its sulphur springs, used for diseases of women and nervous diseases in general.

ST. SERVAN.

HOTELS: Hotel du Pelican: Hotel de l'Union. Pop. 11,608. A town near St. Malo, at the mouth of the Rance, much patronized by the English.

ST. TROPEZ.

Hotel Continental. Pop. 3533. A small but pleasant summer resort on the Mediterranean, at the head of the gulf of the same name. Bracing air and not over crowded.

ST. VALERY-EN-CAUX.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Paix; Hotel de la Plage. Pop. 4000. A sea-bathing resort on the coast of Normandy, between Dieppe and Fecamp.

ST. VALERY-SUR-SOMME.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel de Famille. Pop. 3541. The port from which William the Conqueror sailed for the conquest of England, now a bathing resort.

SEDAN.

HOTELS: Hotel de l'Europe; Croix d'Or. Pop. 20,292. Once a fortified town, famous for the battle waged here between the Germans and French, and the surrender of the French army and the Emperor Napoleon III. Sept. 1, 1870. The French army surrendered, numbered 88,000 privates, one Marshal, 39 generals and 3230 other officers.

SOISSONS.

HOTELS: Lion Rouge; Croix d'Or. Pop. 12,074. A very old and fortified town, which has undergone innumerable sieges, the last time being bombarded three days by the Germans, when the town surrendered. Cathedral. Several old buildings. The Abbey Notre Dame was formerly a nunnery with over 800 inmates, now barracks. The famous St. Drausin, whose tomb was said to possess miraculous powers, was buried here.

TARASCON.

HOTELS: Buffet; Hotel des Empereurs. Population 9260. A pretty little town on the Rhone with a splendid Gothic Castle, the former residence of King René of Anjou, now used as a prison, and special permission must be had to visit it. Church of St-Martha of the 12th century. From here very interesting excursion to St-Remy, about 10 miles distant.

TARBES.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Paix; Hotel des Ambassadeurs. Population 25,087. Capital of the Hautes Pyrenées. A watering place and famous horse mart. The *Jardin Massey,* a beautiful public park, forming the chief attraction of the town. About 13 miles from here, on a lake, are the famous *Cloisters* of *St. Sever-de-Rustan,* architecturally beautiful.

THONON.

HOTELS: Hotel des Bains; Hotel de l'Europe. A very picturesquely situated town, capital of Haute Savoie. Pop. 5780. On Lake Geneva now a watering place of no little note, owing to its delightful situation.

TOULON.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel; Hotel Victoria. Pop. 77,747. A first-class fortress and the most important French naval station, on the Mediterranean. The fortifications consist of a Citadel, constructed by Vauban, besides 16 forts and batteries. The *Harbor* is the great sight. Cathedral of the 11th century. The *Jardin* de la *Ville* is the principal Promenade. The Musée Bibliothèque contains a picture gallery. The *Arsenal* covers 660 acres, and employs 10,000 hands. It was begun under Louis XIV., by Vauban, worth a visit. A good view can be obtained from *La Malgue,* where Abd-el-Kader was imprisoned. In Toulon the first Napoleon gained his first laurels, fighting against the English.

TOULOUSE.

HOTELS: Hotel Tivollier; Souville; Capoul. Pop. 149,791. Capital of the department of the Haute Garonne, on the Canal du Midi. A very fine city, The Cathedral of St. Etienne of the 15th century is a strangely built, but interesting church. The most interesting church is that of *St. Sernin.* Church of the Jacobins. The *Musée* des *Beaux-Arts* in a former Augustine convent with a large and beautiful Cloister, contains a collection of paintings and antiquities. Some of the paintings are very fine. Notice the peculiar architecture of some of the hotels. Jardin des Plantes.

TOUL.

HOTELS: Hotel de Metz; Hotel de la Cloche. Pop. 12,138, first-class fortress, came into notice during the late war owing to its being besieged 38 days by the Germans. It surrendered Sept. 23, 1870. Handsome *Cathedral. Cloisters.*

TOURS.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de l'Univers; Grand Hotel de Bordeaux. Pop. 60,335. A bustling and thriving town, capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire, with a considerable English Colony. The beautiful *Cathedral,* dating from the 12th century, contains some fine stained glass, an exquisite Choir and Chapels, with monuments in marble. The Tour St. Martin is all that is left of the once celebrated Basilica. The Church of Notre Dame la Biche has two fine stained glass windows. Museum with a collection of no great value.

TROUVILLE.

HOTELS: Hotel de la Plage; Hotel des Roches-Noires; Hotel de Paris. Pop, 6250. The most fashionable seaside resort on the Norman coast, although of very recent growth. Louis Philippe embarked here when going into exile. Many pretty villas. Splendid beach, the most extensive on the coast. Opposite Trouville is *Deauville,* a creation of the Duc de Morny, with race course and tennis courts,

URIAGE.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel; Hotel du Cercle; Hotel des Bains. Pop. 2023. A small but well and favorably known watering-place, about seven miles from Grenoble, noted for its pretty situation and sulphur baths, good for skin diseases, The excellent Bathing Establishment is very delightfully situated under the Castle Hill. The *Castle,* dating from the 13th century, is very interesting and contains some fine collections, Excursions to the *Chartreuse* de *Premôl,* the beautiful *Oursière Waterfall* and to the *Croix* de *Chamrousse.* There are also many other pleasant excursions.

VALENCE.

HOTELS: Buffet; Grand-Hotel de la Croix. Pop. 25,283. Capital of the department Drôme, on the Rhone, and noted for its *Cathedral,* a strange but interesting structure, dating from

the 11th century. Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Excursion to the *Ruines* de *Crussol*, an excellent specimen of a castle of the Middle Ages.

VALENCIENNES.

HOTELS: Hotel du Commerce; Hotel de Flandre. Pop. 28,700. A former fortified town on the Scheldt where it unites with the Rhondelle, formerly well known for its lace. The Hotel de Ville, with a façade of Doric and Ionic columns is a very interesting building, the more so as it contains one of the finest collection of works of the Flemish School. Old Gates and sluices for military purposes Gothic Church of Notre Dame Birthplace of Froissart, the historian Large beet sugar manufacture. Excursion to St. *Amand-les-Bains*, a pretty walk trough the forest.

VANNES.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel du Commerce. Pop. 21,500. Capital of the department of Morbihan, ten miles from the sea. The quaint carving of the houses is worth coming here to see, Cathedral. Tour du Connétable of the 14th century being about all that is left of the City Walls. The Museum containing prehistoric remains, is rather interesting.

VERDUN,

HOTELS: Buffet; Trois Maures. Pop. 18,852. A fortified town on the Meuse, the work of Vauban, historically interesting on account of the Treaty of Verdun by which the empire of Charlemagne was divided among his three grandsons, At the peace of Westphalia, Verdun was apportioned to France. It was captured by the Germans in the last war. The Cathedral dates from the 11th century, the interior arrangement is rather peculiar, handsome high altar.

VERNET-LES-BAINS.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel du Portugal; Hotel du Parc. A snug little watering place in the department Pyrénées Occidentales, charmingly situated in a lovely valley, and noted for its warm sulphur springs, much used for asthmatic and bronchial troubles, scrofula and rheumatism. Owing to its sheltered position and admirably arranged establishment. it is a favorite winter resort. Casino, theatre, and lawn-tennis grounds. Very pleasant excursion to the old Abbey of St. Martin and Mount Canigou. Donkeys for ladies.

VERSAILLES.

HOTELS: Hotel des Reservoir; Hôtel Suisse; Hotel de la Chasse. Pop. 51,679. Capital of the Seine et Oise department. Celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV, who created the palace. spending fabulous sums upon it. After the revolution it was suffered to go to decay for lack of funds to keep palace and grounds in order. Louis Philippe did what he could to stay the destruction, establishing the *Historical Picture Gallery.* The palace served as head-quarters of King William of Prussia from Sept. 19,1870 till March 6,1871. Here, in the great banqueting hall, King William was proclaimed German Emperor, Jan. 18. 1871. The French Chambers held their sessions here during the reign of the Commune in Paris. The treaty of peace with Germany, was concluded at a house, No. 1 Boulevard du Roi. The great fountains and water-works play the first Sunday of every month. The gardens no longer look so imposing, but rather old-fashioned, and too stiff for modern ideas of landscape gardening. The *Jeu* de *Paume* or tennis-court was the memorable scene of the beginning of the French revolution, The *Grand* and *Little Trianon;* the former was constructed for Madame de Maintenon, by Louis XIV., the latter built by order of Louis XV. and was the favorite residence of Marie Antoinette.

VICHY.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Bains; Grand Hotel des Ambassadeurs; Hotel de Grand Bretagne. Pop. 10,870. The

best known and most frequented watering-place in France, very pleasantly situated among hills, on the Allier. The immense Thermal Establishment comprises waters from eight different springs, the waters of which are taken for diseases of the liver, of the digestive organs, chlorosis, and female troubles. There are 440 bath-rooms and 56 shower baths. The water is very strongly impregnated with bi-carbonate of soda. The waters are said to be especially efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. A favorite resort of Americans and English. *Old Park,* on which many of the hotels front. Roman remains in the old town, which also had a Jewish quarter. Excursion to *Cusset,* with bathing establishment, to *Chateau de Bourbon Busset, Chateau de Randan* and numerous other excursions.

VITRE.

HOTELS: Hotel de France; Hotel des Voyageurs. Pop. 10,600. An old town, still surrounded by walled fortifications, which, with the ruins of a Castle, make the place very attractive for tourists. Fine Gothic Church of Notre Dame, with a curious old pulpit. Public Museum and library.

VITTEL.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de l'Etablissement; Hotel de Chatillon-Lorraine. Pop. 1658. A rather insignificiant town, noted for its good mineral springs, used for gout and gravel. They contain sulphate of lime, magnesia and soda. Casino, reading-rooms and all the conveniences of a good establishment.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

A few prefatory remarks on English history will enable the reader to better appreciate any allusions which may occur in the following helps to sight-seeing.

The term *British Constitution,* is a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any document or set of documents but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief muniments of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (The Century Dictionary.)

Passing over the Roman, early Saxon and Danish period, we will begin with Edward the Confessor, who for his devotion to the Pope received from the latter the title of the Confessor. He founded Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded in 1066, by Harold, the last Saxon King, who was killed at the battle of Hastings, the same year, on whose decease the English crown was forcibly taken by William of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror. He was followed on the throne by his son, called Rufus, from his red hair, who was shot while hunting in Epsom forest, leaving the crown to his brother Henry I. He was not only a scholar but also a good warrior, defeating his brother Robert and adding Normandy to the English crown. Then came Stephen, who, ignoring the claims of his niece Matilda, left the crown to her son, Henry of Anjou, the first of the Plantagenets, who sat on the English throne from 1154-1399. Henry II. during whose reign occured the disgraceful episode of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. The conquest of Ireland took place under this king, and Robin Hood played his pranks. Richard (1189-1199) I. the Lion-hearted, famous for the part he took in the Crusades. He was succeeded by his brother John, who outweighed all the evil he caused England, by granting the Magna Charta, the corner-stone of English liberty. Edward I., the hammerer of the poor Scots. Edward II. Battle of Bannockburn. Edward III. 100 years war with France. Richard II., son of the Black Prince. House of Lancaster.—Henry IV. Bolingbroke. Battle of Shrewsbury (1403). Henry V. A brillant reign; persecution of the Lollards. Henry VI, Subjugation of France; battles with the Maid of Orleans; famous rebellion of Jack Cade. Henry VI.

died in the Tower. Edward IV, whose brother Clarence is said to have been drowned in a butt of malmsey wine. Edward V., one of the two princes murdered in the Tower, and whose remains were not found until the beginning of the present century, under the stone stair-case in the Tower. Richard III. defeated and slain at the battle of Bosworth by Henry VII., the first king of the House of Tudor, and who by his marriage with the daughter of Edward IV., was instrumental in ending the Wars of the Roses. Henry VIII. so well and unfavorably known on account of his many wives, and for his secession from the Church of Rome. Edward VI. who did more than any other English monarch, except Elisabeth, to foster and propagate the principles of the English Church. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter, the Roman Catholic Mary, called, however, unjustly, Bloody Mary.—During her reign the English lost Calais. Execution of Lady Jane Grey and her husband, the former of whom, Edward VI. had designated as his successor. Again the protestants came into power on the accession of Elisabeth, who reigned from 1558-1603. In her reign the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish Armada; settlement of Virginia; introduction of tobacco smoking; execution of Mary Queen of Scots. James I., son of Mary, Queen of Scots, House of Stuart. Union of England and Scotland, Gunpowder Plot. Charles I. Civil war and overthrow of the monarchy by Oliver Cromwell. The Commonwealth under Cromwell and his son, from 1649-1660. Restoration of the monarchy under Charles II., the Merry Monarch. Habeas Corpus Act becomes law, 1679. James II. Battle of the Boyne. William and Mary, 1668-1672. Queen Anne, Gibraltar annexed. House of Hanover. George I. George II. Canada wrested from the French. George III. Loss of the American Colonies. Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. George IV. Wilhelm IV. Bill of Rights. Queen Victoria. Wales was embodied in Great Britain in 1535. *Railways:* The railway system of England is more developed than any other European state except Belgium and perhaps, Germany. The American Vestibule trains have been introduced but without all American comforts. 112 pounds of baggage free. Excursion and Round-trip-tickets at very low rates. It is advisable to travel first-class.

ABERDEEN.

HOTELS: Imperial; Mann's; Forsyth's Temperance. Pop. 121,623. One of the oldest and most flourishing towns of Scotland, on the Dee; celebrated for its granite quarries, one of the sights of Aberdeen. The process of polishing granite has here experienced a revival. Ship-building is very actively carried on, and Aberdeen Clippers are known all over the world. King's College, founded end of the fifteenth century. From the towers of the Municipal Offices a fine view of the town, with its many churches.

ABERGAVENNY.

HOTELS: Greyhound; Angeland, smaller inns. Pop. 7640. At the confluence of the Usk and Gavenny; an old Roman settlement, with ruins of a Norman castle, Good fishing and a good place from which to make excursions and to rest in.

ABERGLASLYN PASS.

Walls of rock, 800 feet high. See Beddgelert.

ALDERNEY,

one of the Channel Islands. Pop. 1850, a fortified island, reached from Guernsey by special service. Cliffs of granite nnd porphyry; Lover's Seat and Hanging Rock. The last train for Jersey and Guernsey leaves Waterloo Bridge. Station at 9,45 p.m. Fast Mail Steamers leave Southampton Docks daily, except Sundays, at Midnight, arriving at Guernsey at 6,00 a.m. and Jersey two hours later.

ALDERSHOT.

HOTELS: Imperial; Royal. About ten miles from London, with upwards of 25,000 inhabitants. Seat of a military Camp, where most of the great parades take place. Statue of the Iron Duke, formerly in Hyde Park, London.

ALNWICK.

White Swan Inn. The fine feudal castle, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, contains paintings and old Norman Gateway.

AMPTHILL.

INNS: King's Arms: White Hart. Residence of the Duke of Bedford. Here was formerly the castle, where Catharine of Aragon was confined during her trial.

ANGLESEY,

Island of, called also Isle of Mona. Pop. 50,000. With the exception of Beaumaris Castle, now in ruins, and the panoramic view, little of importance. Steamers from Liverpool touch here.

ARUNDEL.

INNS: Norfolk Arms, where tickets can be obtained for the Keep and Dairy. Remarkable Castle, seat of the Duke of Norfolk. It was besieged by the Normans and at the time of the Commonwealth by the Parliamentary forces and almost entirely destroyed. The ancient Parish Church, erected end of the 14th cent., and the Chapel of the old former Benedictine abbey, are worth seeing. The Arun furnishes plenty of mullet, which can by tried at the Arms.

AYLESFORD.

George Inn. Famous for its connection with the ancient British, and battle given here by Hengist and Horsa. The immediate neighborhood contains much of interest for the antiquarian, who could spend several days here very profitably.

BANBURY.

Red Lion Inn. Banbury Cross has been restored; famous in Mother Goose.

BANGOR.

HOTELS: The George; Castle. Celebrated for its Cathedral; on the site of which a church is supposed to have been erected in the 6th Century. It contains the tomb of a Prince of Wales. From Bangor fine view of the Menai Straits.

BASINGSTOKE.

Red Lion Inn. Ruins of an old chapel near the station.

BATH.

HOTELS: Grand Pump Room Hotel; Christopher; Castle. Pop. 51,844. One of the oldest, most interesting and picturesque towns in England. Nestled in part among trees on hill-sides, it is a charming place for a long stay. Celebrated on account of its baths, which are said to have been discovered by an ancient prince. Very pure English spoken and the citizens are noted for their social qualities. The former resort of the fashionable and literary world. No other town is oftener referred to in English literature. Roman Baths still well preserved. The Abbey Church, called the Lantern of England on account of the number of its windows, is a handsome structure. The Royal and Literary Institution contains a noteworthy collection of Roman antiquities. Victoria Park, quite extensive.

BATTLE.

Star Inn. An ancient town, with about 3000 inhabitants, famous as having been the site of the battle, of Hastings, which really took place on the heights above. Very near Battle Abbey, founded by William the Conquerer in pursuance of a vow. The former Benedictine abbey was in time of Henry VIII. turned into a private dwelling. The old gateway is enthusiastically described by Hawthorne in his English Note Books. Guide explains everything. From here drive to Hastings.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

HOTELS: King's Arms; Red Lion. Pop, 13,370. A town for many years a bone of contention between England and Scotland. Remains of the old walls, tower and gateway still to be seen. Tweed famous for salmon.

BEVERLY.

HOTELS: Beverly Arms; Holderness; King's Arms. Pop. 11,500. Famous for its beautiful Minster and St. Mary's Church. Worth visiting.

BIRKENHEAD.

INNS: Queen's; Woodside. A bustling seaport town of very recent growth. The celebrated Docks cover 170 acres, and are worth inspecting. Here the Alabama was built in 1862, and from here she entered on her voyage of destruction. Birkenhead Park is very pretty, interspersed by small lakes.

BIRMINGHAM.

HOTELS: Queen's; Plough and Harrow; White Horse. Pop. 478,000. The new Central Terminus is one of the largest in the world. A good type of a busy, commercial English city; celebrated for the manufacture of fire-arms, many of which were furnished the Confederate government, during the War of the Rebellion. The centre of industry for Gillot's famous steel-pens; Perry's pens; stained-glass, machines for paper manufacture; rolling and stamping-works. The self-made American Elihu Burrit, has given a very, witty but truthful account of Birmingham's industries, in his Walks in the Black Country. To feel the beating pulse of this bustling city, take the following stroll: Starting from the new Central Station, we wend our way through Navigation St., close by the terminus, then turning into Suffolk St. and following this for a short distance, we come to Paradise St. on the right, entering this, we see on our left, the Midland Institute with its widely known School of Metallurgy and beneficent penny lecture course; directly behind the Institute, is the Central Free Library, containing on its shelves a remarkable collection of Shakspeariana. A little farther to the left, the City-Hall, a magnificent edifice, built in the Corinthian style, a copy of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. It contains one of the finest organs ever built; played Saturday afternoons. Opposite the City-Hall, a statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the first to introduce penny-postage, The fountain in the rear of the City-Hall, was erected in honor of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Numerous other statues, to Watt, whose house at Heathfield is still shown, Priestly, Sir Robert Peel, Dawson, the lecturer, convey to us the impression, that we are in a city, where the deeds of illustrious compatriots are gladly perpetuated. Still farther, on the left, the Council House, built in the Grecian style in the back part of which, is an Art Gallery and Museum, admission free. On the opposite side of the street; Christ's Church, the Post-Office and Queen's College. Passing straight on from the Council House, we enter Colmore Row, with, perhaps the finest buildings in the city; in the midst of grounds, near the end of the Row, is the small church of St. Philip, of the time of Queen Anne. Retracing our steps as far as the Post-Office, we turn into New St. on the left; the Society of Artists; on the right, Masonic Hall, the Theatre Royal, the Exchange, and in a handsome building, the Grammar School founded by Edward VI., and so richly endowed that it supports several other schools. The shops here are the most attractive in Birmingham. Keeping to the right, passing the Market Hall, we see before us the oldest chureh in the city, St. Martin's, dating back to the 13th century and containing the tombs of the original City Fathers, the De Birminghams. In the Bull Ring, near the church, is a Nelson monument. Corporation St. opposite the Exchange, is worth a stroll, containing, as it does, the Grand Theatre and the Victoria Law Courts. St. Chad's Cathedral in Bath St., with an old altar from Cologne, is worth a passing visit. Admirers of Dickens should pay a visit to Mr. Hughes, (City Treasurer) collection of relics and editions of this favorite author. Towards evening a visit may be paid to the Botanic Gardens, in the fashionable quarter, also to Aston, Smallheath and Cannon Hill Parks and we think the visitor will agree with us, that Birmingham is a town one regrets to leave.

BLACKBURN.

Old Bull Inn. Pop, 120,000. A busy town with many cotton, calico and muslin Mills; inhabitants mostly mill operatives. Birthplace of Hargreaves the inventor of the spinning-jenny.

BOSTON.

Inns: Peacock; Red Lion. St. Botolphs Town, a railway centre, of interest to Americans on account of its more famous namesake in Mass. Bostonians from the other side of the Atlantic, will be rather disappointed.

BOURNEMOUTH.

HOTELS: Royal Bath; Highcliffe; Mont Dore. Pop. 37,781. A fashionable seaside resort, also in winter. Good bathing on a sandy beach. Noted for its curious sandstone cliffs and magnificent Rhododendrons, which are worth going out of the way to see.

BRADFORD.

HOTELS: Alexandra; Midland; Great Northern. Pop. 216,500. Important centre of Cotton manufacture and Woolen goods. The fine Town-Hall contains an unbroken series of English monarchs from the time of the Norman Conquest up to date.

BRIDGEWATER.

HOTELS: Royal Clarence; Bristol. Pop. about 12,500. Two beautiful churches; St. Mary's and St. John's. Not far from here is Sedgemoor, where the last battle on English soil was fought resulting in the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, At Nether Stowey. about eight miles from here, Coleridge wrote his Ancient Mariner. Between here and Taunton is Athelney, where the Saxon King Alfred is said to have let the cakes burn on.

BRIGHTON.

HOTELS: Albemarle; Grand-Hotel, on the beach; Metropole; Norfolk. Pop. 142,000. One of the most visited bathing resorts on the English coast. A very uncomfortable place in very warm weather, owing to the lack of shade trees. George IV. who resided here as Prince of Wales, gave the town a start on the road to prosperity. The Marine Parade, when the band plays, is a favorite promenade, The Aquarium is very fine, also the collection of birds in the Dyke Museum.

BRISTOL.

HOTELS: Royal; Grand-Hotel; Royal Talbot. Pop. 221,578. An old and interesting town carrying on a lively trade with America and Ireland, formerly a rival of Liverpool. Fine harbor. From here Sebastian Cabot set sail, on his voyage of discovery to the New World, and from here the Great Western started on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Bristol was at one time the greatest sugar mart in England. The most interesting sight in Bristol, is, undoubtedly, the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, founded in the 13th cent, and pronounced by competent judges, to be the finest parish church in England. It contains much of interest to Americans, among other things; a suit of armor once belonging to Sir William Penn; father of the more celebrated son, the founder of Philadelphia: and the room in which Chatterton asserted he found the Rowley manuscripts and smaller relics explained at length by the talkative sexton. Mary-le-Port St. contains very interesting old houses. St. Peter's Hospital is an architecturally beautiful building. In Castle St. stood in the Middle Agos, a strong fortress, in which King Stephan was incarcerated by Queen Mathilde, some slight remains of which are still to be seen built, however, into other buildings. In Corn St., on the spot now occupied by the Wilts & Dorset Bank, stood formerly the famous Bush Inn, mentioned in Pickwick Papers. In the same street is the Exchange, in front of which, four metal tables, used in olden times by the merchants in making payments, hence the saying; to pay on the nail. In St. Stephen's Church St. Augustine is said to have preached. The Cath-

edral, founded in the 12th cent, is a good example of the Gothic; the Chapter House is Norman. It is said to stand on the site of an old Augustine Abbey. Bishop Butler, author of the Analogy, lies buried in the Cathedral. The Chapter House, one of the finest in England, is shown separately by the sacristan. Near by is the well-preserved Norman Archway, called College Gate. Visitors should not fail to visit the little Church of St. Mark, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture, called the Mayor's Chapel. The old stained glass is at present a lost art. Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa Works and Will's Tobacco Factory are worth seeing. House No. 10 Park St. is where Hannah More and her sisters kept school. The Bristol Museum contains collections and a small library. Behind this Bristol University College, opened in 1876, and open to both sexes.

Clifton Down, of limestone formation and the Suspension Bridge must be visited.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

INNS: White Hart; Queen. Famous for its breweries, permission to visit which can be obtained, and the remains of an old Abbey.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

INNS: Angel; Suffolk. Pop. about 16,000. A thriving town, celebrated for the Shrine of King Edmund, who was canonized, and the remains of the beautiful Abbey, now in the Botanical Gardens. Interesting Norman Tower.

BUXTON.

HOTELS: Palace; Crescent; Royal. Pop. 7500. An inland town, well known and frequented on account of its hot and tepid baths. The dome of the Hospital, with echo, is said to be the largest in Europe.

CAMBRIDGE.

HOTELS: Old Castle; Bull; University Arms. Pop. 44,400. On the Cam, a small stream, one of the great university towns of England. The beautiful lawns give the town a very charming aspect. The following Colleges are of interest, each containing some historical reminiscence, explained by the guide: Corpus Christi; Queen's; Pembroke; St. Peter's; and King's College. The Fitz William Museum contains some good paintings and drawings. Trinity College, the largest in England; Magdalen College; St. John's College, one of the oldest. The University Library contains 450,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts, being the third largest library in England. From Cambridge Ely Cathedral must be visited; perhaps the finest of English cathedrals, founded in 1083 by the Normans, the longest cathedral in England. The Lady Chapel, now the parish church and Prior Craudene's Chapel, should receive special notice. The Bishop's Palace dates from the reign of Henry VII. Thomas Hobson, immortalized by Milton, lived here, keeping a livery stable, and by letting horses to the students gave rise to the saying; Hobson's "Choice". The so-called Castle Mound is all that is left of the castle founded by William the Conqueror.

CANTERBURY.

HOTELS: Fountain; Rose. Pop. 23,000. The ecclesiastical centre of England, chiefly celebrated for its fine Cathedral, begun by St. Augustine, first Archbishop, in the middle of the 7th century. The longest and most beautiful Choir in England. Notice Tomb of the Black Prince, the Lady Chapel, and Crypt, in which many of the archbishops are buried, monuments of Henry IV, and his Queen, Earl of Somerset. Duke of Clarence and Cardinal Pole. In the Transept of the Martyrdom, a square hole in the pavement indicates the spot where Thomas a Becket was murdered. Only the stones of the pavement of the shrine remain. The old Benedictine Monastery, founded by St. Augustine was secularised by Henry VIII. and was at one time used as a brewery. Through Mercery Lane the pilgrims used to pass on their way to the shrine.

CARDIFF.

HOTELS: Angel; Park; Royal. In 1801 Cardiff had only 1018 inhabitants, now it has 128,915. The most important port in the Bristol Channel, and famous for its Castle of the 11th century. The antiquarian will be interested in the remains of the numerous feudal castles in the county of Glamorgan.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

The ruins of this old and historically interesting castle are at Newport, Isle of Wight. Charles I. and his daughter the princess Elizabeth were confined here. The remains of a Roman Villa have been discovered at the village of Carisbrooke, and are shown for a gratuity

CARLISLE.

HOTELS: County Station Hotel; Central. Pop. 39,176. Situated on the Scottish frontier, Carlisle in former years played an important role. It is charmingly situated with old Cathedral and conspicuous Castle, on high ground.

CARNARVON.

HOTELS: Royal Sportsman; Royal. Pop. 9804. Carnarvon Castle begun by Edward I. is considered to be the most magnificent ruin in the United Kingdom. Washed by the waters of the Straits it presents an imposing appearance, being the pride of the inhabitants. The town itself makes a pleasant impression.

CASTLETON,

a starting point for excursions to the Caverns (worth seeing). Here on a high eminence, is Peveril Castle, perched like an eagle's nest, a former fortress, which took its name from a son of William the Conqueror, and immortalised by Sir Walter Scott.

CHATHAM.

HOTELS: Sun; Mitre. Pop. 59,400. A busy old town, renowned for its Dock-yards begun by Queen Elisabeth, admission to which can be obtained through the ambassador. Extensive Arsenal. Headquarters of the Royal Engineers. Statue of Gordan.

CHATSWORTH.

Seat and Palace of the Duke of Devonshire, worth careful inspection. Mary Queen of Scots was confined 13 years in the old House. Fine Conservatory; the Pleasure Grounds cover 8 acres.

CHELTENHAM.

HOTELS: Queen's; Plough. Population 42,914. A much frequented watering place and educational centre. its schools having a high reputation. The Cricket matches in August attract many lovers of the game.

CHESTER.

HOTELS: Queen; Grosvenor. Pop. 37,100. One of the quaintest and for the student of architecture and history most interesting town in all England. The tourist should devote at least one day to this town, which still retains the well defined outlines of a Roman camp, hence its name. The "Rows" are arcaded. The Cathedral contains some fine wood-carving, the Altar is inlaid with wood from the Holy Land. Eaton Hall is the seat of the Duke of Westminster, the head of the Grosvenor family. The Chester Races, so well known, take place here every year. Do not fail to walk along the Walls; Julius Caesar's Tower is all that is left of the Castle.

CHESTERFIELD.

Hotel Angel. Pop. 13,250. An important cotton manufacturing town, also extensive mines. The twist in the church steeple is imputed by the natives to the devil. George Stephenson lies buried in Trinity Church.

CHICHESTER.

HOTELS: Dolphin; Anchor. Pop. 7850. A very old town, like Chester, having the outlines of a Roman camp;

celebrated for its Cathedral, dating from 1085.

CHISELHURST.

The town owes its notoriety to being the retreat of Napoleon III., who as well as the Prince Imperial are buried here in the Church of St. Mary.

COLCHESTER.

HOTELS: Cups; Red Lion. Pop. 34,600, A very interesting town, on account of the many Roman remains. Ruins of the old Castle and Roman Walls, St. John's Abbey, St. Botolph's Priory. The Roman Bastion is called King Cole's Castle, of nursery rhyme fame. Colchester oysters are famed.

CONWAY.

HOTELS: Castle; Erskine Arms. Beautifully situated and noted for its Castle, thought by some to be the finest in Wales; it was built by Edward I. in 1284.

COVENTRY.

INNS: Queen's; King's Head. Pop. 54,740. St. Michael's Church. The town is best known for its legends, particularly that of the Lady Godiva. St. Mary's Guild Hall is a fine specimen of English medieval style.

COWES.

HOTELS: Gloster; Marine, in West Cowes, bathing place, very lively in the season, and headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club. At East Cowes is Osborne Castle, the residence of the Queen.

DERBY.

HOTELS: Midland; St. James's. Pop. 94,146. A clean town, important for the manufacture of silk. Art Gallery. Famous for its porcelain. Fine Arboretum and recreation grounds. The Stanley family takes its title from this town.

DERWENTWATER.

Perhaps the most charming of the English lakes. The tour is made best by boat.

DONCASTER.

HOTELS: Hôtel Angel; Reindeer. Pop. 6000. A thrifty, manufacturing town, renowned for the autumn races being held here; the Great St. Leger race is run the third week in September. Two fine churches: Roman Catholic and St. James,

DORCHESTER.

HOTELS: King's Arms; Antelope. Population about 8000. The town is celebrated on account of the well-preserved Roman Amphitheatre, the finest in England.

DORKING.

Burford Bridge Hotel, the best, although one mile from the town. Other inns in the town of less note. Pop. 7130. A quaint, old town, renowned all over the world for its breed of fowls. It is very charmingly situated and is a good starting-point for pleasant foot tours.

DOUGLAS

(Isle of Man).

HOTELS: Fort Anne; Peveril; Athole. Pop. 19,000. Capital of the island, which, in many respects is independent of the Imperial government. The town is a very favorite resort during the season. A few days can be very profitably spent here in walks and drives. Good bathing.

DOVER.

HOTELS: Dover Castle; Royal Oak; Shakespeare. Population, inc. garrison, 38,500. The castle was begun by the Romans, having been added to and strengthened ever since. Shakespeare Cliff. Calais is visible in clear weather.

DUMFRIES.

Kings' Arms. Pop. 17,800. Burns Monument Greyfriars Church. In the Monastery, which formerly stood here, Robert Bruce slew his brother-in-law, the Red Comyn. House in which Burns died. St. Michael's Church contains his remains. Edmund Kean is said to have made his debut at the theatre.

DUNDEE.

HOTELS: Queens; Royal. Population 153,000. Next to Glasgow the most important commercial town in Scotland. Great manufacturing centre, immense trade in jute, extensive docks and wharves to accomodate the large import and export trade. Principal sights:—Albert Institute; Baxter Park, laid out by private munificence; Court House; Royal Infirmary; The Old Steeple is one of the most beautiful in Scotland. The Royal Arch.

DURHAM.

HOTELS: Three Tuns; County. Pop. 15,300. Capital of the county and seat of the Bishop. Castle founded by William the Conqueror. The cathedral is considered to be the most magnificent in England, Magdalen Chapel and Dormitory. University. Interesting excursion to Finchale Priory.

EDINBURG.

HOTELS: Royal; Balmoral; Clarenden; Palace; Old Waverly; London. Pop. 261,000. Principal Sights:—Calton Hill; Burns Monument; Scott Monument; Princes Street Gardens; Royal Institution; National Gallery, containing a tolerably good collection of works by Spanish, Italian and British artists, also some good Rembrandts and Gainesboroughs. Modern artists are well represented. Some fine works of Greuze; Landseer's Rent Day. Collection of water colors and good sculptures by Flaxman and others. Casts of the Elgin Marbles. The famous Edinburg Castle formed originally the nucleus for the town, and is historically intensely interesting. The Esplanade, now the entrance, was formerly used as the place for excecutions, and can tell many a sad tale. We pass over the draw-bridge, with portcullis, over which prisoners of state were confined, to the armoury, thence to the Citadel, the highest point, on the right of which, the Norman Chapel, built by the Saxon Queen Margaret, in the 11th century. The old piece of ordnance, the Mons Meg, is purely interesting. Do not miss the fine view from the Bastion. The Royal Palace contains the room in which James I. was born. In the Crown Room, the old Scottish Crown, supposed to date from the time of Robert Bruce; Charles II. was the last Royal head crowned with it. Holyrood Palace, originally a convent founded in 1128 by King David I. as a result of the vision which is said to have appeared to him. It was for years the Residence of the Scottish kings and queens, among them Mary Stuart; it was burnt by the English, several times partly destroyed, the present structure having been built by Charles II. Charles X. of France lived here as an exile. The portraits in the Long Picture Gallery, are said not to be genuine, The apartments of Mary Queen of Scots, especially where the Italian Rizzio was murdered. In the Chapel Royal, Mary Stuart and Darnley were married, and in the Vaults below, the latter together with many Scottish kings, was buried. In the Closes on Castle Hill, lived formerly the wealth and beauty of the Scottish nobility: the great Argyll, the Duke of Gorden, rare Ben Johnson, and the poet Burns. The heart-shaped figure in the pavement, near St. Giles', indicates the spot where the Old Tolbooth formerly stood. St. Giles' Church is for English and Americans the most interesting edifice of the kind in the world. Here John Knox harangued his congregations, the Regent Murray and the Marquis of Montrose, are buried here. The King's Pillar, with the coat-of-arms of James II. and Anne of Cleves, the Royal Pew of oak, here Jenny Geddes threw her stool at the Dean, the stool may still be seen in the Museum of Antiquities, in itself worth seeing. Ride round the Queen's Drive (Arthur's Seat), to Salisbury Crags and the house of Jennie Deans. In the house

39 Castle St., Sir Walter Scott lived 26 years. Other objects of interest are:—The Parliament House; Grave of John Knox; The Grassmarket; the Episcopal Cathedral, one of the largest in England; the University; Museum of Science and Art; College of Surgeons and the Botanical Gardens.

EXETER.

HOTELS: Rougemont; Clarence. Pop. 37,580. Very prettily situated on the Exe, and celebrated for its fine Cathedral, begun in 1280, beautifully executed statues. Fine Chapter House. The Library contains the original Domesday Book and the Charter granted by King Stephen. Exquisite Screen in the Cathedral. Near here the Castle of Rougement, built by William the Conqueror, which Shakespeare refers to in Richard III. From here to Ilfracombe, by rail.

FALKIRK.

HOTEL: Red Lion. Pop. 17,200. A thriving town in the coal and iron district, interesting for its many historical reminiscences. In 1298 Edward the First defeated Wallace here; the battle ground is shown. The English were defeated here in 1796 by the Pretender.

FALMOUTH.

HOTELS: Royal in the town and *Green Bank Hotel*, farther out with a lovely view of the harbor. Population 4700. A pretty but not fashionable watering-plaee, on the south eastern coast. Bathing excellent, climate almost tropical, a delightful place for a summer sojourn. Pendennis Castle in the immediate neighborhood.

FARINGDON.

HOTELS: Bell and *Crown.* Famous for the White Horse Hill; the figure of the horse, tradition says, was made by order of Alfred the Great, in commemoration of his victory over the Danes. The Dragon's Hill, whcre St. George is supposed to have slain the dragon. Wayland Smith's Forge, mentioned in Kenilworth. The Manger, Uffington. The home of Tom Brown, is only two and a half miles from here.

FOLKESTONE.

HOTELS: Clarendon; Pavilion. Pop. 23,700. A pretty watering-place. with pleasant promenades and gardens. Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was born here. A favorite starting point for the continent.

GLASGOW.

HOTELS: Alexandra; Central; North British Station. Pop. 800,000. On the Clyde, the commercial and in dustrial mart of Scotland. The tourist will be interested in wandering about the docks and wharves, and in extending his rambles to Greenock, the port of Glasgow, and the seat of the shipbuilding interest. Objects of interest in the city are;—The Cathedral, the University, the Royal Exchange, George Square, with Scott Monument, and West End and Queen's Parks. James Watt was born at Greenock.

GLASTONBURY.

The old George Inn, an ancient house dating from the 15th century, is well worth spending a night in; Red Lion. A small, but intensely interesting town, where tradition says, Joseph of Arimathea, founded the first church in England, *Glastonbury Abbey* dates from the 6th century. It was sequestrated by Henry VIII. who hanged the abbot. *The Chapel* of the *Virgin* was built in the reign of Henry II. *Archaeological-Museum.*

GLOUCESTER.

HOTELS: Bell; New Inn; Spread Eagle. Pop. 39,444. An ancient Roman town on the banks of the Severn; celebrated for its beautiful Cathedral the towers of which are visible for a long distance. *The Lady Chapel* is very fine. Many monuments, among them, that of Robert Duke of Normandy, Edward II. in alabaster, who was murdered at Berkeley Castle, not far distant. The latter is worth a visit, and is still in possession of the

descendants of the family who occupied it at the time of the murder. The Canal, to which the town owes much of its prosperity, is here 90 feet wide.

GOODWOOD,

near Chichester, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, whose extensive estate with kennels, tennis-grounds, stables and pheasant run, are worth visiting. In July the town is crowded on account of the races.

GOSPORT.

HOTELS: India Arms; Star. Pop. 8000. Inhabitants mostly engaged in working for the navy. *The Victualling Yard* and the *Ship Biscuit Bakery* are worth seeing.

GRANTHAM.

HOTELS: Angel; George. Pop. 16,750. A very old town, centre of the corn trade, first stopping-place of the Flying Scotsman, the fast train from London to Edinburg. Sir Isaac Newton was educated at the grammar school. *The Angel Inn* dates from the 13th century. In it Richard III. signed the death warrant of the Duke of Buckingham.

GRAVESEND.

HOTELS: Clarendon; New and Old Falcon. Pop. 20,000. On the Thames near London, much frequented by Londoners. Pocahontas is buried in the church. Rosherville Gardens is a favorite popular resort.

HADDON HALL,

an exceedingly interesting edifice, one of the sights of England.

HARROWGATE.

HOTELS: Empress; Royal; Queen. A fashionable watering-place in Yorkshire; very aristocratic and exclusive. The mineral springs are celebrated. Opportunity for many enjoyable excursions.

HARROW,

one of the great schools of England, founded by Queen Elisabeth. Peel, Lord Palmerston and Byron studied here.

HASTINGS.

HOTELS: Albion; Marine; Queens. Pop. 60,000. Greatly renowned of late years as a bathing resort. The promenade is much frequented. The famous Battle of Hastings took place about seven miles from here, at a small town of 4000 inhabitants, called Battle.

HATFIELD.

Hotel Red Lion. A small town, noted for Hatfield House, where Queen Elisabeth was confined as princess, and where she received the news of her accession to the throne.

HEREFORD.

HOTELS: City Arms; Green Dragon. Pop. 20,267. Episcopal See, noted for its Cathedral and important trade in agricultural products. The Norman Cathedral was begun in 1095. Beautiful porch and old Norman font, screen, memorial Reredos, the Audley Chantry, the Lady Chapel and Bishop Stanbury's Chantry, crypt. Bishop's Palace formerly a Norman Hall. Interesting Old House in the High Town. The Preaching Cross in the Black Cross Hospital. The White Cross in the White Cross Road. Near here

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See Page 474.

the Kennels of the Hertfordshire Hunt, of interest to lovers of dogs. A good starting-point for excursions, as the neighboring country is well provided with comfortable inns.

HEXHAM.

HOTELS: Grey Bull; Royal. Pop. 6000. Renowned for its Abbey Church. The first edifice is said to have been built by St. Wilfrid in 676; the Crypt of the saint was discovered below. Handsome rood screen. A battle took place here during the War of the Roses in 1464.

HUNTINGDON.

HOTELS: Fountain; George. Pop. 4350. Celebrated as being the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell, whose birth is entered on the Parish Register of St. John's. He also attended the grammar school here.

INVERNESS.

HOTELS: Caledonian Hotel; Royal; Victoria. Pop. 19,200. The so-called Capital of the "Highlands". The Cathedral of St. Andrew, erected in 1866. The "Tub Stone" near the Town Hall. The view of the Highlands is extremely grand. The Caledonian Canal begins about a mile and a half from here. At the mouth of the Ness, is a dismantled fort erected by Oliver Cromwell. Godsman's Walk and the Islands, are favorite walks. An excursion from Inverness to Oban and Glasgow is one which few tourists make, but which all ought to make. Oban to Staffa and Iona, beautiful tour.

IPSWICH.

HOTELS: The White Horse Inn, for which the town is famous, mentioned in Pickwick Papers; Crown and Anchor. Pop. 57,360. A growing town with good harbor. In Sparrowe's House, in the Butter Market, Charles II. is supposed to have been concealed, after the battle of Worcester. The many old houses will interest the antiquarian. Cardinal Wolsey was born here.

KELSO

on the *Tweed,* famous for ruins of the Abbey, built by David I. in 1128. Style Norman and Gothic.

KENILWORTH CASTLE,

five miles from Warwick, of great historic interest owing to the prominent part it has played in English history and from the allusions to it in Scott's novel of the same name. The walls of Caesar's Tower are, some of them, 16 feet thick; this is the oldest part of the castle. The great Banquetting Hall, built by John of Gaunt, is still pointed out.

KESWICK.

HOTELS: Keswick Hotel; Queens. A prettily situated town in the Lake District, famed for having been the home of the poet Southey. The Model of the lake district, in the Town Hall, is thought to be the best of the kind in England.

KING'S LYNN.

HOTELS: Globe; Duke's Head. Pop. 18,250. A very old town. Places of interest: St. Margarets Church; Red Mount Chapel; Grey Friars Tower; the Guildhall; Eugene Aram was at one time teacher in the grammar school.

LANCASTER.

HOTELS: County; King's Arms. Pop. 31,000. The town was given by

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See Pages 473, 475.

Edward III. to his son, John of Gaunt. The old Castle, now used as a prison is in a good state of preservation. St. Mary's Church. Cotton and silk mills. Lanercost Priory and Naworth Castle, near Carlisle, the latter the seat of the Howard's, occurs in the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

LEAMINGTON.

HOTELS: Regent; Manor House. Pop. 26,930. A charming watering-place, sulpher and saline baths. Royal Pump Room. Jephson Gardens. Leamington College has an excellent reputation. Leamington has in its immediate vicinity more interesting spots than any other one English town. Stratford on Avon, Warwick Castle, Kenilworth Castle and the Churchyard where Grey wrote his Elegy, are all close by.

LEEDS.

HOTELS: Queen's; Great Northern Station. Pop. 367,500. The centre of the woolen and cloth industry. St. John's Church is the oldest and most interesting in the city. Museum. Fine Town Hall. Commercial Buildings. Infirmary. The Exchange.

LEICESTER.

HOTELS: Bell; Stag and *Pheasant.* Pop. 142,000. A thrifty and neat manufacturing town and agricultural centre. Large manufacture of stockings. The town is said to have been founded by King Lear. Richard III. spent the night here before the battle of Bosworth Field and was buried here after the battle, as an inscription implies. Memorial Clock Tower. Church of St. Nicholas and old Jewry Wall, of Roman origin.

The ruins of the Abbey St. Mary de Pratis are of interest from the fact that Cardinal Wolsey died here. Lady Jane Grey was born at Bradgate, five miles from here.

LEITH.

HOTELS: Pop. 68,000. The busy port of Edinburg, and connected with the latter by two streets. Two fine Piers. In Trinity House is a large painting; Vasco da Gama rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and portrait of Mary Stuart. The view of the Firth of Forth, filled with shipping is very fine.

LEWES.

HOTELS: Star, fine oak staircase; White Hart. Pop. 11,000. An interesting old town on the South Downs, with old Norman Castle. The Priory of St. Pancras was founded by a daughter of William the Conqueror, who with her husband was buried in the chapel of the church adjoining. A few miles from here, Henry III. was defeated by the insurgent barons, under Sir Simon de Montfort. The town contains a good library. From here to Newhaven and Dieppe.

LICHFIELD.

HOTELS: George; Swan. 7864. The splendid Cathedral of St. Chad, built of red sandstone, begun in the 13th century. It contains many fine monuments, which have for the most part suffered mutilation; among those remaining of recent origin are; monument to Sam. Johnson, who was born in Lichfield; Garrick; and Lady Wortley Montague. The Sleeping Children a very beautiful group, by Chantry. The Episcopal Palace. St. John's Hospital, a remarkable building, architecturally. Carpet making and brewing are the principal industries.

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LINCOLN.

HOTELS: Great Northern; White Hart; Saracen's Head. Pop. 41,500. An ancient Roman settlement, famed for its fine Cathedral, on the top of a hill, considered the finest cathedral in England. It was begun at the end of the 11th century by the Normans, rebuilt by Henry II. *West Facade* is very fine, pure *Gothic Choir* and *Stalls,* old Roman pavement in the Cloisters. *Monuments* to Catherine, wife of John of Gaunt, and their daughter, the Countess of Westmoreland, *Shrine* of Little St. Hugh of Lincoln, monument to Bishop Wordsworth, *Angel Choir,* with exquisitely sculptured angels, *Screen* of the Choristers Vestry. *Fine Chapter House* and library. Old Episcopal Palace. Ruins of John of Gaunt's House, and of Monk's Abbey. *Newport Gate,* old Roman architecture, one of the best preserved specimens extant. Arboretum.

LINLITHGOW.

Star and Garter Inn. About 4000 inhabitants. A very old town containing many historical reminiscences of Mary Queen of Scots. She was born in the Palace, built by James V, and the Regent Moray died in it. St. Michael's Church, near by was erected by King David I.

LIVERPOOL.

HOTELS: Adelphi; *Graud; Lancashire and Yorhshire; North Western;* Pop. about 520,000. The second largest, and important city in Great Britain. The magnificent and extensive Docks, extending nearly seven miles, cover an area of 370 acres. They are connected by an electric elevated railway, constructed in 1893. The Landing Stage for steamers is connected with the shore by no less than eight bridges. Liverpool has fine houses and broad streets, in this respect making a better impression than London. It is a great salt mart. *Principal Buildings; Town Hall,* with fine staircase; *Exchange Buildings;* in Greek style, one of the finest buildings; Revenue Buildings, including the Post-Office, Custom House and other public offices; *St. George's Hall,* a magnificent structure, with Corinthian columns, containing the Assizes, although the large halls are much used for concerts and public meetings, the buildings are said to have cost 300,000 pounds. *The Walker Fine Art Gallery,* containing a good collection of paintings, among which, Dante's Dream by Rossetti, and the very important Roscoe Collection. *The Royal Institution* established by Roscoe. The Picton Reading Room. Brown's Museum and Library, containing a fine zoological collection, a gift of the late Earl of Derby, also Egyptian and Anglo-Saxon remains. There are fifty Churches belonging to the Established Church, besides many of the Dissenters, St. Nicholas is the oldest church, Japanese Museum. Lyceum. Liverpool College. Liverpool University. Law Courts. *The Mersey Tunnel,* Prince's and Sefton Parks. Royal Infirmary. St. Luke's Church. *St. James Cemetery,* very prettily laid out on the site of an old quarry. *Excursions. — To Birkenhead,* a bustling seaport with 100,000 inhabitants. Visit to the *Ship buildings yards* of the Messrs Laird; here the famous Alabama was built and from here she sailed on her voyage of destruction. Hamilton Square in the centre of the town has some fine buildings. Town-Hall, large and interesting market. Of course the visitor will be most interested in the fine Docks which cover 170 acres. *Birkenhead Park* is very beautifully laid out aud diversified by lakes, an afternoon visit advisable. *New Brighton,* a favorite resort of excursionists, with refreshment rooms,

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and good view of the Liverpool docks and the Welsh mountains. Promenade, and near the pier, a large Palace and Winter Garden. *Hoylake* is a resort of golf players. *Excursion* to *Seacombe* and *Eastham Ferry*. *Knowsley*, the seat of the Earl of Derby, the fine park is shown to visitors. The picture gallery contains some good paintings by the Dutch masters and Claude Lorraine.

LLANDAFF.

Red Lion Inn. The smallest city in England with only 700 inhabitants, its sole attraction for tourists being the *Cathedral*, begun at the beginning of the 12th century, but on the site of a much more ancient church, which, however, fell into decay and languished for centuries until actually restored in 1843. The Norman Arch and doorways, are all that remains of the ancient edifice. Beautiful Choral Service daily at 5,00 p. m..

LLANDUDNO.

HOTELS: Imperial; Queen's; St. George's. Pop. 7333 besides about 20,000 visitors during the season. Perhaps the most fashionable watering-place in the United Kingdom. Excellent opportunity for bathing, and beautiful walks and drives in the neighborhood. The walk along the Pier, 1250 feet, long. The first place to visit is the Great Orme's Head, a craggy promontory. During the ascent do not forget the frequent and magnificent views. The Little Orme's Head also worth the exertion of ascending. *The Marine Drive* is after the drive at Newport, R. I. the finest any where. The old church of St. Tudno. Lighthouse with fine view of the sea. The copper mines were known to the Romans.

LLANGOLLEN.

HOTELS: Hand Hotel, close to the river, old but comfortable; *Royal Hotel.* Pop. 3225. A pleasant old town on the Dee, much frequented by tourists. Peculiar bridge over the Dee. Narrow streets and old houses. About a mile out of the town are the ruins of *Dinas Bran Castle. Valle Crucis Abbey*, a very celebrated ruin, dating from the 13th century. It belonged originally to the Cistercians and has a finely arched doorway and lancet windows. About a quarter of a mile farther, is the so-called *Eliseg's Pillar,* 8th century, the inscription, however, is only about 100 years old. From here the ascent of Moel-y-Gamelin can be made, a rather wearisome undertaking. The excursion to *Chirk Castle*, about 12 miles distant, may be made by rail, by boat or by carriage. The Castle dates from the time of Edward I. and was ineffectually besieged by the owner during the Civil War. The way along the Dee to Corwen is very pleasant. There are also many other pleasant walks which the tourist will discover himself.

LONDON.

HOTELS: Hotel Cecil. The largest and most magnificent Hotel in the world, in the best and most convenient position. See Advt. *Savoy; Midland Grand, St. Pancras Station; Tranter's Hotel; Seyd's Deutsches Hotel,* 39 Finsbury Square; *Klein's Hotel,* 38 Finsbury Square; *Great Northern; Charing Cross; Grosvenor; Victoria; Grand; Langham; Morley's; Alexandra; Westminster Palace; Albemarle; Berkely; Golden Cross; Somerset; Haxell's,* the last three are in the Strand. Covent Garden: *Arundel.* near the Thames Embankment; Good boarding Houses in the side streets near the Strand with moderate charges.

Restaurants.—Holborn; Verrey; Café Royal; Burlington; Gatti; Rainbow.

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Cabs.—Hansoms, much the most comfortable, as they get over the ground much quicker than the four-wheelers, which latter, however must be taken, if baggage is carried, but for use in the City, Hansoms are to be preferred. Fares, 6d per mile or every additional fraction of a mile. Beyond the four mile limit from Charing Cross, the charges are double. Price by the hour. 2s for four-wheelers, and 6d more for Hansoms. Stops of over a quarter of an hour must be paid extra, 6d per quarter hour. Two persons are always reckoned as one, as generally in Europe. For Hansoms it is very simple to calculate 1d a minute. In case of disagreement about fares, drive to the nearest police station. Lost articles can be applied for at the Hackney Carriage Dept., Scotland Yard, the Police Headquarters. 2d is charged for each article of baggage carried outside.

Omnibuses ply between all parts of the town, and are very cheap. The Underground Railways will, however, be found most convenient. Stage coaches run during the summer months to the suburbs, but are considerably dearer than the various omnibus lines. There are over 60 theatres in London.

Places of Entertainment,—Alhambra and Empire, with ballet; Palace; London Pavilion; Tivoli in the Strand; Trocadero; Royal Music Hall; Metropolitan Music Hall; Sadler's Wells Theatre. These are all variety theatres, for the first-class theatres see the daily papers. Other Exhibitions are:—Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Exhibition; Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Dramatic and Musical Entertainment; Egyptian Hall, Picadilly, Exhibitions of Magic; Moor and Burgess Minstrels: Royal Aquarium; Olympia for spectacular performances; Niagara Hall, York St. Skating Rink, with real ice. Exhibitions and Shows are given from time to time at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

Concerts given at St. James's Hall; Royal Albert Hall; Langham Place, Queen's Hall, the latter the newest concert hall in the city. For convenience of those whose time is limited, the following table of sights may be useful. Most of the places mentioned are open from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., many later.

Sunday: Service in the morning at Westminster Abbey. Afternoon, Hampton Court, Richmond and Kew Gardens.

Monday: Tower. Victoria Docks. St. Paul's. Temple Church. Law Courts. St. Clement Danes. Guildhall.

Tuesday: Westminster Abbey. Houses of Parliament. Afternoon, India Museum, Aquarium.

Wednesday: National Gallery. South Kensington Museum.

Thursday: British Museum. Sydenham.

Friday: Bank of England. Exchange. Buckingham Palace. Whitehall. Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park.

Saturday: United Service Museum. British Museum. Horticultural Gardens.

Churches: Generally the first place visited by Americans is *Westminster Abbey,* which contains within its walls the best and greatest of England's illustrious dead. A church stood here in the 7th century, which was destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by Edgar the Saxon. Edward the Confessor made extensive additions, lived and was interred here with his queen. Henry the III. gave the structure its present aspect, which was still more beautified by the addition of Henry VII. Chapel, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The most attractive part of the Abbey is the Poet's Corner. We read here the names of Chaucer, who lies buried here, Shakespeare, whose tombstone alone is here as owing to the fearful words inscribed on it no one dared to touch his hallowed re-

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mains, Spenser, Drayton, Rare Ben Jonson, Dryden, Gray, Addison, Sheridan, Southey, Campbell, Lord Macaulay, Charles Dickens one of the last to be laid here. The tombs of the kings and queens are shown separately and in company with an attendant, who gives the names, to be sure, often very indistinctly or in an unintelligible singsong. The *Chapel of Henry VII.* is the finest part of the Abbey, the tracing in all directions is wonderful. The Choir Stalls over which hang the banners of the Knights of the Bath, are the finest of the kind. The tomb of Henry VII. and his queen are separated from the rest of the chapel by an exquisite screen. In the side chapels are the following tombs of importance: Mary Queen of Scots; Queen Elisabeth; Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. George Monk, the restorer of the Stuarts; Addison is buried in the same vault as Monk; Charles II., William III. and Queen Mary; Queen Anne and her consort, Prince George of Denmark. In the Chapel of Edward the Confessor: In the centre, the shrine of Edward the Confessor, erected by Henry III. who reposes on the right. Edward I. the hammerer of the Scots; Eleanor, his queen; Edward III. and his queen, Philippa of Hainault; Richard II. The tomb of Henry V. the head, of solid silver, was stolen during the reign of Henry VIII. and has never been recovered. High up, on a beam is the saddle, helmet and shield used by this king at the battle of Agincourt. In this chapel is the old Coronation Chair, made in the reign of Edward the Confessor, under the seat of which is the Scone Stone, brought from Scotland by Edward I. in which chair all the English kings and queens have since been crowned. The other chair was made for Queen Mary, wife of William III. which is also used at coronations. Part of the pavement in this chapel dates from 1260. In the southern side of this city of tombs is the monument of Lady Margaret Douglas, granddaughter of Henry VII. and grand-mother of James VI. the figures of her seven children kneel around the sarcophagus, among them, her grandsom, James VI. The wax effigies, used at funerals of illustrious persons, are shown only by special permission of the Dean of Westminster. The number of other monuments in other parts of the Abbey are too numerous to admit of special mention, but any one at all versed in English history will soon find out his favorites. We mention those of the statesmen: Pitt, Canning, Lord Palmerston, who against his wish, was buried here as a mark of honor, Lord Mansfield, Sir Robert Peel, Warren Hastings, furthermore; William Wilberforce, Sir Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Fox, the statesman, Major André, with a wreath of leaves contributed by Americans, David Garrick, Dr. Watts, the hymnwriter, John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. Robert Browning and Tennyson are buried side by side. Bust of Longfellow, contributed by his English admirers. Strangers should

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ESSEX·AND·COMPANY
WESTMINSTER·WALL·
PAPERS·114·116·VICTORIA
STREET·WESTMINSTER·
AND·AT·ESSEX·MILLS
BATTERSEA·LONDON

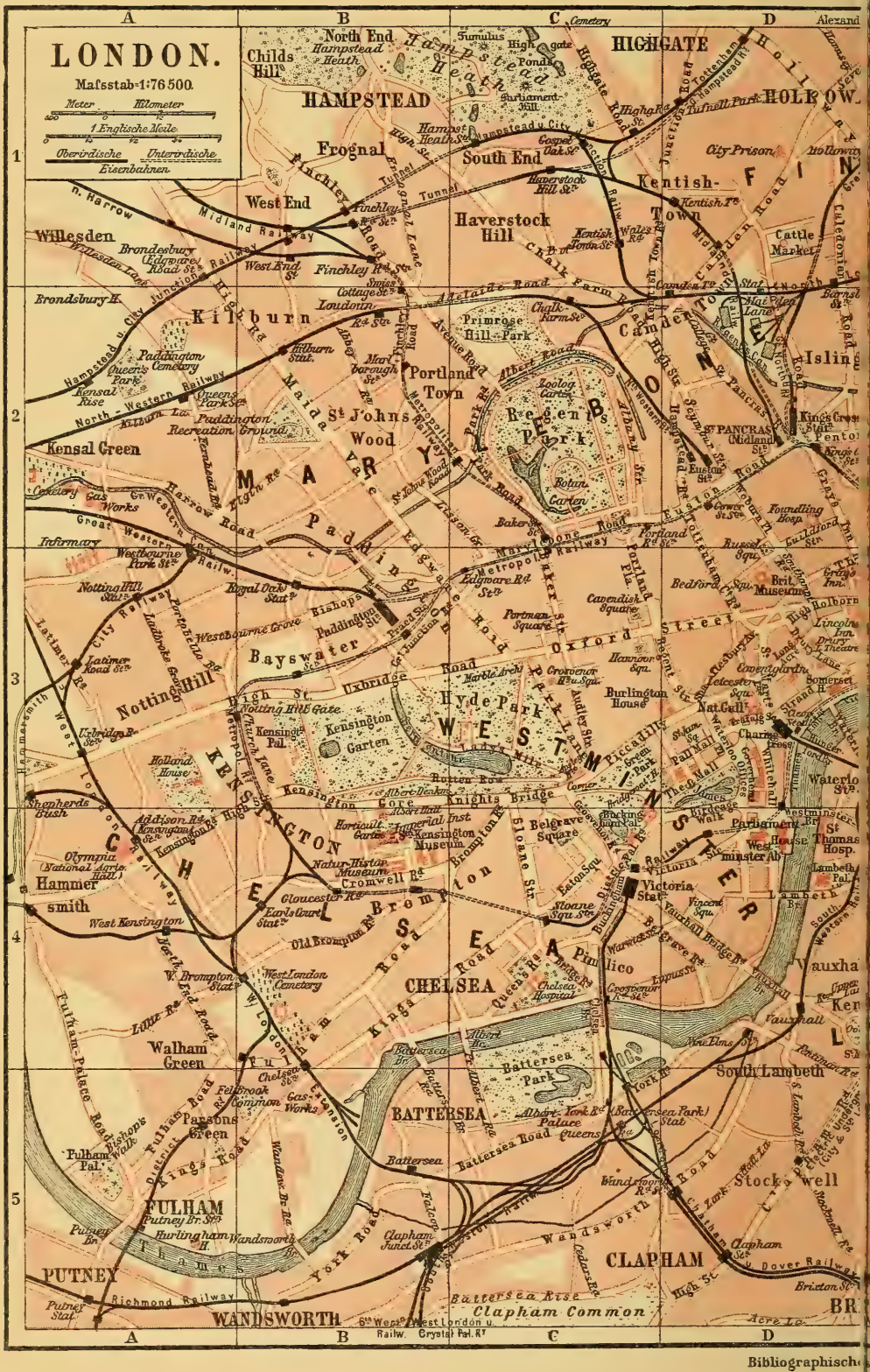


not fail to visit the beautiful *Cloisters*, finely preserved, erected in the 11th century. The Chapter House, which has recently been restored, contains a motley collection, and a stained glass window, contributed by American admirers of Dean Stanley. The other window was a gift of the Queen. On application to the porter, permission may be obtained to visit the *Jerusalem Chamber,* in which Henry IV. expired, and which contains some interesting frescos and stained glass windows. High church dignitaries now hold their meetings here. Westminster School, adjoining the Abbey is famed for having graduated many celebrities, among them; Ben Jonson, Dryden, Cowper, Horne Tooke, Warren Hastings, Gibbon and Froude.

St. Margaret's Church adjoining Westminster Hall, with whioh Dean Farrar was long connected, was founded by Edward I. The large stained glass window of the Crucifixion, has passed through a checkered existence. Caxton the printer, and Sir Walter Raleigh, who was beheaded in front of Westminster, are buried in this church, The banns of Milton were published in this church. It also contains some interesting monuments.

St, Paul's Cathedral, the grandest church in England, the fifth church of the name ereeted on the same site. After the destruction of the old church by the Great Fire of London in 1666, the present grand edificc was begun by Sir Christopher Wren, who lived to see it completed at the end of 35 years in building. It forms a magnificent monument to the genius of its creator, who has found his resting

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LONDON.
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Meter
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North End
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HAMPSTEAD
Hampstead Heath
Tumulus
High gate
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HIGHGATE
HOLLOW
Frognal
South End
Finchley Road
Tunnel
West End
Willesden
n. Harrow
Midland Railway
Brondesbury
Edgware Road St.
Willesden Junction
Brondesbury H.
Kilburn
Kilburn Lane
Kilburn Stat.
Paddington Cemetery
Queens Park
Kensal Rise
Hampstead u. City Junction Railway
North-Western Railway
Kensal Green
Paddington Recreation Ground
Cemetery
Gas Works
Great Western Railway
Infirmary
Westbourne Park St.
Notting Hill Stat.
Royal Oak Stat.
Bishops Road
Paddington St.
Westbourne Grove
Latimer Road St.
Bayswater
Notting Hill
City Railway
Portobello Road
Ladbroke Grove
Uxbridge
High St.
Notting Hill Gate
Kensington Pal.
Kensington Garten
Holland House
Shepherds Bush
Addison Rd. Kensington
Olympia (National Agric. Hall)
Hammersmith
West London Railway
West Kensington
Earlsfurt Stat.
Old Brompton Rd.
West London Cemetery
Walham Green
Fulham Road
Parsons Green
Fulham Pal.
Bishops Walk
Fulham Palace Road
Chelsea Common
Gas Works
Kings Road
Manresa Rd.
FULHAM
Putney Br. St.
Hurlingham H.
Wandsworth
Putney Br.
PUTNEY
Putney Stat.
Richmond Railway
WANDSWORTH
Thames
York Road
Clapham Junct. St.
Battersea Rise
Clapham Common
CLAPHAM
High St.
Dover Railway
Brixton St.
Acre La.
BR.
Hampstead Heath
Parliament Hill
Highgate Road
Gospel Oak St.
Hampstead u. City Railway
Tufnell Park
Holloway
City Prison
Kentish-Town
Kentish Rd.
Cattle Market
Caledonian Road
Barnsbury
Chalk Farm Road
Adelaide Road
Chalk Farm St.
Camden Town
Camden Rd.
Hat Factory Lane
Camden High St.
Islington
Primrose Hill Park
Albert Road
Avenue Road
Marlborough Rd.
Portland Town
Metropolitan Railway
Zoolog. Garten
Regents Park
Park Rd.
Albany St.
Regents Canal
Maida Vale
St Johns Wood
Finchley Rd.
Swiss Cottage St.
Cottage St.
Loudoun Rd. St.
Primrose Hill Park
Chalk Farm St.
Camden Rd.
Kentish Town Road
Kentish Town St.
Wales Rd.
Penton St.
Hamstead Hill St.
Gospel Oak St.
Hampstead Rd.
Tottenham Court Road
Euston Road
Euston St.
Euston Square
Gower St.
Foundling Hosp.
Tavistock Pl.
Russell Square
Brit. Museum
Bedford Square
Great Portland St.
Portland Rd. St.
Portland Place
Cavendish Square
Portman Square
Edgware Rd. St.
Edgware Road
Baker St.
Marylebone Road
Marylebone Railway
Metropolitan Railway
Park Road
Regents Park
Zoological Garten
Albany St.
Hampstead Rd.
St PANCRAS (Midland) St.
Pentonville Road
Kings Cross St.
Kings Cross
Grays Inn
Holborn
High Holborn
Lincolns Inn
Drury Lane Theatre
Oxford Street
Oxford Road
Regent St.
Haymarket
Crossover Rd. Sq.
Marble Arch
Grosvenor Rd. Sq.
Hyde Park
Park Lane
Audley St.
Burlington House
Nat. Gall.
Leicester Sq.
Somerset House
Strand
Charing Cross
Trafalgar Square
Whitehall
Waterloo Place
Pall Mall
St. James Park
Green Park
Piccadilly
Waterloo Offices
Embankment
Waterloo St.
Waterloo Br.
Thames
Horse Guards
Downing St.
Horse Guards Parade
Birdcage Walk
Parliament Br.
Westminster Br.
Westminster Abb.
St Thomas Hosp.
Victoria Railway
Victoria Stat.
Victoria St.
Buckingham Palace
Buckingham Palace Rd.
Eaton Square
Belgrave Square
Grosvenor Rd.
Lambeth Pal.
Lambeth Br.
Vauxhall Bridge Rd.
Vauxhall Br.
Vauxhall
Pimlico
Warwick Rd.
Grosvenor Rd.
Chelsea Hospital
Queens Rd.
Ranelagh
Chelsea Br.
Battersea Br.
Albert Br.
Battersea Park
Battersea Park Rd.
Albert Bridge Rd.
Battersea Park Stat.
Albert Palace
Battersea Road
Queens Rd.
Battersea
Wandsworth Road
Stockwell
South Lambeth
Clapham Junct. Railway
Clapham Rd.
Clapham
Clapham Common
Battersea Rise
Wandsworth
Cedars Rd.
Putney Bridge
Putney Br.
Richmond Railway
Putney Stat.
Thames
York Road
Clapham Junct. St.
Kensington Gore
Albert Memorial
Imperial Inst.
Horticult. Garten
Kensington Museum
Natur-Histor. Museum
Cromwell Rd.
Gloucester Rd.
Earlsfurt Stat.
Brompton Rd.
Sloane St.
Knightsbridge
Hyde Park Corner
Sloane Square
Sloane Sq. St.
Chelsea
Kensington
Brompton
Pimlico
Vauxhall
Lambeth
Westminster
Belgravia
Mayfair
Soho
Bloomsbury
Holborn
Finsbury
Islington
Camden Town
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Hampstead
Highgate
Holloway
Willesden
Kilburn
Paddington
Bayswater
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STOKE-NEWINGTON
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Low Leyton
Lower Clapton
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Kingsland
Dalston
Homerton
Hackney Wick
Hackney Marsh
Hackney
HACKNEY
London Fields
Victoria Park
Victoria Park Road
Hackney Road
Cambridge Heath
Bethnal Green
Bethnal Green Road
Oldford
Old Ford
Roman Road
BOW
STRATFORD
WEST HAM
Hoxton
Shoreditch
Spital-Fields
Mile End Road
Stepney
Stepney Green
Limehouse
Poplar
East India Docks Road
TOWER HAMLETS
Aldersgate
Smithfield
Post Office
Guild Hall
Bank
St Paul's Cheapside
Goodman-Fields
Commercial Road East
Blackwall Road
Cable St
Shadwell
Tower
St George's
Tower Hill
Wapping
London Docks
St Katharine Docks
West India Docks
West India Docks
Blackwall Tunnel
Commercial Docks
Rotherhithe
Mill Wall
Cubitt Town
Isle of Dogs
Millwall Docks
Millwall Railway
Thames Tunnel
Thames
Bermondsey
Jamaica Road
Southwark Park
Deptford
Deptford Road
Deptford Bridge
Evelyn St
Grove St
Greenwich
Greenwich Park
Greenwich Hospital
Observatory
Blackheath
Blackheath Hill
Blackheath Road
Lewisham
Lewisham Road
North Kent Railway
Black Heath
Old Kent Road
New Cross
New Cross Gate
Queens Road
Peckham
Peckham High St
Peckham Rye
Peckham Rye Common
Peckham Rye Railway
Camberwell
Camberwell New Road
Camberwell Church St
Camberwell Grove
Denmark Hill
Denmark Hill Station
Champion Hill
Champion Hill Station
East Dulwich
Dulwich
Dulwich College
Grove Lane
Grove Park
Lewisham Road
Brockley
Brockley Rise
Nunhead
Nunhead Cemetery
Telegraph Hill
Telegraph Hill Park
Crystal Palace Railway
London Brighton & South Coast Railway
North Kent Railway
Great Eastern Railway
Great Eastern Railway (Tilbury Line)
Great Eastern Railway (Enfield Line)
Great Eastern Railway (Chingford Line)
London Tilbury & Southend Railway
Midland Railway
North London Railway
Victoria Park Road
Hackney Downs
Hackney Wick
Homerton
Lea Bridge
Lea Bridge Road
Lea Navigation
Hackney Cut
Hackney Brook
Hackney Marsh
Temple Mills
Leyton
Leyton Stat
Stratford
Stratford Broadway
Stratford Market
Stratford Low Level
Bow Road
Bow Common
Bromley
Bromley Stat
Bromley Gas Works
Limehouse Cut
Limehouse
Limehouse Stat
Poplar
East India
Canning Town
Victoria Docks
Royal Victoria Dock
Royal Albert Dock
Custom House
Custom House Stat
Plaistow
Plaistow Stat
Upton Park
Upton Park Stat
Barking Road
Barking Creek
Barking Creek Flats
Barking Creek Dock
Barking Creek Dock Stat
Barking Creek Dock Railway
Barking Creek Dock Railway Stat
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place here. It is the third largest cathedral in the world; dimensions: from the pavement to the top of the cross, 404 ft., length, 510 ft., width of transept 250 ft., the dome is 102 ft. in diameter, being 37 ft. less than St. Peter's. The monuments are mostly of recent date; the following are the most important: — Nelson; John Howard; Cornwallis; the Duke of Wellington; Dr. Samuel Johnson; Abercromby; Sir John Moore; Earl Howe. The Whispering Gallery in the cupola, is one of the best of the kind. Collingwood, Picton, Wellington, Lawrence, West the painter, and Sir Joshua Reynolds and Nelson are buried in the Crypt, a visit to which is rather disappointing. The sarcophagus in which the coffin of Nelson is placed, was made by order of Cardinal Wolsey for himself, and the coffin is made of the wood of the battle ship l'Orient, which was shot to pieces at the battle of the Nile. Canon Liddon, the author of the celebrated Bampton Lectures, is also buried in the crypt of the church where his eloquent voice was so often heard. In Fleet St. not far from St. Pauls and near the new Law Courts, is the *Temple,* and *Temple Church* or as it is called St. Mary's Church, one of the most interesting churches in London. It is divided into the Round Church and Choir; the former dating from 1185, the latter from 1240. In the older part are nine fine monuments of Templars, among them the Earl of Pembroke, brother-in-law of King John. In all probability these were the barons who, with their compatriots, extorted the Magna Charta from King John.

Oliver Goldsmith reposes in the Churchyard, a plain slab, with the simple words; Here lies Oliver Goldsmith, marks the spot. John Selden, the great educationist of the 17th century is also buried here. The Middle and Inner Temple may be visited with profit. The Temple Bar Memorial near here, marks the site of the old Temple Bar, which old travelers will distinctly remember. The old structure has been reerected at Theobalds Park. Waltham Cross, Herts. The fine *Courts* of *Justice,* on the other side of the Strand, were dedicated in 1882. *The Church* of *St. Dunstan,* is a modern edifice, but interesting for its beautitul tower and statue of Queen Elisabeth, from the old gate at Ludgate Hill. Tourists should pay a visit to the old tavern in Mitre Court, close by, the former resort of Ben Jonson, Boswell and Goldsmith. *The Church* of *St. Clement Danes,* takes its name from the fact, that Harold Harefoot and other Danes were buried in it; Dr. Jonson attended the church regularly, as a tablet in his former pew, tells us. *St. Mary* le *Strand,* near Somerset House, had at one time Thomas Becket as rector. *St. Mary* le *Savoy* or the *Savoy Chapel,* in Savoy St. was formerly a Chapel Royal, and was erected during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The old, historically, interesting Savoy Palace, stood on the site of this chapel. In the *Church* of *St. Martin's,* -in-the-*Fields,* Boyle, the philosopher, Nell Gwynne, and Jack Sheppard are buried. In *St. Giles.* Cripplepate, repose the remains of Milton; Oliver Cromwell was married, Fox, the author of the Book of Martyrs, and Defoe are also buried here. *St. Bartholomew's* the *Great,* in West Smithfield, stands opposite the Gate where the bishops were burnt in the reign of Mary. *St. Saviour's,* Southwark, contains the remains of Gower the poet, Shakespeare's brother Edmund, and Fletcher and Massinger, the dramatists. *St. George's,* Hanover Sq. is the fashionable church of London, where most of the fashionable marriages are solemnized. *All Saints,* Margaret St., Regent St., is a fine specimen of the

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Gothic style. and is beautifully decorated in the interior with porphyry and marble; it is of recent date, the corner stone having been laid by Dr. Pusey. *St. Alban's, Gray's Inn,* is famed for its High Church ritual. *Whitehall Chapel,* a Chapel Royal, was originally the banquetting hall of a palace, which James I. intended to build. The old palace, with the exception of this part, was burnt down. and the hall later was made into a chapel, under George I. John Wesley is buried behind the *Wesleyan Chapel* in City Road. In Bunhill Row, near Clerkenwell St., is *Bunhill Burial Ground,* famed as the last resting place of; John Bunyan (1688), Dr. Isaac Watts, Henry, Richard und William Cromwell. Very near here, the *Friends' Burial Ground,* in which George Fox is buried. Near Bunhill Fields, is the drill-ground and headquarters of the London Honourable Artillery Company.

Museums. — Of all museums in the world none surpasses the *British Museum,* in richness and extent of its collections. The library and collection of Sir Hans Sloane, bought by the state, in 1753, for a sum far below their real value, formed the nucleus of the present collections, the grandest in the world. The great Library contains on its shelves 1,600,000 volumes, about 30,000 volumes are added yearly, although at the present rate of publication, it is safe to calculate more. Permission for using the library can be obtained by writing to the Principal Librarian, giving name, profession and a good reference. Permission for use of fhe Reading and Newspaper Room, can be obtained in like manner, without, however, being obliged to give references, The entire museum is divided into the following seven departments; — *Printed Books,* including maps and plans; *Manuscripts; Prints* and *Drawings*; *Egyptian* and *Assyrian Antiquities; British* and *Mediaeval Antiquities* and *Ethnography; Greek* and *Roman Antiquities: Coins Medals.* A catalogue to the entire collections can be obtained for 1 sh. and separate catalogues for 6d. The collection of *Autographs* of distinguished personages is, probably, the most complete in the world. *The Harleian Manuscripts* formed the nucleus for a wonderful collection of Manuscripts. *The Elgin Room* contains the unsurpassed collection of *Greek Sculptures* executed by the famous sculptor, Phidias for the Parthenon at Athens. The figures are set up according to the original plan, having been brought from Athens by Lord Elgin, at he beginning of the present century, and sold to the British government for half the original price. A presentation of *Egyptian Antiquities,* by George III. in 1801, formed the beginning of the present complete and interesting Egyptian Collection. *The Assyrian Collection* we owe to the unremitting efforts and sicentific research of Rawlinson and Layard. The *Collection* of *Phoenician Antiquities* is of recent origin, but one of the most interesting of the collections. Also the exquisite *Collection of Vases.* For such as are intested in *Coins* and *Medals,* the collection here will be a rare feast. The *Collection* of *Anglo-Saxon* and *Anglo Roman Antiquities* will interest the student in this province, as most of them are intimately connected with English history from the very earliest times. The collection often receives rich and valuable additions. The *Collection* of *Ceramics* is, perhaps, second only to the one in Florence. One visit will not begin to suffice for this great collection, although the use of the *Refreshment Room* will enable the visitor to devote an entire day to his work.

The *Imperial Institute,* opened in 1893, is an immense building in the

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Renaissance style, covering an area of two acres. It is intended to give a complete idea of the resources of the different parts of the British Empire, by a complete exhibition of the various products, to stimulate commercial relations with the Colonies, and to serve as a kind of bureau of information for British subjects. The main entrance is reserved for the "fellows" only. *South Kensington Museum,* Brompton, is, after the British Museum, the most important and most interesting in London. It consists of the Museum of Ornamental or Applied Art, the National Gallery of British Art, the Art Library, the Science and Education Library, the Art Training Schools and the Royal College of Science, the latter being a sort of Normal Art School. The *Museum of Art and Manufactures* is of the most interest to the casual visitor. Here the English student of art is afforded ample opportunity to study the art and architecture of the ancient and modern world without leaving his own country, here are also the Cartoons of Raphael, formerly at Hampton Court, the Vernon and Sheepshanks Collection. The *Fernery* is also a unique feature, used chiefly by art students in drawing from nature. The *Ceramic Collection* giving a perfect idea of the advances made in England in the manufacture of pottery. Here we can also study the history of porcelain manufacture in Europe, from its beginnings. The museum has also established a branch collection of articles used for food and clothing at Bethnal Green, for the benefit of the poorer classes, connected with an exhibition of pictures and works of art. The *National Portrait Gallery* is opposite the South Kensington Museum. The *India Museum,* as its name implies, devoted to Indian Art and Manufactures, is near the Imperial Institute, and contains a very rich collection. The *National Gallery,* Trafalgar Square, founded in 1824, contains the finest collection of paintings in Great Britain. On entering turn to the right. The pictures are admirably arranged in chronolonical order and the name of the painter given. Good catalogues for sale. The collection of Italian masters is very fine and the entire collection affords good opportunity for study. The *Select Cabinet* contains works by Raphael, Corregio and Titian. In the adjoining rooms, are some fine works of Veronese and Rubens. The collection by British painters is very fine and complete. Other museums are: The *Natural History Museum,* with the great collections of the British Museum, and containing also the Geological, Palaeontological and Mineral Collections. The Botanical Collection and the beautiful drawings by Bauer.

The *Soane Museum,* founded by Sir John Soane, the designer of the Bank of England. contains a very well arranged collection of various antiquities and sculptural remains, many of which, however, are of no special interest. The Egyptian Sarcophagus of alabaster forms the centre of attraction; it is covered with hieroglyphics, and said to be 3400 years old. There are also some paintings by Hogarth and many designs by the founder.

The *United Service Museum* is devoted strictly to the interests of the military and Naval professions, and contains many objects of interest, among others; a good plastic model of the battle of Waterloo, and many relics of the Sir John Franklin expedition, besides a perfect collection of firearms and arms of celebrated generals. The tourist should not miss visiting this collection. The *Royal College of Surgeons* in *Lincoln's-inn-fields,* is one of the finest buildings in the city, and contains the collection of the great anatomist, Hunter, per-

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mission to see which must be obtained of a member of the College, which is open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 12-4. The *Royal Aquarium* in Victoria St. is one of the best appointed of the kind, and is said to have cost 200,000 pounds. *Madame Tussaud's* famous collection of *Wax-Work,* established at the beginning of the present century, is one of the sights of London.

PALACES: *Buckingham Palace,* the city palace and residence of the Queen, was built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. It contains a magnificent marble staircase and gallery of paintings. *Kensington Palace,* near Kensington Gardens, is historically interesting from the fact that William III. here breathed his last. His Queen, Mary, Queen Anne, and George II. died here. Here Queen Victoria received the news of her accession to the throne. The Prince and Princess of Teck now reside here. The interior is scarely worth visiting. Not far from here is *Holland House* famed for its connection with many celebrated statesmen and other noted personages; Addison at one time lived in it. *St. James Palace, Marlborough House,* is best known as the residence of the Prince of Wales and contains nothing of importance. *Whitehall Palace,* near Trafalgar Square, is, historically, the most interesting palace in London. The Banqueting Hall is all that is left of the original structure. The palace derives its chief interest for having been the scene of the execution of Charles I. Cardinal Wolsey gave here his sumptuous entertainments. Here Henry VIII. first met the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. Henry VIII. also died here. Cromwell made the palace his residence, and Milton lived here as his secretary. The protector died here.

Montagu House, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, contains a good collection of English miniatures and a few Van Dycks.

The new Palace of Westminster, or as it is generally called, *The Houses of Parliament.* Admission to the Houses can be obtained through the Embassy. The great Westminster Hall, is 270 feet long, and the largest hall in the world unsupported by pillars. Here Charles I. was tried and condemned, Cromwell was here proclaimed Protector, and here his head was horribly exposed, after the accession of Charles II. Here Wallace was condemned to death and here took place the famous trial of Warren Hastings, when Burke made his memorable speech. Since then the hall has been little used. It is certainly the most interesting spot after the Abbey and Tower, in England. Notice the frescos in the corridors, on passing into the Houses of Parliament. The interior of this legislative palace, is most imposing, but unfortunately visitors are hurried through in a most unceremonious manner. The best way is, is to visit them in company with a member of parliament.

The Victoria Tower, 318 feet high, is one of the most beautiful towers in the world. Through it, the Queen passes when going to parliament, which of late years she has seldom done. The Clock Tower, 318 feet high, contains the great bell, Big Ben, which weighs 13 tons, and can be heard almost all over London. *The Houses of Parliament* are, undoubtedly, the most superb buildings of the kind in the world, and the interior decoration surpasses that of the most splendid palaces, and time should be devoted to examining them carefully. Near here is the so-called *Horse Guards,* the English War Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The two mounted guards in front, on their coal black, thorough-bred chargers, are splendidly conspicuous. The relieving of the guard takes place daily,

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at 11.00 a.m. and is a sight worth seeing.

Lambeth Palace, on the other side of the Thames, is the official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the old *Chapel,* dating from the year 1200, the archbishops are consecrated. *The Lollard's Tower* with inscriptions by the imprisoned followers of Wycliffe, is still shown. Fine and valuable *Library.* Tourists should visit *St. Mary's Church* close by, one of the oldest churches in London.

Parks.—Hyde Park, covering nearly 400 acres, is the largest and most fashionable park in London. Here in, the far-famed, Rotten Row, may be seen, especially Sunday forenoon, the wealth, beauty and fashion of London. The tourist would do well to come here after morning service. The so-called district of Mayfair lies between Park Lane and Bond St. and is the fashionable quarter of the city. The bathing in the Serpentine, before 8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. presents a most ludicrous sight, when men and boys strip and enjoy themselves; the bathing time is indicated by flying a flag.

On Constitution Hill Sir Robert Peel met his death by a fall from his horse. In the park reviews are sometimes held, and the great popular meetings. Beyond Constitution Hill, between Picadilly and Buckingham Palace, lies *Green Park,* reminding one very much of Boston Common, Boston, Mass.

St. James Park, comprises 91 acres. and was laid out by Henry VIII. The gardens are worth a visit, and present a gay appearance.

Regents Park, covering 472 acres, took its name from George IV., who at the time it was laid out, was Prince Regent. It is best known for containing the *Zoological Gardens,* the leading establishment of the kind in the world. The Gardens were first opened to the public in 1828. They are open daily from 9.00 a.m. till sundown; admission, Mondays, six pence. on other days, one shilling. Concerts Saturday afternoons. Feeding time:—Beasts of prey at 4.00 p.m. the birds somewhat earlier and the snakes, the most interesting sight of all, on Fridays only, admission by special permission of the director. *Lord's Cricket Ground,* west of Regent's Park, will be of special interest to the American; admission six pence.

Battersea Park on the Surrey side of the Thames, was laid out as a popular resort and contains a tropical garden, and the *Albert Palace,* an establishment for popular festivities and entertainments.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—*Bank of England.* The hall and rotunda are always open to visitors, but a permit from the Governor is necessary for seeing the interior workings of the bank; the weighing apparatus is specially interesting, and the entire establishment is well worth a visit. In the same square is the *Royal Exchange,* begun by Charles II. The corner stone of the present fine structure was laid by Prince Albert in 1842. In the rear of the Exchange is a statue of George Peabody by the American sculptor Story. On the other side of the square is the *Mansion House* or residence of the Lord Mayor, containing some very sumptuous apartments. The great banquets are given in the Egyptian Hall. We now come to the most interesting building in the so-called City. *The Guildhall* or City Hall of London. The building was originally erected at the beginning of the 15th century; suffered greatly by the great fire and has been added to, ever since. The great banqueting hall where the famous Lord Mayor's dinner is held every year, is 153 ft. long by 48 wide, and is embellished by statues of statesmen and Royal personages.

The two immense statues of Gog and Magog have a world-wide fame; they are 14 feet high, besides standing on pedestals. The original figures

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were of hoary antiquity and were destroyed in the Great Fire; the present figures were erected in 1708, what they really represent is unknown, most probably, they were on some clock. The old *Crypt* and the porch are all that is left of the original edifice, the former, with its marble columns, is worth seeing.

Somerset House in the Strand, built by the Protector Somerset, was once the residence of Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., and Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. It is now occupied by government offices.

The Tower of London, perhaps the most interesting spot on English soil, was begun, shortly after the Conquest, by William the Conqueror, the *White Tower*, the oldest part, having been built by him, as a defence against the citizens. The Tower is best reached by the Underground Railway, getting out at Mark Lane Station. There is no doubt but that the Tower stands on the site of a former Roman fortress. *The Chapel* is the best preserved specimen of Norman architecture existing. Tickets must be taken, at 6d each for the Armoury and Crown Jewels, Avoid visiting the Tower Mondays and Saturdays, as they are free days, and the crowd is disagreeable. The guides are attired in the uniform of the Yeomen of the Guard of the time of Henry VIII. The Traitor's Gate, through which prisoners of state were brought by water, is on the Thames side. The walls of the White Tower or Keep, built in 1078, are 13-15 feet thick. In the Council Chamber, Richard II. abdicated the throne. The bodies of the murdered princes were found, during this century, under the staircase we ascend. The greater part of this tower is used as an arsenal. The collection of armour, on the upper floors, is one of the finest in Europe. We are able to trace the history of armor from the very earliest times. The cells are shown where Sir Walter Raleigh was confined twelve years. *The Bloody Tower* was the scene of the murder of the Princes, sons of Edward IV. In the *Bell Tower*, the Princess Elisabeth was imprisoned by her sister Mary. The Duke of Clarence is said to have been drowned in the butt of malmsey, in the *Bowyer Tower*, which is not always shown. *The Beauchamp Tower* is, certainly, the most interesting of all, from the fact of many historical persons, who were confined here, having scribbled verses and signatures on the panes and walls. In one corner of the Tower yard is the little Chapel, built by Edward I. and associated with more sad memories than any other spot in England. In it lie buried:—Sir Thomas More; Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, the Earl of Essex, Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guilford, the Protector Somerset, the Earl of Warwick, the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Lovat, the latter being the last execution at the Tower. King Henry VI. is said to have been murdered in the *Wakefield Tower* by the Duke of Gloster, afterwards Richard III. The new *Tower Bridge*, below the Tower, was opened to travel June 30, 1894. The bridge cost 1,000,000 pounds, and is worth seeing. *The Tames Tunnel*, constructed at great expense, in 1824, never paid expenses. It now belongs to the East Railway Company, and over 40 trains run through it daily.

WHARVES and DOCKS.—The finest and newest are the splendid Victoria Docks. which are lighted by electricity, and furnished with every convenience. *The Hydraulic Elevator* for lifting ships and steamers is worth seeing. Other large docks are; the *London Docks, St. Katherine Docks, West India Docks*, covering nearly 300 acres, the *East India Docks*, the *Surrey* and *Commercial Docks*. Opposite the latter is the entrance te the *Regent's Canal*, which running through London, and uniting with the Paddington Canal,

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forms an uninterrupted water-way to Liverpool. Returning to the city, we must not miss paying a visit to *Covent Garden Market,* where we shall find the finest display of fruit and vegetables in the world. The best time for visiting it is early in the morning, between 6-7 o'clock. *The Albert Memorial,* erected by the Queen and nation to the late Prince Consort, is the most imposing monument in London. It is on the site of the Exhibition of 1851. It is 180 feet high, and comprises more than 160 statues of scholars and eminent men. The four groups representing: Europe, Asia, Africa and America are very fine. *The Holborn Viaduct,* beginning near Newgate, is a great feat of engineering skill in road building; it its 80 feet wide, and 1400 feet long, extending to Hatton Garden. The subways under the sidewalks, containing the telegraph wires and water pipes, are lighted by an American invention, Hyatt's pavement light. Near here is *St. Sepulchre's Church,* in which, near the choir, Captain John Smith, of Virginia and Pocohontas fame, is buried. The epitaph is characteristic. Roger Ascham, teacher of Lady Jane Grey, and author of "the Scholmaster," is also buried here. The Chapel of Ely Palace, *Ely Chapel,* is near here. The chapel escaped destruction by the fire of London in 1666 and has been restored. *The Cloisters,* with fig trees and the old Crypt are worth visiting. The original oaken roof of the 14th cent. still remains. In Holborn are also two old *Inns,* the *Black Bull* and *Old Bell,* which, although restored, give an excellent idea of an ancient hostelry. Also *Furnival's Inn,* Leather Lane, in which Dicken's stayed while writing "Pickwick Papers". In Brook *St., Barnard's* and *Staple Inns,* made famous by Dickens.

EXCURSIONS.

To Greenwich by steamboat. The sail down the Thames will be found intensely interesting. Greenwich contains the famed *Hospital* and *Royal Naval College* on the site of an old palace in which Henry VIII. and his two daughters, Mary and Elisabeth were born, and in which Edward VI, died. William III. erected the present building for a home for seamen, but it is now used as a Naval College. The celebrated *Observatory* was founded in the reign of Charles II. White- bait is here the thing to eat. From here to *Woolwich,* three miles distant, the famous arsenal, admission to which can be obtained by ticket, obtainable at the War Office in London.

Kew, best reached by train from Waterloo Station, or from stations on the Underground Railway. The celebrated *Gardens* are open daily, Sundays from 2-6 p. m. The gardens are very beautiful and contain a fine *Palm House.* From Kew to *Richmond* by a foot-path. All that remains of the old palace, in which Henry VIII often resided and Queen Elisabeth died, is a owing to gateway in Richmond Green. It is a favorite summer resort of the Londoners. *Hampton Court.* The Palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey and presented by him to Henry VIII. Oliver Cromwell was fond of residing here and William III. died here from a fall from his horse. The palace contains a fine collection of paintings by Benjamin West. The Maze must be visited, and the exceedingly beautiful grounds. The great grape vine, probably, the largest in the world, is said to often yield 3000 bunches a year. *Bushy Park,* contiguous to Hampton Court is famous for its fine avenue of chestnut trees, when in bloom they alone are worth coming from London to see. The park covers 11,000 acres. *Sydenham* and the *Crystal Palace* demand a day's attention. The grounds are beautifully and artistically laid out.

Windsor and *Windsor Castle* are

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best reached from Paddington Station. Windsor is the very finest specimen of an ancient feudal castle. The original castle was erected by William the Conqueror, but taken down by Edward III. who built a new one on its site, which has continually been enlarged and beautified by succeeding monarchs. Do not visit Windsor on Wednesday. Be sure and pay a visit to the *Long Walk,* three miles long. *The Mausoleum* and *St. George's Chapel,* in which hang the banners of the Knights of the Garter, beginning with the founder, Edward III. Benjamin West designed the great east window. The present chapel was begun by Edward IV. Henry VI., Henry VIII. and Charles I. are buried under the Choir. George III., George IV. and William IV. are also buried here. *The Wolsey Chapel* has been set apart to the memory of the late Prince Consort, and is now called the *Albert Chapel. Stoke Pogis* five miles from Windsor, where the poet Gray spent most of his life, contains the church-yard where he wrote his Elegy. *Eton College,* on the other side of the Thames, is only one mile from Windsor. *The Excursion* to *Epping Forest* is one of the most interesting, especially after the tourist has become rather sated in seeing palaces. The enclosed portion of the forest now covers 5500 acres. Take the Great Eastern Railway to Chingford Station. *The Forest Hotel* offers every comfort and facility for a long stay. Near the hotel is the *Hunting Lodge* of *Queen Elisabeth. The Old Church* is one of the oldest in the country. *High-Beech* is the finest point in this region; here Tennyson wrote Locksley Hall and The Talking Oak. From here, if time allows, to the discovered *British Camp,* where the British Queen Boadicea is said to have given battle to the Romans under Suetonius, and where 80,000 Britons are reported to have perished. From *Leppitt's Hill* a fine view can be obtained over a great stretch of country, *Waltham Abbey,* about two miles from the forest, on the river Lea. The nave is a good specimen of ancient Norman style.

St. Albans. Either by the Midland Railway, or what is pleasanter, with the four-in-hand Coach, which, during the summer, leaves the Hotel Victoria daily at 11 a m. returning at 4 p m. The drive will be found very interesting. Order seats in the coach a day or two beforehand. St. Albans. which owes its name to Alban a Roman soldier, and the first Christian martyr in Great Britain, is noted for its many Roman remains and above all for its *Abbey Church* dating from the 11th century. *The Church* of *St. Michael,* about three quarters of an hours walk, contains the remains and tomb of the great Lord Bacon.

Excursion to *Gravesend. The Parish Church,* erected under Queen Anne, contains in the chancel the remains of Pocahontas. Good walkers can make from here a very pretty foot tour to *Cobham Hall,* belonging to the Earl of Darnley. Magnificent park, with a fine display of rhododendrons in the month of June. Tickets for admission to the house, which contains a fine gallery, must be obtained at Caddel's Library, King St. Gravesend, 1sh. each. From here to *Gad's Hill,* famous for its association with Falstaff, and the abode of Dickens.

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pure woollen materials, for wool is non-heat-conducting, while linen and cotton are rapid heat-conductors, and quickly cause chill, especially when wet or damp. Witness the icy, clammy feeling of a wet linen shirt, and the fearful danger of sleeping in damp linen or cotton sheets! On the other hand how comfortable and safe an athlete feels in his flannels!

It is of the utmost importance that the clothing should be *porous throughout,* in order to facilitate the evaporation of the watery vapour which is *continually* exhaled from the skin, and which conveys from the body matters which are highly injurious if repressed or retained. Linen and cotton underclothing and *linings* retain the perspiration and throw it back, and are therefore unhealthy, while the Porous Woollen Jaeger Clothing encourages and maintains the full activity of the skin.

These considerations are of even more weight in warm seasons and climates than in cold. When the skin is most freely exhaling, the necessity of free evaporation, and of protection from a chill which would check the perspiration, is greatest. The light Jaeger Woollens are the *coolest*, as well as the *safest*, wear in warm weather and in hot countries. A lady who recently travelled from Australia to England, wrote:—

"We had it excessively hot in "the Red Sea, two steerage pas- "sengers died of heat apoplexy; "I am thankful to say that I stood "the heat splendidly, thanks to "Jaeger Clothing; and while everyone "else was wandering about seeking "for cool places, I calmly slept "under my Jaeger Blanket every "night."

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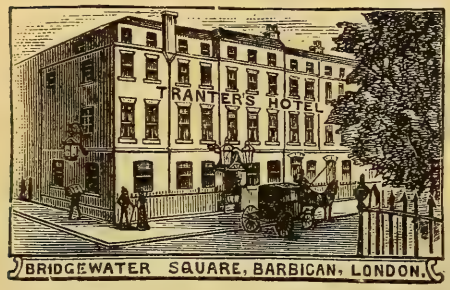
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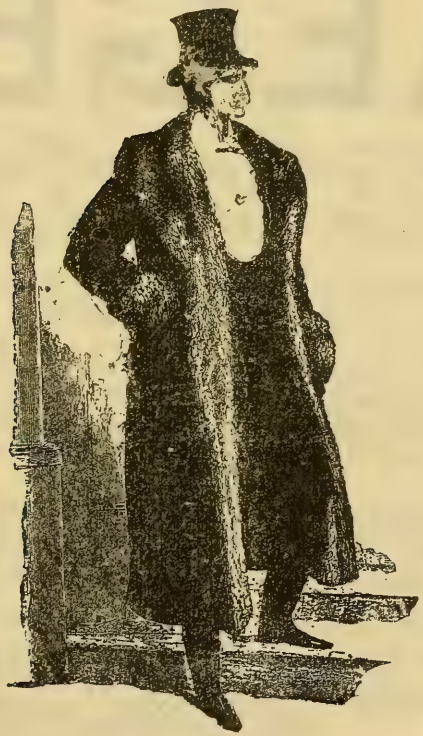
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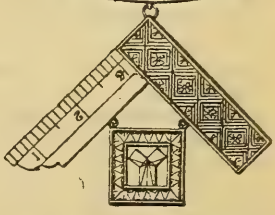
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MAIDSTONE.

HOTELS: Mitre; Star. Pop. 31,150. A thriving town on the Medway, celebrated for the College Church of All Saints. The Museum contains some interesting antiquities.

MALMESBURY.

Hotel the King's Arms. Celebrated as the abode and birthplace of Thomas Hobbes, and for its beautiful Abbey Church, in which William of Malmesbury was a monk.

MANCHESTER.

HOTELS: Queen's; Graud; Victoria. Pop. 703,479. The most important industrial centre in England, now still more so, from the famous Ship Canal, connecting the city with Liverpool, which was opened in 1894. The principal sights are; The *Cathedral; All Saints Church;* the Athaeneum; Bellevue Gardens; Botanical Gardens; Cheetham College; *Exchange,* with an immense hall, 185 feet long; the new Town Hall; *Corn Exchange,* a fine building, in the Greek style; Manchester Art Museum; the City Art Gallery; the Royal Infirmary; Smithfield Market; Victoria University; the Young Men's Christian Association; St. Peter's Church. Seat of the Cotton Industry. One or two of the factories should be inspected, as the city itself does not offer any very great attractions.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: KELLER WALLIS & Co.

NORTHAMPTON.

HOTELS: Angel; George; Peacock. Pop. 70,872. An ancient town, centre of the boot and shoe industry; several parliaments met here. Famous during the War of the Roses, Henry VI. having been taken prisoner here. *Drapery* and *Market Square* are the most bustling parts of the town. *St. Peter's Norman Church.* The Corn Exchange. Remains of an old Castle. The Hospital of St. John, worth seeing. Queen Eleanor's Cross, one mile from the town, is the best preserved one of the kind.

NORWICH.

HOTELS: Maid's Head; Royal. Pop. 101,000. Celebrated for its ancient Castle built at the time of the Conquest and now used as a jail; and its fine *Norman Cathedral,* begun in 1096. The beautiful spire is 315 ft. high. The *Choir* and *Cloisters* are very beautiful. Erpingham's Gate, an ancient structure. The town contains many fine buildings. *Church* of *St. Peter.* The town was originally encircled by walls with 40 towers, some of which are still standing and worth looking at.

NOTTINGHAM.

HOTELS: Clarendon; Flying Horse, George. Pop. 212,000. A flourishing city, in the beautiful valley of the Trent. Centre for the lace and hosiery trade, also dye-works, flax mills and breweries. The houses are very interesting, being built on arcades and and projecting over the streets. The *Castle,* the most interesting building in the city, now the Midland Counties Museum, played an important role in English history. The wife of Colonel Hutchinson has left us in her Memoirs, the best account of this Castle. Byron was buried in Huckuall Church, seven miles from here. The lace and hosiery factories should be visited, as in machine made lace, Nottingham leads the world. The *Market Place,* is said to be the most extensive in England, covering over five acres. Henry Kirke White was born here.

OXFORD.

HOTELS: Golden Cross; Randolph Holel; Roebuck. Pop. 53,000. Celebrated as being the seat of the oldest university in England, said to have been founded by King Alfred in 972, although this seems doubtful. *University College* is said to be the oldest foundation, supposing to date back to 872. *Balliol* and *Merton* come next. Christ Church College and kitchens is, perhaps, the most interesting, then: Magdalen, All Soul's, Brazenose and Jesus Colleges. The porters at each college explain everything. The *Bodleian Library* contains 500,000

printed volumes, 30,000 manuscripts, and 50,000 coins. It is the most interesting building at Oxford. The *Chapel* of *New College* is, probably, the oldest building in England, with a beautiful view from the Gardens, so aptly described by Hawthorne. The *Martyrs' Memorial* in Giles' St. marks the spot where Bishops Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were burnt at the stake, in 1555 Lady Margaret Hall. St. Hugh's Hall are for lady students, corresponding very nearly to the Harvard Annex, as the lady-students are debarred from taking a degree. One visit to Oxford will not begin to suffice for any one interested in English history and the cause of education. From Oxford to *Woodstock,* a very delightful excursion. The magnificent *Blenheim Palace,* was presented by the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his victories, and is said to have cost 500,000 pounds. Woodstock was a favorite place of residence of the early English kings. Henry II. constructed here *Fair Rosamond's Bower,* a maze to conceal his love from Queen Eleanor, his wife. It is made the scene of one of Scott's novels. Queen Elisabeth was at one time confined by her sister at Woodstock. Other excursions can be made to the *Vale* of the *White Horse,* and *Wychwood Forest.* The best guide to the country round Oxford is, Matthew Arnold's Trysis and the Scholar Gypsy.

PAISLEY.

HOTELS: County; George; Globe. Pop. 66,500. A bustling, smoky, manufacturing town, known for silk and shawl manufactures. The beautiful *Abbey Church* dates from the 14th century. Fine Town Hall. *Cruikstone* Castle, now in ruins, situated on a height near Paisley, is where Mary Stuart and Darnley spent their honeymoon.

PEMPROKE.

HOTELS: King's Arms; Lion. A rather insignificant town with about 15,000 inhabitants, famous for its *Castle,* one of the grandest ruins in Wales, Henry VII. was born here in 1456. It was besieged and taken by Cromwell. On the hill, opposite the Castle, is Monkton Priory, of the Norman period.

PENRITH.

INNS: Crown; George. Pop. 9000. A very old town, with remains of an ancient castle. Richard III. once slept at the Gloucester Arms, where the room is shown. A few miles from here is *Eden Hall,* belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, lately honored by a visit of the Emperor William II. Uhland's ballad is associated with this spot.

PETERBOROUGH.

HOTELS: Grant; Great Northern. Pop. 25,172. An old city, containing one of the few Norman Cathedrals. It suffered greatly during Cromwell's time from the ruthless destruction of the Puritans. Katharine of Aragon, first queen of Henry VIII., lies buried here. Mary, Queen of Scots, lay here until reinterred in Westminster Abbey. The portrait of the sexton, who buried these queens, is still shown.

PLYMOUTH.

HOTELS: Chubb's; Grand, with fine prospect; *Duke of Cornwall.* Population, including Stonehouse and Devonport, which really form an integral part of the city, 190,000. One of the principal naval stations iu England. The "*Hoe*" is a fine promenade with view of the water front. Fine *Breakwater.* Nicholas Island is very strongly fortified. The Royal Naval Hospital, the Royal Military Hospital, the Victualling Yard, worth seeing, and the Marine Barracks are in Stonehouse. Devonport has one of the finest Dockyards in the world. In the city: the Guildhall, St. Andrew's Church. The town owes its fine aqueduct to Sir Francis Drake. *Keyham Steam Yard,* an immense establishment with steam-docks and huge steam hammer, is worth visiting. *Mount Edgecombe,* famed for its great natural beauties, must be visited. *Dartmoor Heath* and the *Tors* are of interest to the antiquarian. The famous breed of Devon cattle have their home here.

PORTSMOUTH.

HOTELS: George, Star and *Garter.* Pop, 159,525. The principal naval station on the English coast, very strongly fortified. Magnificent harbor. The Dockyards form the centre of attraction. Fine Town Hall. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, a model home for seamen. The Church of St. Thomas-a-Becket, a curious old building. Charles II. was married here to Catharine of Braganza, in the Garrison Chapel. Nelson's flagship at the battle of Trafalgar, the "Victory," is shown for a gratuity; it is reached by boat.

PRESTON.

HOTELS: Bull; Park Hotel; Victoria. Population 55,000. An important manufacturing town, centre of the cotton industry, very prettily situated. It played an active part during the Civil Wars, siding with the king. It originally belonged to Earl Tostig, brother of king Harold, and was at one time burnt by the Scots. Preston was the birthplace of Robert Arkwright, who made so many improvements in cotton machinery.

RAMSGATE.

HOTELS: Albion; Granville. Population 24,680. A popular sea bathing resort, generally overrun by Londoners. Boat excursion to Goodwin Sands.

RIPON.

HOTELS: Crown; Unicorn. Population 7500. An old-fashioned little country town, famous for its beautiful *Cathedral*, restored in 1872. It contains one of the two Saxon *Crypts* in England. *Fine Chapter House.* The ruins of *Fountain Abbey,* a former monastery, are the finest of the kind. It was founded in 1204. Studley Royal is worth visiting.

ROCHESTER.

HOTELS: Crown; Victoria and Bull. Population 26,309. *The Castle.* standing on high ground, is a good specimen of Norman architecture. The *Cathedral*, near by, much resembles the one at Canterbury. It dates from the year 1130. The first bishop of Rochester was consecrated by St. Augustine in 604. Notice the two statues of Henry I. and Queen Mathilda, as they are, probably, the oldest statues in England. The Cathedral contains many interesting tombs. The Crypt is one of the largest known.

RUGBY.

HOTELS: Horseshoes; Royal George. Pop. 11,262. Famous for its grammar school, founded in 1667, of which Dr. Arnold was master, and immortalized by Tom Brown's School Days.

RYDE.

HOTELS: Esplanade; Pier Hotel: private lodgings can be had at reasonable prices. Pop. 10,952. A pretty watering place on the Isle of Wight, and favorite summer resort. Building of the Royal Yacht Club. Many pleasant walks in the neighborhood, especially to *Quarr Abbey;* fine woods.

ST. ASAPH,

a quiet little town, seat of a bishop, and the smallest *Cathedral* in Great Britain. It contains a monument to Mrs. Hemans.

SALISBURY.

HOTELS: Angel; White Hart. Pop. 15,533. Celebrated for its exceedingly beautiful *Cathedral,* which can be seen from all points of the town, the pride and boast of the country round, and justly so. The spire is 406 ft. high, being the highest in the kingdom. The pillars of Purbeck marble, are exquisite. Fine Close. It contains many monuments, the one to Bishop Roger is thought to be the oldest of the kind existing. Fine Cloisters Massinger the dramatist was born here. Old Palace next to the Cathedral. The Blackmore Museum contains an interesting collection of American Antiquities, said to be the most extensive existing. Some of the old medieval houses have a very picturesque appearance. Nine miles to

the north of Salisbury is the famous *Stonehenge,* the Stanhengest of the old Saxons. *Longford Castle* lies about three miles from Salisbury. It is the seat of the Earl of Radnor and contains a good picture gallery, and other interesting objects.

SCARBOROUGH.

HOTELS: Alexandra; Crown; Grand; Queen. Pop. 34,000. A fashionable watering and bathing place in the north country, very crowded during the season. The situation, nestled on the shores of a beautiful bay, and part of the town perched on high cliffs, is unsurpassed. The springs are saline and chalybeate. Several churches, theatre, libraries, ruins of an old castle, in short we find here town and country combined. Remarkable bridge, resting on piers 75 ft. high, and spanning a chasm 400 ft. wide. The neighborhood abounds in pleasant walks.

SHEFFIELD.

HOTELS: Victoria, at the station; *Wharncliffe.* Pop. 324,243. It is almost superfluous to say that Sheffield is renowned for its cutlery and steel manufactures; the armour plating for war ships is made in Sheffield, the works of two single firms covering 40 acres. The city had a good reputation for its manufactures at the end of the 13 century, then being known for a kind of knives, called whittles. It is also famous for electro-plating work. With the exception of St. Peter's Church, the city cannot boast of many interesting buildings. Horace Walpole very aptly called it; one of the foulest towns of England, in the most charming situation.

SHREWSBURY.

HOTELS: Crown; Lion; Raven. Pop. 27,967. A pleasantly situated town, on a peninsula in the Severn, with curious old houses. A good starting point for excursions. The ruins of the Roman city of Uriconium are in the immediate vicinity. Castle of the time of William the Conqueror, and Abbey Church. Church of St. Mary. In Butcher's Row we have a good specimen of the architecture of the 15th century. The battle-field, where Henry IV. defeated Hotspur, is about 3½ miles from the town.

SOUTHAMPTON.

HOTELS: South Westestern Railway Hotel; Royal. Pop. 65,325 Steam navigation has greatly increased the prosperity of the town, owing to the fact that several lines of steamers touch here. Four large dry docks, two tidal basins and a closed dock, which are all worth seeing. *The Bargate* is the chief sight of the town; on it the figures of Sir Bevis of Hamptonne and the giant Ascopart, whom he is said to have slain. It was at Southampton that Canute is said to have reproved his courtiers. The city contains few buildings of note, but the environs offer much that is interesting. *Netley Abbey,* very prettily situated, can easily be reached by rail. It is open every day except Sunday and Thursday. Near it, is the *Royal Victoria Hospital,* a noble foundation, for disabled soldiers, with accommodation for 1200 men; it cost more than 400,000 pounds. It is also the head-quarters of the Medical Department of the Navy. In the New Forest, William Rufus was shot, while hunting, a stone now marks the spot. A drive should be taken through the forest to *Lyndhurst,* the most beautiful spot in it. Americans passing through Southampton should drop in at Jelmoni's Swiss Coffee House.

Agent of the North German Lloyd: KELLER WALLIS & Co., Canute Road.

SOUTHAMPTON.

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Faces the docks.

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Well selected Wines.

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should visit **C. Jelmoni & Co.'s Suisse Café & Restaurant.**

Excellent Cuisine.
Celebrated Wines.

140 & 141 High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

INNS: Red Horse; Shakespeare Hotel. Pop. 8300. A pretty town interesting only as the birthplace and home of Shakespeare. The majority of visitors to Stratford are, probably Americans. It is the one pilgrimage which these kinsmen from over the sea, gladly make. *The Shakespeare House* is now the property of the nation, and is kept in good order. The signatures of the English poets and literary lights, are pointed out. The house also contains the *Stratford Portrait.* In *New Place,* is the site of the house in which the poet died. *The Church* of the *Holy Trinity,* is the shrine, to which all devotees of the great Bard repair, to pass a few moments near his sacred dust. Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway, his daughter, Susan Hall, and son-in-law Dr. Hall, repose near him. The Shakespeare Memorial makes the impression of incongruity in these classic surroundings, with its red brick construction. Plays are given annually in the Theatre. The room is shown in the *Red Horse Hotel,* in which Washington Irving wrote his memorable composition on Stratford-on-Avon. *At Shottery,* about one mile from Stratford, is Anne Hatheway's House, much in the original condition when the poet did his sparking. It was purchased by the nation in 1892, and is occupied by a direct descendent of Anne Hatheway. A visit should also be made to *Charlecote,* still occupied by a Mr. Lucy, a descendent of the valiant Sir Thomas. *Charlecote Church* contains many monuments of the Lucy family, and will interest the lover and student of Shakespeare. Excursions can be made from here to the neighboring villages, all of which are more or less connected with the immortal bard; also to Warwick, Kenilworth, Leamington, Edgehill and Sulgrave, the ancestral home of the Washington family; Evesham Abbey, containing the remains of Simon de Montfort, slain here in 1265.

SWANSEA.

A dingy, smoky town, with extensive copper foundries (Pop. 90,349), contains scarcely anything worth seeing, so that tourists would do best to proceed at once to the so- called *Mumbles,* a small watering-place, formerly a fishing village in the immediate vicinity. *Inns:* Ship and Castle; George; Mermaid; also private lodgings. *Oystermouth Castle.* The neighborhood is very pretty and the oysters good.

TORQUAY.

HOTELS: Imperial; Queen's; Tarbay. Pop. 25,534. A favorite and fashionable watering-place, with mild climate, making it one of the few English winter resorts for invalids. *The Chureh* of *St. John* is a very fine structure. Important terra-cotta industry. Theatre, concert rooms, libraries, reading and news rooms. Delightful excursions in the neighborhood.

VENTNOR.

Isle of *Wight, HOTELS: Commercial; Crab and Lobster; Marine.* Pop. 5817. Delightfully situated in a sheltered cove, and much resorted to for pulmonary complaints. *Bonchurch,* a pretty little village, near by. At *St. Lawrence,* is one of the smallest churches in England. Excursions to *Shanklin Chine* and *Blackgang Chine.*

WHITBY.

HOTELS: Royal. A small but picturesque watering-place, in the north country, situated on both sides of the Esk and partly on the cliffs; a good place for persons who like to live retired. Whitby Abbey dates from the 7th century. The famous Capt. Cook was a native of the town and made his voyage round the world in a Whitby ship. Interesting Museum. On the West Cliff Grounds is a Pavilion and theatre; the band plays here, twice a day.

WIGHT,

Isle of. A stranger for the first time visiting this favored island, would imagine himself transported to some tropical clime, The capital, *Newport* has some 10,000 inhabitants. *HOTELS: Bugle; Warburton; Swan; Wheatsheaf, cheaper, but good.* The ruins of

Carisbrook Castle, in which the Princess Elisabeth, daughter of Charles I. was confined, and where she died. Queen Victoria has erected a splendid monument to her memory in the Parish Church, where her remains were found. *Excursion* to *Arreton,* in the churchyard of which the Dairyman's Daughter reposes. Other pleasant trips into the interior, which the traveler will discover himself.

WINCHESTER.

HOTELS: George; Royal; the latter with garden, is suitable for persons wishing to live quietly. Pop. 19,000. The city was before, and for several years after, the Norman Conquest, really the capital of England. It owed its prosperity to its many and extensive religious establishments, most of which were secularized by Henry VIII. The Cathedral, founded in 1079, is one of tle oldest and noblest church edifices in England. The interior, with the beautiful *Chantry Chapel,* is very imposing. Jane Austen is buried here, also William Rufus, killed in the New Forest, and Richard, a son of the Conqueror. In it Henry III. was born, Richard thc Lion-hearted crowned and Henry IV. and Queen Mary were married, the latter with Philip of Spain. *The Hospital* of *St. Cross* is worth visiting. *Winchester School,* founded in 1387, is one of the most celebrated in the kingdom. Ruins of Wolvesley Palace.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

HOTELS: Star and Gärtner; Victoria. Pop. 82,620. Capital of the Black Country and seat of the coal and iron mining industries. Messrs. Chubb, the well-known lock manufacturers, have their factories here. Church of St. Peter and fine Town Hall.

WORCESTER.

HOTELS: Crown; Star. Pop. 43,000. An old episcopal city, on the Severn, celebrated for its fine Cathedral, founded in the 13th century, a good specimen of early English style. The beautiful Tower is 170 ft. high. *The Cloisters,* windows and carvings deserve special notice, being the finest of their kind. Latimer was bishop here. Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII. is buried in the Chantry called by his name. There are also many other fine churches in the town and the Guildhall and Corn Exchange. Very pleasant excursions in the neighborhood.

YARMOUTH.

HOTELS: Queen's; Royal; Victoria. An important port and watering-place on the East Anglian coast, famous for its herring fisheries. It is a very picturesque town. The hard sandy beach affords excellent opportunity for bathing. Many old houses and buildings, of which the Tolhouse, or jail, is the most interesting. Yarmouth has one of the finest piers in England.

YORK.

HOTELS: Station; Harker's York. Pop. 67,000. One of the most ancient and interesting cities in the kingdom, situated on the Ouse; the seat of an archbishop and celebrated for its magnificent *Minster.* The exact date of the foundation is unknown. *The City Walls* are worth careful inspection. The remains of the ancient Abbey Church are very beautiful. In the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, are the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonhard's Hospital and the well preserved many sided Roman Tower. The old Castle is open every day except Saturday. Numberless excursions can be made to interesting spots in the vicinity, among others: Fountains Abbey; Guisborough Priory; Whitby Abbey; Grey Friar's Tower; Pontefract Castle, the scene of the murder of Richard II., Knaresborough and Conisborough Castle.

Schedule of Comparative Values.

1 **Rupie** = 16 Annas =	ℳ	1,15
1 **Dollar** ($) = 100 cts. =	„	4,20
1 **Dollar, Mexican** ($) = 100 cts. =	„	2,15
1 **Pound Sterling** (£) = 20 sh. = 240 p. =	„	20,50
1 **Milreis** ($) = 1000 Reis = ca.	„	1,—
1 **Milreis** (portug.) —	„	4,—
1 **Tael** =	„	3,—
1 **Franc** = 100 Centimes =	„	0,80
1 **Peseta** = 100 Centimos = ca.	„	0,75
1 **fl. holl.** = 100 Cents =	„	1,70
1 **Peso Gold** (Uruguay) =	„	4,10
1 **Dollar Gold** (Argentine) =	„	4,05
1 **Lire** (ital.) =	„	0,72
1 **Egypt. Pound,** à 100 Egypt. Piaster =	„	20,74

Long Measure.

1 Meter (m) = 3 Feet 3 Inches.
1 Foot Eng. (F) = 0,305 m.
1 Knot (sea mile) = 6082 Feet.
1 Knot (sea mile) = 1852 m.
1 Fathom = 6 Feet Eng. = 1,8287 m.

Measure of Capacity.

1 Gallon = 4,541 Liter.
1 Liter = 0,22 Gallon.
1 Cbm. = 220 Gallons.
1 Cbft. Eng. = 6,235 Gallons.

Cubical Measure.

1 Cubic meter (Cbm.) = 35,317 Cubic feet Eng. (Cbft.)
1 Cubic foot Eng. = 0,028 Cbm.

Errata.

On page 17 instead of: F. Mattfeldt read: F. Montanus, Berlin, Invalidenstr. 93
" " 14 " " : Szcrawinski & Cronerberg read: Szczawinski & Cronenberg, Elberfeld.

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REFERENCE-LIST

FOR ALL

EXPORT-MANUFACTURES

OF

SAXONY AND THURINGIA.

EXPORT-VEREIN

FÜR DAS

KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN

DRESDEN-NEUSTADT

Niedergraben 5.

The Association called „Export-Verein für das Königreich Sachsen“ is composed of first class manufacturers, having for its object to increase the Export of their goods.

The Export-Verein numbers about 500 members in 120 places of Saxony and Thuringia belonging to the various branches of industry.

The Export-Verein proceeds in quite a disinterested manner, serving exclusively the common interest of the whole Saxon and Thuringian Export-Industry.

The Export-Verein does not do any business on its own account, but acts as intermediary between buyer and seller for a very moderate commission. — It appears as reprensentative towards its members. Its offices for the ordering party are free of charge.

Besides a great exhibiton of manufactures attached to the Central-Office in Dresden, which is very much frequented by foreign and transatlantic visitors and buyers, the Export-Verein keeps either exhibitions and agencies or correspo ndents and representatives in all the most important continental and transatlantic commercial centres.

Through frequent and gratuitous distribution of lists of articles in 5 languages as well as of Catalogues and richly decorated Export-Albums, the Export-Verein makes Saxon and Thuringian manufacturing industries more and more known abroad.

Firms inquiring for one or the other article and Speciality mentioned therein will please apply to the Export-Verein, which is always ready and in a position to refer them free of charge to leading firms in Saxony and Thuringia for these articles as well as generally to first class German manufacturers.

MACHINES, APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS.

Paper working and Printing Machines.

Chn. Mansfeld, Leipzig-Reudnitz. Paper and Leather working.
Karl Krause, Leipzig. Paper working. See Advert. page 133.
Hugo Koch, Leipzig-Connewitz. Printing presses. See Advert. page 133.
O. Th. Winckler, Leipzig. Machines and Material for Bookbinders.
Friedr. Müller, Potschappel. Machines for Colored paper factory.
Wilh. Maul, jr., Plauen-Dresden. Envelope making machines.
Gebrüder Brehmer. Plagwitz-Leipzig. Stitching machines.
Preusse & Co., Leipzig. Stitching and Folding machines.

Machines for Sundry Purposes.

J. M. Lehmann, Dresden-Löbtau. Machines for Chocolate and Chemical works. See Advert. page 101.
C. E. Rost & Co., Dresden. Machines for Soaps aud Candle works.
Lausitzer Maschinenfabrik vorm. J. F. Petzold, Bautzen. Fire engines and Machines for Felt works.
E. C. Flader, Jöhstadt. Fire extinguishers, hoses and pumps.
Sander & Graff, Chemnitz. Knitting machines and Driving wheels.
Gebrüder Stahlknecht, Stollberg. Hosiery machines.
Dampf- und Wollwäscherei-Maschinenfabrik, Actien-Gesellschaft, vormals Richard Franz, Crimmitschau.
G. Schmidt, Dresden. Shuttles and Attachments for sewing machines.

Apparatus and Tools.

Volkmar Hänig & Co., Dresden. Apparatus for Extract works.
Julius Pintsch, Dresden. Gas apparatus and Lanterns.
J. E. Reinecker, Chemnitz. Tools.

Scientific Instruments.

Bernhard Zachariä, Leipzig. Clocks.
Max Kohl, Chemnitz. Philosophical instruments.
Dr. Stöhrer & Sohn, Leipzig. Physical Apparatus.
Arth. Burkhardt, Glashütte. Calculating machines.
Gebrüder Leistner, Leipzig. Measures.
Franz Schuster, Dresden. Veterinary instruments.
F. G. Bornkessel, Mellenbach. Thermometers.
Christoph Müller Kuller, Lauscha. Glass eyes.
Knoke & Dressler, Dresden. Utensils for the sick.

Musical Instruments.

Julius Feurich, Leipzig. Pianofortes.
Ferd. Thürmer, Meissen. Pianofortes.
F. W. Doerfel-Steinfelser, Klingenthal. Brass instruments. See advert. page 95.
Gebrüder Schuster, Markneukirchen. Instruments and Strings.
Herm. Dölling junior, Markneukirchen. Musical instruments.
Pitzschler & Co., Altenburg. Harmonicas.
C. G. Herold Nachfolger, Klingenthal. Strings, Accordeons and Harmonicas.
R. Ludwig, Zwota. Gut-strings.

METAL WORKING.

Dr. Geitner's Argentan-Fabrik, F. A. Lange, Auerhammer. Argentan, Copper and Brass. See Advert. page 96.
Jung & Lindig, Freiberg. Lead goods.
Freiberger Zinngusswaarenfabrik, C. W. Pilz, Freiberg.
Thümmel & Zech, Freiberg. Tin and Britannia goods.
Electrotechnische Fabrik, Jul. Otto Zwarg, Freiberg.
Oscar Sperling, Leipzig. Vignettes.
R. Gerhold's Graviranstalt, Leipzig. Vignettes.
Freiberger Blechwaaren-Fabrik, Paul Bachmann. Freiberg.
Bernhard Löbner, Beierfeld i. S. Tin spoons and forks.
Gustav Kirbach, Freiberg. Wire netting.
Gebrüder Dehler, Saalfeld. Wire netting.
Adolf Brendler, Dresden. Cuivre poli, Metal frames.
C. F. Schulze, Dresden. Gold Leaf.
Carl F. Schulze, Dresden, Josephinenstr. 25. Leaf metal.

WOOD AND CARVED PULPS.

Heinrich Weiss, Sonneberg. Toys. — See advert. page 98.
Hermann Engelhardt, Sonneberg. Toys.
Gebrüder Haag, Sonneberg. Dolls.
Emil Hauffe, Dresden. Photographic-frames, fancy goods.
Gebr. Hering, Königstein. Gilt-mouldings.
Albert Glühmann, Dresden. Cask factory.
Wm. Merkel, Raschau (Inhaber: Carl Lindemann, Dresden). Cork of all sorts.

F. Baudler, Coburg. Basket ware.
Just & Co., Leipzig-Lindenau. Travelling trunks.
Carl Heinze & Co., Dresden-A. Rococo-furniture.
Ferd. Salzbrenner, Meissen. Furniture.
C. B. Kluge, Dresden. Jalousies and Ice-safes.
Gebrüder Eberstein, Dresden. Ice-safes, Kitchen and House utensils.
Cohnfeld & Co., Dresden. Xylolithe for transportable building.

LEATHER AND PAPER.

Ernst Meissner, Rössgen by Mittweida. Roller Calf skins.
Sebnitzer Papierfabrik, Sebnitz. Writing and printing papers.
Sieler & Vogel, Leipzig. Paper speciality.
Adolf Fiegel; Taubenheim, Copitz and Berlin. Speciality: Tissue papers.
Justus Zoch, Dresden. Paper for Cartoon factory.
Richard Klippgen & Co., Dresden. Paper export.
Gustav Najork, Leipzig-Plagwitz. Prepared papers for colored impression.
Gust. & Heinr. Benecke, Löbau i. S. Prepared papers for colored impression.
Gebrüder Weigang, Bautzen. Chromopaper.
Mehnert & Grosse, Striesen-Dresden. Chemical paper.
Unger & Hoffmann, Dresden. Photographical paper and articles.
C. Schwager, Dresden. Fancy paper.
Woldemar Schäfer, Cölln a. Elbe. Paste board goods and fancy stationery for Apothecaries.
Förster & Borries, Zwickau. Lithographic prints.
R. Gerstäcker & Sohn, Chemnitz. Lithographic prints.
Carl Merseburger, Leipzig. Schools of music.
Müller & Lohse, Dresden. Chromos, photo-lithographs and water-color prints. See advert. page 101.
B. Grosz, Leipzig. Oleographs.
B. Schwenke, Königstein. Congratulatory cards.
Zimmermann & Breiter, Wurzen. Fancy paste-board goods.
Gelbke & Benedictus, Dresden. Fancy paste-board goods.
Grotjan & Hoyer, Dresden. Fancy paste-board goods.
E. Neumann & Co., Dresden. Fancy paste-board goods.
Hugo Teichman, Nachf. E. W. Richter, Leipzig. Fancy paste-board goods.
Alban Scheutler, Buchholz. Printing Establishment for paper canvas.
E. Kaders. Dresden. Photographic cartoons.
August Heinert, Zwickau. Paper stucco. (Papier maché).
Richard Schreiber, Raschau. Papier maché.
Chr. Ed. Frank, Nauendorf b. Gotha. Masks.

PORCELAIN, GLASS AND STONES.

Königliche Porzellan-Manufactur, Meissen. See advert. page 102.
Ilmenauer Porzellanfabrik. Actien Gesellschaft, Ilmenau.
Ernst Teichert Cölln-Meissen. Stoves and Porcelain.
Vereinigte Radeberger Glashütten, Radeberg. Glass of every Kind.
F. G. Bornkessel, Mellenbach. Glass-Christmas articles.
Rückert & Co., Steinach. Glass toys.
Rudolf Hoppe. Dresden. Lithographic limestone.
Sächsische Serpentinstein - Gesellschaft zu Zöblitz, Wieland & Co. Zöblitz.
Gebrüder Simson, Gotha. Porcelain.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Dr. Willmar Schwabe, Leipzig. Homoeopathic medicines.
J. Bernhardi, Leipzig. Medicinal-drugs.
Dr. Julius Bidtel, Cölln-Meissen. Chemical-preparations.
Chemische Fabrik, Eugen Dieterich, Helfenberg. Pharmaceutical preparations.
Max Arnold, Chemnitz. Antiseptic dressings.
Frey & Sening, Leipzig. Printing colors.
Gebr. Wohlfahrt & Barlösius, Saalfeld. Earth and Chrome colors.
Friedr. & Carl Hessel, Nerchau b. Leipzig. Oil and Watercolors.
Kiehn & Warmuth, Dresden. Varnishes and Oil colors.
Gutbier & Co., Leipzig-Lindenau. Dyeing articles.
Eduard Beyer, Chemnitz. Chemicals, Speciality: Inks.
Paul Strebel, Gera. Inks.
Louis Stoess, Chemnitz. Inks.
Friedrich Wilhelm Härtig, Dresden. Soaps and Perfumeries.
Schlimpert & Co., Leipzig. Soaps and Perfumeries.
Herm. A. Leder, Dresden. Soaps and Perfumeries.
Camillo Kox, Meissen. Soaps and Perfumeries.

MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

Richard Baumeyer, Glauchau. Stomachical Cordials.
P. Strebel & Co., Gera. Cordials.
Hartwig & Vogel, Dresden. Chocolates and Candies.

Lobeck & Co., Dresden. Chocolates, Maccaroni and Wafers.
Dr. L. Naumann, Plauen-Dresden. Spice essences. See advert. page 101.
Gustav Schmidt, Altenburg. Cigars.

TEXTILE-INDUSTRY.

Woven-Goods.

Wilhelm Bieger, Oschatz i. S. Manufacturer of Golf Jerseys, woollen Goods etc. See advert. page 98.
Carl & Ernst Berndt, Deuben. Velvets, Velvet and Silk-plushes.
Gebrüder Koch, Lausigk. Mohair and woollen plushes.
Paul Reifschneider & Co., Glauchau. Silk, woollen and cotton coverlets.
W. Wagenknecht, Dresden. Coir-mats and mattings.
Ambrosius Marthaus, Oschatz. Saddle cloths and felt goods.
Reinhard Buchwald, Grossenhain. Buckskins.
Im. Weller, Kirchberg i. S. Cloth Manufacturer. See advert. page 97.
Arthur Rückert, Gross-Schönau i. S., Linen goods. See advert. page 97.
Richard Leidholdt. Greiz. Worsted stuffs.
J. G. Rüdiger & Söhne, Mittweida. Cotton Flannels.
H. R. Marx, Seifhennersdorf. Cotton stuffs for coat and trowsers.
Adolf Pfeiffer, Obercunnersdorf. Linen and Bedding.
J. G. Beck, Reichenbach i. V. Cashemere Shawls.
Rätzer & Rüdinger, Mylau i. V. Dresden-stuffs.
F. A, Fischer, Treuen. Shawls.
Schmidt & Pfitze, Frankenberg. Shawls, mufflers, waistcoats.
Edmund Buch, Frankenberg. Waffle-neckerchiefs and mufflers.
Naumann & Hofmann, Frankenberg. Chenille-portières and table-covers.
Eduard Lohse, Chemnitz. Furniture stuffs.
Eckardt & Sohn, Chemnitz. Table-covers and furniture stuffs.
Leonh. Günther & Co., Hohenstein. Bed covers and furniture stuffs.
F. A. Rammer Söhne, Pulsnitz. Bands and girths.
J. G. Hauffe, Pulsnitz. Bands and girths.
Julius Römpler, Zeulenroda. Elastic Bandages, Girths and Bands.
Max Kermes, Hainichen. Waist belts and waist stuffs.
Maximilian Rost, Dresden. Elastic India rubber goods.
Blödner & Vierschrodt, Gotha. Mechanical hose weaving and India rubber goods.
Sächsisch-Böhmische Gummiwaaren Fabriken Act.-Ges., Dresden-Löbtau. See advert. page 102.

Knitted- and Hosiery goods.

Friedrich Wilhelm, Chemnitz. Manufacturer of all kinds of hosiery. See advert. page 80.

Ed. Victor Sperling, Leipzig, Apolda. Hosiery.
Gebrüder Elkan, Chemnitz. Hosiery.
Kuehnert, Wachler & Neldner, Chemnitz. Manufacturers of all kinds of. hosiery. See advert. page 80.
Friedr. Ehreg. Wollei, Stollberg. Hosiery.
Gebrüder Stahlknecht, Stollberg. Hosiery.
Gebrüder Frank, Leipzig. Hosiery.
H. Schmidt, Remda. Pine wool articles.
Ernst Thümmel, Chemnitz. Hosiery.

Trimmings, Embroideries and Laces.

Oscar Fröhner. Annaberg. Cords.
E. Louis Lorenz, Marienberg. Dress-laces and crochet buttons.
Gustav Ey, Auerbach. Linen apparel and Embroideries.
Gebr. Ludwig; Plauen i. V. Embroideries, Laces and Ladies cloaks.
Müller sen., Plauen i. V. Hand-embroidery.
Seifert & Wimmer, Lengenfeld i. V. White goods for dresses and Oriental laces.
Franz Heyne & Co., Dresden. Colored embroideries.
Emil Bonitz, Annaberg. Trimmings
Louis Edelmann, Schlettau i. S. Trimmings.
E. H. Günther jr., Schneeberg i. S. Laces and Embroideries.
Rich. Seydel & Co., Plauen i. V. Laces and Embroideries.

Clothing, Umbrellas and artificial flowers.

Gebr. Kirmse, Adorf. Corsets.
G. Meichssner, Schneeberg. Corsets.
V. Kronheim, Dresden. Straw-hats.
L. Hausding, Chemnitz. Parasols and umbrellas.
J. G. T. Reimann, Chemnitz. Parasols and umbrellas.
Koch & Walther, Dresden. Artificial Fruits.
R. Schneeweiss, Dresden. Artificial Flowers.

REFERENCE-LIST

FOR ALL

EXPORT-MANUFACTURES

OF

WURTTEMBERG.

EXPORTMUSTERLAGER STUTTGART

STUTTGART (Wurttemberg).

General export agency and show-rooms

for all Wurttemberg Articles.

Orders received and executed at Manufacturer's

Prices, free of charge.

Catalogues in five languages

(German, English, French, Spanish and Italian)

will be promptly mailed post-free

to all firms applying for them.

Group I.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

a) Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, medicinal herbs, antiseptic dressings etc.

Röhringer & Geyer, Stuttgart. Manufacturers of Chemicals.
Burk, C. H., Stuttgart. Manufacturer of Chemicals.
Finckh, Carl Otto, Stuttgart. Manufacturer of Chemicals.
Groz, Daniel Söhne, Ebingen. Drug-goods.
Hartmann, Paul, Heidenheim. Antiseptic dressings.
Jobst, Fried., Stuttgart. Manufacturer of Chemicals.
Koch, M. & Co., Stuttgart. Malt extract and Ink.
Llosent & Forschner, Stuttgart. Cork stoppers.
Loeflund, Eduard, Stuttgart. Factory for medical preparations.
Pulverfabrik Rottweil-Hamburg in Rottweil. Military and Commercial Powder.
Schrader, Julius, Feuerbach b. Stuttgart. Factory for chemical-technical preparations.

b) Soaps, perfumeries, boot blacking.

Finkh, Carl Otto, Stuttgart. See rubric a) chemical preparations.
Fricker's, Adolf, Nachfolger, Stuttgart.
Münzing & Co., Heilbronn.
Sautter, C. F., Söflingen b. Ulm. Chemical oils.
Stettiner, H. & Co., Stuttgart. Asbestos compositions.

c) Colors, Lakes and Inks.

Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik, Stuttgart.
Kast & Ehinger, Feuerbach bei Stuttgart. Manufacturers of printers and lithographers inks.
Lechler, Chr. & Sohn, Nachf., Feuerbach bei Stuttgart.
Muller, Joh. Gottlieb & Co., Stuttgart.
Stuttgarter Blattgoldfabrik (Buchwald & Sutter), Stuttgart. Gold and silver leaf etc.

d) Manuring and Glue.

Leimfabrik Heilbronn a. N. (Gebr. Victor), Heilbronn a. N.
Schwarz, Friedrich, zur Rothfarbe, Göppingen.
Weil, Veit, Oberdorf, Station Bopfingen.
Württemb. Aktiengesellschaft für Fabrikation von Leim und Dungmitteln. Reutlingen.

Group II.

MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

a) Starch, Dough goods, Candies, Chocolates, Sugar, Coffee surrogates, Meats, preserv.-salt, Mineral waters, Gelatine etc.

Baur, Gebrüder, Biberach. Candies
Burk, C. H., Stuttgart. Mineral waters, fruit-juices etc.
Cartheuser, C., Stuttgart. Candies.
Conservirungssalzfabrik Stuttgart (Otto Leupold), Stuttgart.

HEINRICH FRANCK SÖHNE, LUDWIGSBURG.
Coffee surrogates factory
in
Ludwigsburg, Bretten, Eppingen, Marbach a. N., Meimsheim, Grossgartach (Germany). — Linz a. D., Komotau, Budapest (Austro-Hungary). — Basle (Switzerland). — Milan (Italy).
Speciality: **Genuine Franck Coffee.**

Koepff, Gebrüder, Göppingen. Gelatine.
Schwarz, Friedrich, zur Rothfarbe, Göppingen. Collette and Gelatine.
Seelig, Emil, Heilbronn a. Neckar. Fig-coffee also granulated superfine.
Starker & Pobuda, Stuttgart. Chocolate and bonbons.
Stegmeyer, Otto, Ravensburg. Export-sausage in tin box.
Ulmer Reisstärkefabrik, Ulm a. D. (Heinr. Mack).
Zuckerfabrik Böblingen, Böblingen. Sugar.
Zuckerfabrik Stuttgart, Stuttgart. Sugar.
W. Schoell, Plieningen auf den Fildern near Stuttgart (Wurttemberg). Salted cabbage (Sauerkraut). Celebrated in all parts of the world.

b) Spirituous liquors.

Kessler, G. C. & Co. Nachfolger, Esslingen a. N. Sparkling Wines.
Landauer & Macholl, Heilbronn a. N. Liquor.
Stegmeyer, Otto, Ravensburg. Distillery of genuine cherry-brandy.
Stuttgarter Liqueurfabrik (Max Levi) Stuttgart. Elixir, Cordials.

c) Cigarettes and Cigars.

Georgii and Harr, Stuttgart.
Manufacturers of Cigarettes
Specialities for Export.

Ellinger, S., jr., Stuttgart. Cigars.
Kreglinger, Gustav, Stuttgart-Berg. Cigars.

Group III.

STONES, POTTERY AND GLASS GOODS.

a) Cement and Stones.

E. Schwenk, Ulm a. D. Cement.
Schuhmacher'sche Fabrik, Bietigheim a. E. Artificial whet-stones, pumice stones, polishing powder.

b) Pottery.

Schmidt, C. F., Stuttgart. Stoves.
Villeroy & Boch, Schramberg. Porcelain and Stone.
Wirth, David, Freudenstadt. Pottery.

c) Glass goods.

Dahm, Hugo, Stuttgart. Glass hard ware.
Tritschler & Co., Stuttgart. Concave glass; glass for use and show.

Group IV.

MACHINES.

Blessing, A., Zuffenhausen. Agricultural machines.
Gross, P., Hohenheim. Agricultural machines.
Werner & Pfleiderer, Cannstatt. Home works. See advert. page 76.

Group V.

CARRIAGES, GIRTHS, LAMP-WICKS ETC.

Nägele, Otto, Stuttgart. Carriage.
Mechanische Gurten- und Bandweberei Canstatt (B. Gutmann und Marx), Canstatt. Girths and lamp-wicks.
Roth, G. & Co., Göppingen. Lamp-wicks and furniture girth factory

Group VI.

LEATHER.

Breuninger, Christ., Schorndorf. Leather.
Roser, J. H., Esslingen. Leather.
Jeitteles, Daniel, Esslingen. Gloves.
Nägele, Otto. Stuttgart. Saddler goods; Harness etc.
Weber, Friedr., Stuttgart. Leather goods.

Group VII.

METAL WORKING.

Iron, Tin, Metal working.

Dittmar, Gebrüder, Heilbronn. Cutlery.
Holz, Carl, Tuttlingen. Cutlery.
Jetter, G., Tuttlingen. Surgical instruments.
Mauser, Gebr. & Co., Oberndorf a. N. Arms.
Fischer, Fr. & R., Göppingen. Tin and metal goods.
Metall- und Lackirwaarenfabrik Actiengesellschaft, Ludwigsburg.
Vetter, Friedrich Ludwigsburg. Metal and tin goods.
Wagner & Keller, Hezel & Behr's Nachfolger, Ludwigsburg. Metal goods.
Flor, F. (Inhaber J. Aichelin) Stuttgart. Stoves.
Ostertag, J., Aalen. Safes.
Rupp, W., Ulm a. D. Safes.
Schnizer, G., Stuttgart. Safes.
Umbach, Chr.. Bietigheim. Steam cooking pots.

Gold and silver working.

Binder, Wilhelm, Gmünd. Silver goods.
Böhm, Hugo & Co., Gmünd. Gold and Silver goods.
Bruckmann & Söhne, P., Heilbronn. Silver goods.
Ehni, Geo, Stuttgart. Gold and Silver goods.
Mayer-Beckh, Albert, Stuttgart. Speciality: Gold goods.
Spranger, N., Gmünd. Gold goods.

German Silver, Brass and Britannia Metal

Württembergische Metallwaarenfabrik Geislingen. German - Silver. Brass and Britannia Metal objects for use and show. See advert. page 59.

Watch Industry.

Brunnenkant & Mink, Schramberg Watch making.
Hamburg-Amerikanische Uhrenfabrik, Schramberg. Watch making.
Hörz. Ph., Ulm. Watch making.
Württembergische Uhrenfabrik, Schwenningen. Watch making.

Group VIII.

WOOD WORKING AND HARD WARE.

Brauer, F. W., Stuttgart. Manufacturer of furniture.
Stern's Möbelfabrik, Stuttgart. Manufacturer of furniture.
Sussmann, Leopold, Stuttgart. Manufacturer of furniture.
Daimler, Karl, Stuttgart. Wooden ware.
Ruef, P., Stuttgart. Wooden ware.
Weber, G. & Co., Esslingen. Wooden ware.
Zehender, F., Geislingen. Wooden ware.
Cartheuser, C., Stuttgart. Wooden toys.
Gross, Carl, Stuttgart. Wooden toys.
Rock & Graner, Biberach. Tin toys.
Steck, W. F., Stuttgart-Heslach. Steel pianos and Metallophons.

Group IX.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Amann & Söhne, Bönnigheim (Württemberg) and Augsburg (Bavaria) Silk thread and Dyeing works.
Auberlen-Ostertag, F., Stuttgart. Jersey goods and Bed covers.
Kissel, August, Boblingen bei Stuttgart. Manufacturer of linen and half linen Drills.
Mechanische Drillweberei Göppingen (vormals Kaufmann & Söhne), Göppingen. Manufacturers of linen and cotton Drills.
Müller, Adolph, Reutlingen. Jacquard Weaving-mills.
Schill & Wagner, Calw. Manufacturers of Woollen Goods.
Gröber, Ferdinand, Neufra b. Riedlingen. Hosiery and Woollen goods
Levy, David, Hechingen (Hohenzollern). Jersey goods.
Liebmann & Levi, Hechingen (Hohenzollern). Manufacturers of cotton and woollen Tricots.
Linder, G. & Schmid, Ebingen. Jersey goods.
Maag, G., Ebingen. Jersey goods.
Immendoerfer & Linck, Stuttgart.
Manufacturers of Tricot (Underwear).

Schober, G. J., Stuttgart. Jersey goods.
Wizemann, G., Reutlingen. Hosiery goods.

H. Gutmann Söhne, Stuttgart.
Manufacturers of Corsets.
Speciality: H. G. Sellena
introduced in the United States.

Ottenheimer, J. M. & Söhne, Stuttgart. Corsets.
Rosenthal, D. & Co., Göppingen. Corsets.
Teufel, Wilhelm, Stuttgart. Body Bandages.
Walcker, & Co. Göppingen. Corsets.
Junghans, H. E., Alpirsbach. Straw-hats.
Lieb, Joh., Ebingen. Hair-felt hats.
Schutz, Friedrich, Stuttgart. Bridal wreaths, Embroideries, etc.

Group X.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Walcker, E. Fr. & Co., Ludwigsburg. Organs.
Weigle, Carl G., Stuttgart. Organs.
Berdux, V., Heilbronn. Pianofortes.
Dambach, W., Stuttgart. Pianofortes.
Dörner, F. & Sohn, Stuttgart. Pianofortes.
Glass, Carl Ferd., Stuttgart. Pianofortes.
Günther, C. & Söhne, Kirchheim u. T. Pianofortes.
Hägele, Heinrich, Aalen. Pianofortes.
Oehler, C., Stuttgart. Pianofortes.
Pfeiffer, J. A. & Co., Stuttgart. Pianofortes.
Schiedmayer, Pianofortefabrik, Stuttgart. Pianofortes.
Schiedmayer & Söhne, Stuttgart. Pianofortes.
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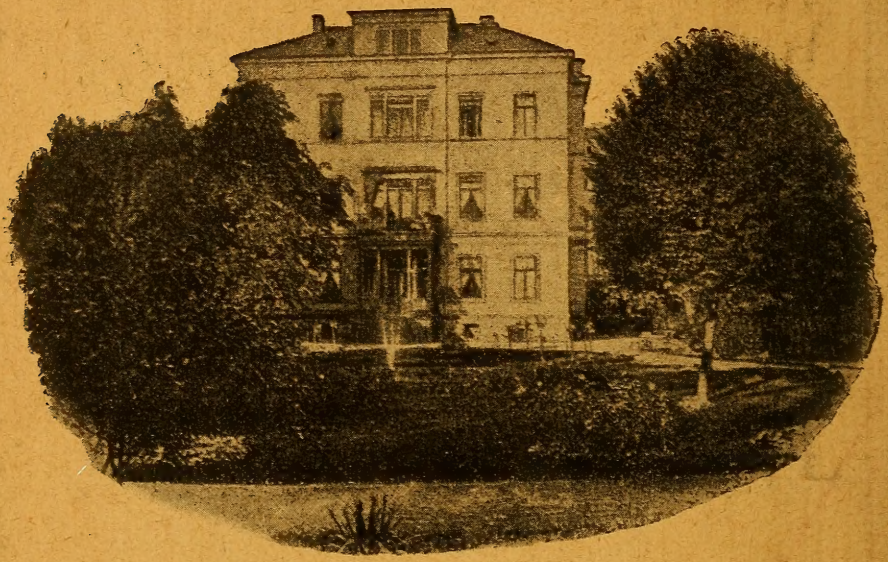
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